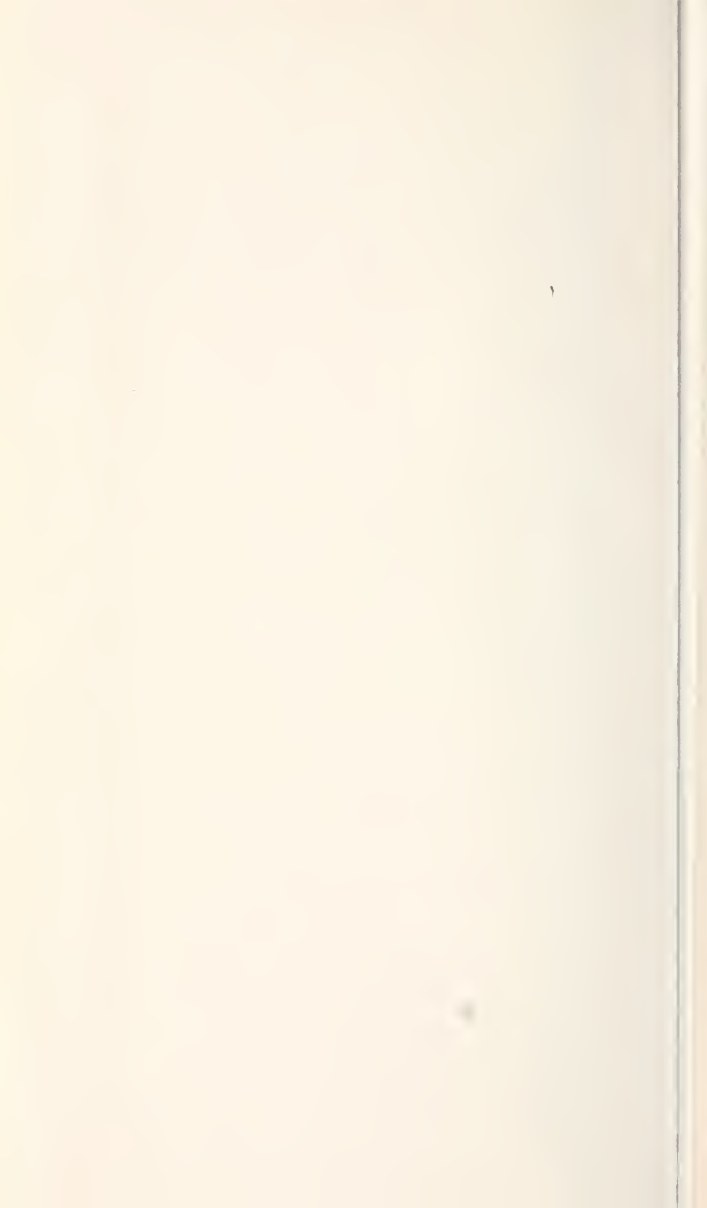






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THE  
BRITISH CRITIC,

FOR  
JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER,  
NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER.

MDCCCIV.

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‘ Haud semper errat fama, aliquando et elegit.’ TAC.

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VOLUME XXIV.

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# P R E F A C E.

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“**W**HAT new books are fit to be read or bought?” This question, which we often hear asked in private, we answer twice a year in public; and we answer it in such a way, that every separate enquirer may find at once the books which most attract his curiosity, or will best assist his studies. For the Divine, the Lawyer, the Philosopher, the Poet, and many more, we have various answers prepared, suited to the nature of their several pursuits. When we speak of new books, we mean not those which are just issuing from the press. There must be time to read and judge; without which, it would be neither prudent nor honest to recommend. But, when the estimate has been duly made, our half-yearly Preface gives the result; and points to wisdom, piety, or wit, as they stand recorded in our pages. In this enumeration, our first class by invariable, and in our opinion unexceptionable, custom, is

## DIVINITY.

We have seen in this period, the completion of a first volume of that difficult, and truly important work, the Collation of the *Septuagint Version*\*, by Dr. Holmes. This volume contains the Pentateuch, which is printed with accuracy and splendor; and presents such an apparatus of various readings, as suf-

\* No. V. p. 465.

ficiently evinces the necessity of the work. In our opinion, no collection of books can be respectable, whether formed by laymen or divines, without a copy of this Septuagint. We have nothing of any comparable value to mention with it.

The *Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, by Mr. Daubeny\*, contains a very complete answer to Mr. Overton's Calvinistical attack. Mr. D. appears to have answered in a way that is not very open to a reply. His proofs and arguments are masterly; and the charges he brings against his antagonist such as cannot easily be eluded. The three discourses of the same author, entitled *the Trial of the Spirits*†, tend in some measure to the same points; and ably caution the reader against the arts of spiritual deluders. Other productions connected with this controversy, and of very eminent merit, though less in size, are the *Reply to Academicus*, by a friend of Dr. Kipling‡, and Mr. Archdeacon Pott's *Considerations on the General Conditions of the Christian Covenant*§. On both of these we have dwelt with some attention. Mr. Faber's *Thoughts*|| on this Controversy we did not find quite so unexceptionable; though the design of the tract is laudable, and in some degree the execution. The most important discourses, though not the most in number, in Professor Arthur's¶ posthumous volume, are theological. The subjects are of consequence, and they are treated with ability. Among volumes of Sermons, those of Mr. E. Nares to Country Congregations, will hold, apparently, the place designed for them by their author\*\*. They are clear, useful, and persuasive. Those of Mr. E. Cooper are more elaborate††. They treat of the primary principles of the Christian Covenant, which the author labours to guard, on every side, against misrepresentation and error. The second volume of Selected Sermons, by

\* See vol. xxiii. p. 591; and No. I. p. 24 of this.      † No. III. p. 244.  
 ‡ No. II. p. 183.      § No. II. p. 194.  
 ¶ No. I. p. 47.      \*\* No. III. p. 279.  
 †† No. IV. p. 430.



*Mr. S. Clapham*\*, is still better than the first, and contains some original discourses of much merit.

On *Mr. Bryant's Observations on some Passages of Scripture*†, we have only commenced our remarks, in the present volume. It will be seen, however, that with the most unfeigned respect for the author, we still find ourselves obliged to controvert some, while we more willingly applaud others, of his opinions. *Professor Findlay*, of Glasgow, has defended *the divine Inspiration of the Old Testament*‡, against the attacks of *Dr. Geddes*, with learning and ability. Among smaller tracts, the Letter of *Mr. Dunster to the Bishop of London*§ supports rather a new opinion, with very probable arguments, and a peculiar modesty of manner. *The Principles of Christian Knowledge*||, by the present *Bishop of St. David's*, contain, in a catechetical form, doctrines not usually so taught, but highly important to be learned; especially in times when schism is by too many thought innocent. They convey also elementary principles, and necessary explanations, in the clearest and most useful style. *Dr. Williams*, whose English title corresponds with the Latin one of *Mr. Daubeny*¶, has, with particular care, replied to the current objections of Methodists and Dissenters; while two other tracts, one entitled *a Dialogue between a Methodist and a Churchman*\*\* , and the other *Methodism inspected*††, by *Dr. Hales*, carry the attack into the territories of the opponent, and expose the faults and weaknesses of his system.

A few single Sermons, out of a multitude, demand our particular notice. Such, for instance, as that of *Bishop Horfley, on the Descent into Hell*‡‡: a discourse, in which the learning and sagacity of the writer mutually illustrate each other. Another Sermon of pre-eminent ability is that of *Bishop Watson*, preached be-

\* No. V. p. 514.

† No. VI. p. 665.

‡ No. III. p. 294.

§ No. I. p. 87.

|| No. II. p. 201.

¶ *Vindication of the*

*Established Church*; No. IV. p. 442.

\*\* No. V. p. 576.

†† No. VI. p. 688.

‡‡ No. I. p. 81.

fore the *Society for the Suppression of Vice*\*. The importance of salutary laws, and the necessity of enforcing them, cannot be urged with more vigour, than in that eloquent exhortation. *The Bishop of Meath* is distinguished by a masculine eloquence, which gives peculiar animation to his Sermon on *the Ways of God*†. The Bishops of *Gloucester* and *St. David's* have each produced a discourse for the *Humane Society*‡. The inverted order in which they were noticed in our volume was the effect of chance: the praises we bestowed on each, of thought and deliberation. *Dr. W. Jackson's Fast Sermon* before the House of Commons§, was such as the dignity of the audience, and the character of the preacher, required. In *Dr. Law's Sermon* at *Cambridge*||, we praised the wisdom of an experienced divine; in *Mr. E. Whitby's Visitation Sermon*¶ at *Stafford*, the clear method and luminous illustration of a sound, though young, preacher. On perusing *Mr. Pearson's Fast Sermon* at *Rempstone*\*\* , while we contemplate the usual merits of that exemplary pastor, we lament the difficulties of his situation, and the necessity which he felt of employing the press, to admonish those who would not attend him in the Church. He will doubtless persevere, and we trust also that he may prevail.

Moral and religious exhortation, though in a playful form, may be found in *the Fashionable World displayed*††, which is now the avowed production of the *Rev. J. Owen*; an author whose more serious works have formerly engaged our attention‡‡. A very different species of attack upon impiety and immorality, is made in the *Addresses* of the *Society for the Suppression of Vice*§§; but the Society have means more cogent than argument, for enforcing their good designs.

\* No. II. p. 200.

† No. IV. p. 440.

‡ No. V. p. 561;

and No. I. p. 83.

§ No. I. p. 84.

|| No. IV. p. 443.

¶ No. V. p. 562.

\*\* No. III. p. 321.

†† No. I. p. 74; and

V. 576.

‡‡ See vol. xiv. p. 660; also our *General Index*, under his name.

§§ No. II. p. 213.

## HISTORY.

National histories are usually allowed to take the lead, of those which record the progress of particular Arts or Sciences; but the *History of Marine Architecture*\*, by Mr. Charnock, a work of great labour and expence, is too important to be thrown into the back ground. Its immediate reference to the highest secular interests of this country, ought to ensure it attention and patronage. Among political histories, that of Mr. Adolphus† deserves to be distinguished. The painter who delineates *France*, in the paroxysms of the last fourteen years, must have the art of making monsters picturesque, and commanding our attention to every thing that is naturally disgusting. The lesson is painful, but it is momentous. As an Episode in the main history, the cruel invasion and destruction of *Switzerland* deserves particular attention; and the narrative of Mr. Zschokke, lately translated into English‡, seems to have every claim to credit and circulation. Falsehood and malignity having been very busy in misrepresenting the History of our own Country for the present Reign, Dr. Bisset§ has added his efforts to those of Mr. Adolphus||, to give truth a chance of being heard. He comes nearer to the present time than his predecessor. We have in this volume noticed much that is valuable in his book; which we shall have occasion again to mention in our next Preface.

## ANTIQUITIES.

An excellent volume of the *Archæologia*¶ takes the lead, at present, in this class. We found the advantage of a classified arrangement, in giving an account

\* No. IV. p. 345.      † *History of France from the year 1790*;  
 No. IV. p. 370.      ‡ No. II. p. 149.      § No. V. p. 552.  
 ¶ See our vol. xxi. p. 622, and xxii. 158.      ¶ The xivth; No. II.  
 p. 105; IV. 422.

of its contents ; nor were any of the topics deficient in useful and instructive matter. *Mr. King's* great work, the *Munimenta Antiqua*\*, continues to abound with the most curious and interesting researches : and the *third volume*, which we have so lately reviewed, only stimulates our wishes for the fourth, which, we understand, is soon to follow. *Dr. Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland*†, in an improved and augmented edition, applies the besom of criticism to the cobwebs of fabulous history ; and gives us truth and sense, in the place of romance and absurdity. The singular cheapness of the work, owing to the disinterested disposition of the author, is no less remarkable than its intrinsic merit. The very extensive plan of *Mr. Nichols's History and Antiquities of Leicestershire*‡ obliges him, not only to multiply his volumes, but to divide the volumes into parts. It will probably be, when concluded, the completest collection of local history and antiquities that has ever yet been compiled. *Mr. Warner's History of Bath*§ is, like his tours, popular and amusing : but, in either of these, his pen is much more laudably exercised, than in those theological attempts which he has lately undertaken. From the care of *Mr. Park*, *Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ*|| have attained a new and more satisfactory form. The articles are now arranged in chronological order, and several that are curious and valuable are now added.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

The most important Life noticed in the present volume is that of *Sir William Jones*, by *Lord Teignmouth*¶. As the friend of the person recorded, his Lordship has performed his task with credit. Somewhat too much of the colouring of friendship, and rather too little of enquiry beyond the author's per-

\* No. III. p. 246.    † No. III. p. 252 ; IV. 396.    ‡ No. V. p. 500.    § No. I. p. 53.    || No. II. p. 159.    ¶ No. VI. p. 585.  
sonal

sonal knowledge, are the only blemishes that will be attributed to the work. The life of *Dr. Geddes* is well varnished by the partiality of *Mr. Good*\*, yet there are things in it which may interest the literary reader. The Doctor will not hastily be forgotten, though, on the whole, oblivion would be his best friend. With much less of partiality to the subject, yet with some bias of that kind, are written *Miss Seaward's Memoirs of Dr. Darwin*†. The botanical poet has no amiable features feigned for him; though the writer's admiration of him as a poet, somewhat exceeds due bounds, and, as a philosopher, still more. The book, however, is various and amusing. The Life and Character of *Richardson* are delineated with truth and elegance by *Mrs. Barbauld*. The *Correspondence*‡, to which the life is prefixed, is, in fact, of inferior value; yet it increases our familiarity with a man, concerning whom curiosity cannot be inert. The fate of *Mr. Wilkes* is still more hard. His Correspondence is brought forward, though almost without a feature that marks his talents; and what is given of his life tends chiefly to his dishonour§. We should not have alluded to these latter publications, in this place, had they not been general objects of enquiry. The *Revolutionary Plutarch*||, that curious, and, we believe, authentic record of the crimes of France, is augmented lately by a third volume, in which the *Duke d'Enghien*, *Moreau*, and other recent objects of public commiseration are recorded. *Miss Belham's Biographical Dictionary of celebrated Women*¶, is an interesting compilation, and gives, within a single volume, many brilliant examples to the female sex. A little volume, called *Cowper illustrated*\*\* , is indebted more to the pencil than the pen; and carries the eye to those retreats, which were made dear to the lovers of Poetry, by his residence, or by his Muse.

\* No. II. p. 126.

+ No. IV. p. 383.

† No. V. p. 506.

‡ No. VI. p. 694; Articles 30 and 31.

|| No. III. p. 332.

¶ No. II. p. 212.

\*\* No. III. p. 330.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

We cannot better begin this article than by that which also begins our volume, the *Voyage of Discovery*, made by *Lieut. James Grant*\*. Much of real discovery, and much light thrown upon subjects important to navigation, give an interest to the work, and excite strong feeling for the subsequent sufferings of the meritorious author. The account of *Sierra Leone*, published by *Dr. Winterbottom*†, is valuable not only as a narrative of curious facts, but also in a medical view. That work is in octavo; but we sink to a still smaller size, when we come to the translation of *Golberry's Travels*‡ in *Africa*. The Travels are of value; and we understand that they have also been published in a more respectable form. *Mr. Barrow*§ is also an *African* traveller; and, as he appears to have penetrated further into the interior than other enquirers, his remarks have in them more of novelty. This is his second volume on the subject; the former has been long received and approved||. *Capt. Percival's Account of the Cape of Good Hope*¶ is at once a descriptive work, and a speculation of political moment; the author undertaking to prove, that nothing can be more important to the security of our East-Indian territories than the possession of the Cape. *Capt. Broughton* carries us with him in a voyage of discovery to the *North Pacific Ocean*\*\* ; nor had the French voyagers who preceded him by any means exhausted the subject. He is particularly worthy of attention in his progress on the coasts of the Japan islands. *Volney*, in his *View of the United States of America*††, relinquishes neither his own prejudices nor those of his countrymen, yet gives information of

\* No. I. p. 1.                      † No. I. p. 39.                      ‡ No. II. p. 113.  
 § No. IV. p. 361.    || See Brit. Crit. vol. xviii. p. 113.    ¶ No. III.  
 p. 225.                      \*\* No. II. p. 140.                      †† No. III. p. 296.

some value. *Dr. Maclean's Excursion in France\** offers an account of a period, of which our information is hitherto but scanty. He does not certainly augment our regard for the tyrant of the country, nor our admiration of the wisdom of the people. *Mr. Williams's Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall†* belong to a class of works which seems very rapidly to increase, in which the chief attraction is derived from the skill of artists and the beauty of embellishments. The same advantages has *Col. Thornton* secured to what he calls a *Sporting Tour‡*; a new object for a literary work, which will doubtless be extremely acceptable to the preservers and destroyers of game throughout the kingdom.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

With the single exception, perhaps, of *Daniel's Indian Views*, of which we purpose soon to speak, we have had nothing so splendid or so well-executed as *Mayer's Views in Egypt, Palestine, and Caramania§*. This artist, who was employed and brought into notice by Sir Robert Ainslie, has had in those countries very interesting subjects for his pencil, and has done complete justice to them. To turn over his books is almost to travel in the districts described. The *Gazetteer of Scotland||* describes only in words, but appears to be an useful compilation. The *Statistical View of France*, by the Chevalier de Tinsseau¶, though it does not exhaust its subject, comprehends much information. A large kingdom cannot be drawn in miniature, and a whole-length figure would demand a prodigious canvas.

#### PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy is a wide field, with many labourers diligently employed in it; no wonder, therefore, that its

\* No. III. p. 265.

† No. VI. p. 695.

‡ No. II. p. 211.

§ No. II. p. 168.

|| No. III. p. 333.

¶ No. III. p. 335.



productions are many and valuable. Of the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, the Part here examined is the second for 1803\*; and it is highly honourable to the contributing philosophers. Among them, the chemists seem in general to take the lead; but Dr. Herschel appears always in great strength for the astronomers. *Count Rumford's* third volume of *Essays*† tends, like the preceding, to improve, and at the same time æconomize the comforts of life. Philosophy long ago descended from heaven; it remained for the Count to carry her into the kitchen and the cellar. The discoveries of *Kepler* were in the contrary extreme, they were chiefly in the heavens; and *Dr. Small's* historical view of them‡ is well calculated to mark the foundations of the present astronomy. *The Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy*, by *Dr. Young*, late Bishop of Clonfert§, is a comprehensive and scientific work. It would have better still, had it been published by the author himself. *Galvanism* is now so far advanced, as to demand a scientific history, and the task has been well performed by *Mr. Wilkinſon*||. The Lectures of *Mr. Davy*, on Chemistry, were illustrated by a *Syllabus*¶, for the use of his very numerous pupils at the Royal Institution. Nothing could be better adapted to its purpose; and they who have remembered half of what this Syllabus conveys will have become very respectable chemists. *Mr. Accum* confines himself to the *Analysis of Minerals*\*\* ; and has produced, on that subject, a *Practical Essay* of much utility. The Natural History of Mosses is elegantly illustrated by *Mr. Turner's Muscologia Hibernica*††; a book which, for neatness both of type and delineation, will not easily be surpassed.

The remaining works we have to mention are small, but not unimportant. The discovery of the *Life-Boat*, by *Mr. Greathead*, has justly been thought

\* No. VI. p. 595.

† No. I. p. 8.

‡ No. II. p. 118.

§ No. V. p. 494.

|| No. II. p. 172.

¶ No. II. p. 138.

\*\* No. II. p. 206.

†† No. VI. p. 631.



worthy of parliamentary reward; and his publication\* of the *Evidences*, and other documents respecting it, most highly deserves attention. The observations of *Mr. Cumming†*, on the most advantageous form for wheels, are truly scientific and conclusive. *Bent's Meteorological Journal‡* is, as it has always been, a convenient record of facts; which may, by comparison, illustrate the Journals kept at the Royal Society: and *Mr. Downie's Observations on the Atmosphere§*, describes some phænomena, which it does not fall in the way of every Philosopher to view.

### MEDICINE.

So much remains to be discovered in medical science, that the majority of publications in that class communicate either new facts or new opinions; and, at present, for a general view of *Medical Studies*, we are indebted to a French original||. The *Medical Sketches* of *Mr. M'Gregor¶*, and the *Observations* of *M. Affalini\*\**, have nearly the same object; that of examining into the nature of infectious fever, and particularly of the plague. Both are works which a studious physician must consult. *Dr. Trotter††*, in considering *Drunkennes* in a medical point of view, has written the severest satire against what a learned Doctor called *vinous exhilaration*, that ever was produced. The book, however, is of the most useful tendency, and extremely sound in medical doctrine. The fatal prevalence of *Scarlet Fever*, for many late years, has fixed the attention of *Dr. Blackburne* to it; and has drawn from him a collection of *Facts and Observations* highly valuable to the medical profession‡‡. Some general remarks are also added, on the nature of Contagions. *Mr. Alley* has traced to the medicine

\* No. I. p. 94.

† No. I. p. 92.

‡ No. II. p. 207.

§ No. III. p. 261.

|| *Burdin's Course*, &c. No. I. p. 65.

¶ No. II. p. 123.

\*\* No. II. p. 146.

†† No. III. p. 272.

‡‡ No. IV. p. 416; and V. 519.

a symptom that has usually been attributed to the disease\*. The dispute lies between Venus and Mercury, and the latter seems to be proved guilty. *Mr. Abernethy's Surgical Observations*† are, as his former publications have been, of much original merit, and intrinsic value. On the subject of tumours, he is particularly instructive. *Mr. Nouth*‡, on the contrary, confines himself to those which are called scirrhou§, and tend to cancer, in which his experience has enabled him to bring forward many important facts. The *Thesaurus Medicaminum*||, in a new and improved edition, is a convenient and valuable synopsis. The first edition preceded our literary career. *Mr. Charles Bell's System of Dissections*¶, is a work still in progression. We may possibly expatiate more upon it on some future occasion.

#### ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Giving the precedence in this class to mathematical Science, where it is certainly due, we must mention first, the *Data of Euclid* as published by *Bishop Horfley*\*\* , with the valuable additions of that able mathematician. Our notice of *Agnesi's Analytical Institutions*†† should properly have been concluded in the present month. Our commendation of them here, however, cannot be premature, after what we have already shown of their merits. We saw with satisfaction, in *Mr. G. Wood's Six Lectures on Perspective*‡‡, a successful attempt to simplify the instructions for that elegant and useful science. By the use of a transparent plane, with the primary lines drawn upon it, the whole is

\* *On a peculiar eruptive Disease*; No. VI. p. 68†. † No. VI. p. 649; there printed by mistake, *Surgical Operations*. ‡ No. VI. p. 682. § We have varied lately, through inadvertence, in our orthography of this word. The Greek original, *σχιρρῶς*, points out *sc* as the proper initials of it, as Dr. Johnson recommends; but custom seems to insist on *sc*, as in *septic*, notwithstanding the anomaly of hardening *c* before *e* or *i*. || No. V. p. 561. ¶ No. II. p. 200.

\*\* No. V. p. 538. †† No. VI. p. 653. ‡‡ No. V. p. 546.

rendered obvious and familiar. In the republication of *Leonardo da Vinci*\* on painting, the new arrangement supplied by *Mr. Rigaud* gives increased value to the tract; and *Mr. Hawkins's* Life of the author is a very welcome accession. *Hogarth illustrated*†, the judicious work of *Mr. John Ireland*, has from the first commanded public approbation. We have noticed it lately, on the republication of the third volume. A selection of *Gems from the Antique*‡, is a work very favourable to the improvement of public taste, and will be received both for the elegance of the engravings, and the utility of the illustrations. Agriculture, the favourite science of modern œconomists, is indebted to *Mr. Amos*§, for his publication of *Minutes*, on the subject, which appear to be the result of much intelligence and observation. *Mr. Phillips's* General History of Inland Navigation, the judicious abstract of a larger work||, presents such a view of national improvement, as every patriotic reader must contemplate with delight.

#### EDUCATION.

If we consider the intention of the writer, it is in this place that we must mention *Lord Gbatbam's Letters*¶; though they are evidently more to be noticed, as illustrating his character, than as conveying instruction. In the *Introduction to the Classics*, compiled by *Mr. T. F. Dibdin*\*\* , a considerable quantity of bibliographical research is condensed and communicated. We look with favourable expectation for the completion of the author's plan. *Mrs. Marriott* endeavours to render the *Elements of Religion*†† familiar to young minds; a service of such moment, that it cannot be too highly estimated. Grammarians, however, must not be overlooked; and, among them, *M.*

\* No. I. p. 69.

§ No. V. p. 572.

\*\* No. IV. p. 450.

† No. V. p. 488.

|| No. V. p. 575.

†† No. I. p. 86.

† No. V. p. 573.

¶ No. I. p. 36.

*Juigné\** appears to hold a respectable place. *Mrs. Bl. Mercy* is content with the humbler office of introducing her scholars to the knowledge of *Wailly's Grammar*†, facilitating, at the same time, to other teachers, the mode of giving those instructions.

We meant to have made a separate head of Classics, but finding only one such work to mention, we sub-join it here. The *Memorabilia of Xenophon* is, in fact, the best book of mere moral Education that the world has ever seen; nor does a day pass in which we do not feel the benefit of its precepts, early inculcated. The edition of it, prepared principally by the late *Mr. Benwell*‡, reflects the highest honour on his memory, as an accurate and elegant scholar.

#### POLITICS, FINANCE, &c.

Very seldom have we a work of such importance to examine as that of *Mr. H. Thornton* on *Paper Credit*§; and the attention we have bestowed upon it has been proportioned to its merit. In our present number, will be found the summary of our opinion on the work. Other works in this class, lately noticed, may be considered as relating to internal or external Politics. Of the former kind are the admirable *Letter on the late Middlesex Election*||, which we attribute to the pen of *Mr. Bowles*; and a personal address to one of the Candidates¶, penned apparently with very similar feelings. On external Politics, we have *the Opportunity\*\**, written to enforce the propriety of an alliance with *St. Domingo*; *Mr. Wood's* book on the *Importance of Malta*††; and that translated tract, which French influence has suppressed on the continent, entitled *Bonaparte, and the French People under his Consulate*‡‡. All these have merit in their respective

\* No. IV. p. 457.      † No. III. p. 339.      ‡ No. IV. p. 409;  
 VI. 624.      § No. V. p. 523; and VI. p. 609.      || No. VI.  
 p. 680.      ¶ No. III. p. 327.      \*\* No. II. p. 164.  
 †† No. II. p. 212.      ‡‡ No. V. p. 482.

styles. On a question of political theory, we were pleased to notice a French book, entitled *Essai sur le principe de la Souveraineté\**; and the more so, because it shows that sad experience has at length taught some Frenchmen at least to reason, as Englishmen of sound minds reasoned and wrote, at the very beginning of their confusions.

## POETRY.

Escaped from the dismal region of Politics, we fly with renovated life to *Poetry*, where we find ourselves welcomed by several pleasing compositions. We perceive, in the first place, *Mr. Tindal* writing on the *Evils and Advantages of Genius*†, like a man who, though he disclaims it, is personally acquainted with the facts. The animated poem of *Mr. Wrangham*‡, on the *Raising of Jairus's Daughter*, gave us occasion, at the same time, to commend the effusions of a young lady, whose tale is more pathetic, as it ended not in resuscitation. The talents of *R. Bloomfield*§ have been exercised on the subject of the Cow-pox, the advantages of which he hails with the pathos and animation of genuine poetry. An anonymous poem on the *Sabbath*|| presents that union of piety and poetry, which is always happy when effected. Nor has our opinion been singular, since we find that a second edition has been already produced. The imitations of *Camoëns*, which *Lord Strangford*¶ has published, agreeably introduce to our notice a part of that great poet's works, hitherto but little known in England. The *Poems* of *Mr. Higbley*\*\* have many original merits, particularly the *Battle of Largs*, which is mentioned as the principal among them. The illustrations given by *Mr. Park's Muse* to the Royal de-

\* No. I. p. 96.

† No. I. p. 77.

‡ No. III. p. 283.

§ No. III. p. 314.

|| No. IV. p. 436.

¶ No. VI. p. 606.

\*\* No. VI. p. 679.

signs, called *Cupid turned Volunteer*\*, are ingeniously appropriated; nor is the ingenuity of the designer at all eclipsed by that of the poet.

Among poetical collections, we must not omit *Mr. Ritson's ancient Metrical Romances*†. The extravagance of the editor's malignity against some of his contemporaries, whom he ought to have revered, will provoke a smile rather than anger in the majority of readers. *Mr. Jones* has enlarged his celebrated *Bardic Collection*‡ by a second volume, which makes it the completest work of the kind that the public has yet received. We are indebted to a literary society at Edinburgh for an amusing collection of Macaronic poems, entitled *Carminum variorum Macaronicorum delectus*§. The humour of some of these productions is admirable. To dramatic productions, at present, the only favour that can reasonably be shown is silence, and that we readily bestow upon the whole class.

#### NOVELS.

*Dr. Bisset's Modern Literature*||, *Miss Lee's Life of a Lover*¶, and *Mr. Dallas's Aubrey*\*\* , are the principal compositions of this kind which we have noticed in the present volume. They are not quite satisfactory to a critical reader; but they display ingenuity, and are, in many respects, superior to the general mass of such books. A tale of humbler kind, entitled *the Vain Cottager*††, is well calculated to effect its truly moral purpose. *Mr. Southey's* translation of the *Amadis of Lobeira*‡‡ gives an accurate view of the novel of our forefathers, the Romance of Chivalry, yet by no means induces us to regret that the one has given way to the other. The *Novelle of Boccaccio*§§

\* No. V. p. 543.

† No. III. p. 231.

‡ No. III. p. 290;

for vol. i. see our fifth volume, p. 107.

§ No. II. p. 196.

|| No. II. p. 198.

¶ No. III. p. 317.

\*\* No. V. p. 560.

†† No. III. p. 318.

‡‡ No. V. p. 471.

§§ No. IV. p. 406.

must



must ever possess attractions; and, purified as they are by the care of the last editor of the English translation, may amuse without offence.

## MISCELLANIES.

The *Flowers of Literature*\*, a compilation on a very amusing plan, continues to deserve our commendation. We look occasionally to it, as a memento of books forgotten, and never without entertainment. The attraction common to detached Essays, that of variety, is possessed by *Dr. Drake's Literary Hours*†; and the extension of them, by a third volume, seems to prove that the public has not been inattentive to their merit. The name of *Shakespeare* is a passport to any compilation; and *Mr. Waldron's Shakesperean Miscellany*‡ offers besides, illustrations of theatrical history of very various kinds. *Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica*§, published nearly at the same time with his *Romances*, is a very useful book of reference. When his diligence could be shown, without giving provocation to his asperity, he appeared to the highest advantage. As a general sketch of what, by an old, but not ill-chosen title, he calls *the Wonders of Nature and Art*||, the *Rev. T. Smith* has produced a book, which perhaps will vie in popularity with its predecessor. The numerous descriptions of foreign countries which the last twenty years have produced, afford an almost inexhaustible source for such a compilation. As a convenient key to the varieties contained in our own work, let us finally mention the *General Index*¶ to our *first Twenty Volumes*, which has been compiled and printed at a considerable expence. It is, we have reason to think, as accurate as such a compilation can well be made.

\* No. III. p. 332.  
 § No. III. p. 321.

† No. IV. p. 448.  
 || No. VI. p. 696.

‡ No. IV. p. 454.  
 ¶ No. IV. p. 452.

Farewell then, reader, for the present; and, while the subject for another Index is growing, month by month, under our hands, accept our endeavours to please and instruct, with as friendly a mind towards us, as we exhibit towards all who are not enemies to taste, truth, virtue, or religion. We ask no more.



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THE  
BRITISH CRITIC,

For JULY, 1804.

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Μήθ' οἷς ἐχθαίρεις  
Ἵπεράχθεις, μήτ' ἐπιλάθῃς,  
Χρόνος γὰρ εὐμαρὴς θεός.

With those whom you dislike be not too harsh,  
Nor yet their errors wholly overlook ;  
Time is a lenient power. SOPHOCLES.

---

ART. I. *The Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery, performed in his Majesty's Vessel the Lady Nelson, of Sixty Tons Burthen, with Sliding Keels, in the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802, to New South Wales. By James Grant, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. Including Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands, Cape of Good Hope, the hitherto unknown Parts of New Holland, discovered by him in his Passage (the first ever attempted from Europe) through the Streight separating that Island from the Land discovered by Van Dieman: together with various Details of his Interviews with the Natives of New South Wales; Observations on the Soil, Natural Productions, &c. not known, or very slightly treated of, by former Navigators; with his Voyage Home in the Brig Anna Josepha round Cape Horn; and an Account of the present State of Falkland Islands. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Origin of Sliding Keels, and the Advantages resulting from their Use; with an Appendix of Orders, Certificates, and Examinations, relative to the Trial Cutter. The Whole illustrated with elegant Engravings. 4to. 195 pp. 1l. 1s. Egerton. 1803.*

THIS is one of the most artless, and, at the same time, interesting Narratives that it has fallen in our way to examine. The gallant and intrepid author undertook a voyage to New  
A Holland,

BRIT. CRIT. VOL. XXIV. JULY, 1804.

Holland, with the intention of examining its coasts, in a vessel calculated only for fifteen men, and so very contemptible in its dimensions, that she was universally distinguished by the appellation of his Majesty's *Tinder-Box*. She possessed, however, the advantage of having a sliding keel, which Mr. Grant himself considered, and which ultimately in the event proved, an adequate compensation for its inferiority of size. The navigator says nothing of himself, of the peril of his undertaking, or the success of its accomplishment; and, indeed, introduces very little extraneous matter of any kind. Whereas, if he had possessed the too well-known art of book-making, with a little more experience in writing, it would have been very easy for him to have produced a volume of double capacity and price. He, however, enters immediately on his subject, by giving a very succinct, but satisfactory account of the origin of sliding keels, which it seems were first invented by Captain Schank in America. He next points out their general and particular advantages, which seem to be many. They would answer better than any other as coasters, and are peculiarly adapted for the coal-trade. They will answer better in canals, for corn or mixed cargoes. They have the advantage of all others, in case of losing the rudder; and they will last longer than those now in use for these purposes. These are their advantages as trading vessels; their advantages with respect to ships in general use are, that they will sail faster, steer easier, tack and wear quicker, they will carry more freight and draw less water, they will ride easier at anchor, they will take the ground better, in case of shipwreck or any other accident, they are safer, and, finally, they will answer better as men of war, bombs, fire-ships, floating-batteries, gun-boats, &c. &c. These instances of superiority are not imputed to this description of vessel, from any zeal of private friendship for its inventor, or from any enthusiasm of prejudice; but the experiments were most of them fairly and successfully made by Mr. Grant himself.

The Narrative of the Voyage now commences, and the author describes his run from the Thames to the Cape of Good Hope. We shall not here detain the reader with any extract, as nothing of very particular importance occurred. The transactions at the Cape are detailed, in a manner which shows Mr. Grant capable, with very little leisure and reflection, of describing the occurrences of a maritime life with ease and energy. The voyage from the Cape to New Holland will be read with peculiar interest by all, as such a run was never made before, and hardly will again, in so very small a vessel. The author thus speaks of himself and ship.

“ On the 7th of October, being completely equipped, I put to sea at eleven A. M. with a fine breeze from the N. W. and bid adieu to many who came down to see the *little* vessel depart, most of whom entertained doubts of our ever reaching New South Wales. At four P. M. I got clear out of False Bay, and at seven in the evening Cape Hanglip bore E. N. E. and the Cape of Good Hope N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. distant five leagues. We had now fresh gales from the W. and W. N. W. which in the night freshened with rain and a considerable sea. I found that the vessel had lost none of her good qualities; and as the S. E. Monsoon had set in at this season, which blows with much force at times, I was determined to keep as much as possible out of its track, by getting into a higher south latitude as fast as I could. It was recommended to me to run down my easting without going into a higher latitude than the Cape, from an idea that the heaviness of the sea in the latitude of 40 S. would be too much for my vessel to scud through, owing to the W. winds blowing in these latitudes constantly all the year round, and generally from the S. and W. thereby occasioning much heavy sea, hail, fleet, &c. Being well assured of the safety of my vessel, joined to the delays that might attend my keeping in variable latitudes subject to the strong S. E. winds, I prosecuted for some time my course to the southward, judging that on finding ourselves in too heavy weather we could leave it by hauling to the northward, and keeping in that parallel which best answered my purpose; at the same time securing a fair W. wind. Independent of this being my own idea, I was encouraged in it by Captain John Osborn, of his Majesty's ship *Tremendous*, an old and experienced officer, whose attention to me whilst at the Cape, joined to much good advice concerning my voyage, I am happy in having the opportunity to acknowledge, and to say that I profited by it.

“ At six A. M. we had squally weather with much rain, which by noon cleared off, and we observed the latitude to be  $35^{\circ} 40'$  S. I still continued running to the southward, and found, as we got into an higher latitude, the wind to increase with much rain at times, and in general gloomy and uncomfortable weather, though we had not as yet met with the S. W. winds so much looked for. In the latitude of  $36^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}$  I found that they hung in the N. W. quarter, and shifted to N. and N. E.

“ On the 10th, I observed at noon the latitude to be  $38^{\circ} 40'$  S. We had much following sea, though not in my opinion wind enough to raise or cause it. The wind had varied from E. N. E. to N. W. by N. It had every appearance of blowing, and as I have often found since in these high southern latitudes, that the sea frequently gets to a great height before the gale comes on, I have also observed, that after a gale has done blowing for some time, the sea will continue to rise, break much, and become very troublesome. It is no uncommon thing to find an heavy gale that has continued to blow with great violence, and steady for many hours, die away in the course of half an hour to almost a perfect calm. To many who are in large heavy vessels, like those in general made use of in crossing these seas, some of the above particulars might be, and I believe are, but little observed or attended to; but owing to the small size of the *Lady Nelson*,

son, it became of the utmost importance to me to attend particularly to all those evolutions: in larger vessels the sea is not so much felt. As I observed above, we had this day no more than a fresh wind with a heavy following sea; insomuch, that the difference of latitude, by observation at noon, was fifteen miles more than our distance run. It perhaps might be owing to currents; however, I am inclined to impute it to the power the sea has over the light draught of water of small vessels like mine when going before it. Soon after noon it came on to blow very heavy, so that before night we were obliged to hand every thing except the close-reefed main-top-sail, and reefed fore-sail. The vessel scudded through the sea remarkably well, though it had got up to an uncommon height, and so perpendicular, that when getting over, it appeared as running down a steep precipice; yet she did not ship any water of consequence. From the magnified stories I had heard at the Cape, I was in some degree led to believe I should not have left all the way; I therefore made some casting, and endeavoured to keep in this parallel of latitude, until I saw how the weather would turn out. At twelve P. M. it freshened so much that we were obliged to bunt the fore-sail, and let the vessel run with the close-reefed main-top-sail lowered down on the cap all night, which she did perfectly easy and dry. I am aware that many seamen may think scudding under a main-top-sail in a brig is a bad plan in case of broaching to, and prefer going under the fore-top-sail; but here is another advantage which vessels with sliding keels have over others. Vessels in general broach to in a sea from not answering their helms sufficiently quick, perhaps from the force of the sea depriving, by its lift for a time, the rudder of its power. It is often occasioned in deep-loaded vessels, by their being too much loaded by the head; so that in all weathers they require a great deal of weather-helm, or as it is termed *steer wild*. In these cases, no doubt, a fore top-sail is serviceable to pay off the vessel again by. But it has also the disadvantage, that it will often bury her more in the sea, and not admit of her being so lively as she might prove from a sail more in the center. Some are of opinion, that a fore-top-sail makes a vessel lively by the force of the wind, serving as it were to lift the vessel up; but in small short ones, in a heavy towering sea, it will be found to impel them much faster downwards, than in assisting them to rise to it, frequently burying the bowsprit in the water, if not carrying it entirely away. By such means every thing may be washed off the decks, and the vessel much strained. The sliding keels, in this last respect, are particularly serviceable; because the trim of the vessel, that is, the draught of water at either extremity, may be altered at pleasure; by which means, if properly attended to, she may be steered in the heaviest weather with the greatest ease, and in general weather without touching the helm at all. In all cases, a vessel of this description can be brought up, or fall off, faster than her sails can be trimmed to the wind. There is another great advantage, which is, in heaving-to quickly in an heavy sea: this is particularly useful in small craft, as I have often experienced, by having the sail ready to set that I intended to lay-to under, and watching the passing of one sea, with proper attention to the keels, and taking the head-sail quickly off as the helm is put down; by which means, the vessel will

be round head-to the next following sea, and would stay if not prevented by again righting the helm. This cannot be done in other vessels; they must be brought-to gradually, and often ship many seas before that can be accomplished, as their beam must necessarily for a time be exposed, and in deep-loaded vessels, frequently attended with the loss of every thing on deck from the force of the sea.

“ The same heavy weather continued with very little variation, accompanied with hail at times, and heavy rain till the 12th, when it began to moderate, and towards noon the gale had nearly subsided, but left behind it an high troublesome cross sea, which made the vessel tumble about a great deal, and ship some water at times. As the wind had varied during the gale from N. by E. to W. N. W. hauling back at times to N. N. W. and N. W. I altered our course as I found it convenient, keeping the vessel right before the wind, which, as it did not lead us out of our way, I preferred on account of the heaviness of the sea we had got into, which at times broke much: I was therefore, from this circumstance, obliged at all times to have a watchful eye upon the sea, and throw the vessel directly before it, without regarding any particular course, by which means the shipped little water. At noon on the 12th, by observation, I found we were in lat.  $38^{\circ} 17'$  S. long. by account,  $27^{\circ} 18'$  E.—We this day had many birds of the Pintadoe and Petterel kind about us. One of the former species, a very beautiful bird, in the height of the gale, from what cause I know not, unless it had overeaten itself, fell down on the deck, and vomited a greenish sort of matter as it was falling. One of the men picked it up, and brought it to me. but I ordered it to be laid on the deck, where it scrambled about till it got behind a hen-coop, when it lay quiet. I have reason to believe that aquatic birds, which chiefly prey on the water, and but seldom visit land, are incapable of walking, but assist themselves by scrambling with their feet and wings; at least, all I have had an opportunity of observing did so. After remaining behind the coop about fifteen minutes, the bird again scrambled to the side of the vessel, and dropped into the water, where it appeared for the short time we saw it as lively as any of the others, which were in numbers about us, both in the water and on the wing. It is certain that the black Haglet, which I have several times mentioned in this narrative, procures its food by often harassing and fighting with other birds, particularly a species of gull (called by the seamen the Fisherman) until they throw up the food they have swallowed, which the other instantly seizes on. Probably this might have been the cause of the Pintadoe taking shelter with us. Hereafter I shall have occasion to notice these kind of birds.” P. 54.

A large part of this volume is agreeably occupied in describing the occurrences at New Holland and New South Wales, and here it was that the author began to execute the object for which he was expressly sent; namely, to take a sketch of the coast, and to lay it down as accurately as he could, with such remarks and observations as he might be able to make. This part of the work is particularly interesting; the author made many new discoveries, and his general remarks will always be found

found pertinent and judicious. One more short extract is due to the exertions and zeal of Mr. Grant.

“ Passing the night upon the banks of the river, we descended it the next day to our former rendezvous, Schank Forest, Pasture Plains, where preparations were made for a general embarkation.

“ The next morning, I left Colonel Paterfon in company of Mr. Barreillier, who then proceeded on the survey of the river. On our passage down it, we saw several natives with their canoes. As we passed the canoes we left some biscuits in them. In many of them we saw fires, and in some of them observed that kind of eatable to which they give the name of *cabra*: it appears to be abominably filthy, however when dressed it is not disagreeable to the taste. The *cabra* is a species of worm which breeds in the wood that happens to be immersed in water, and are found in such parts of the river wherein trees have fallen. Indeed, I have found no place I have ever visited, where this destructive worm makes greater ravages, either in salt or fresh water. They grow to a great size, and soon reduce timber to the appearance of a honey-comb. They are of a glutinous substance, and after being put on the fire, harden to the consistence of the spinal marrow of animals. When fire is not at hand, the natives eat them raw: some of them being found at a fire near one of the canoes, I tasted them on the recommendation of one of my men, and found them not unpalatable; so that hunger providing the sauce, they may be considered as no bad apology for a better meal. It must, however, be acknowledged, that the New Hollander feeds most filthily.

“ We saw several of the natives at a small distance, one of whom looked earnestly at us, and seemed to be waiting our approach. One of my men called to him in his own language to stop, which he appeared well inclined to do, but at length he got behind a tree, from whence he presented only his head and shoulders, brandishing a fish-gig in his hand. He waited our landing, and seeing we were unarmed, he threw down his *mulon*, so they name the fish-gig, and came readily to us. For what reason I know not, (for we appeared without any marks of distinction) he addressed himself first to me, and taking from his forehead a small net, which their women weave from the fur of the opossum, he bound it round mine. In my turn I took out my pocket-handkerchief, and bound it round his head, which pleased him much, and we became from that moment the best of friends. I invited him on board the boat, and he readily accepted my invitation. When on board he was called to from the woods on the opposite shore by a number of voices, which surprised us a little, as we did not expect they were in such numbers. My new acquaintance called out in his turn to those on shore, and their cries immediately ceased. I have reason to think, they made enquiry, whether he apprehended any danger from us, and that he assured them he had nothing to fear, which quieted their alarm and made them easy.

“ Proceeding further we saw a flock of ducks, and I ordered one of the people to fire, which he did, and was lucky enough to kill two. Never did I witness stronger marks of surprize than were depicted on the stranger's countenance, when he heard the report of the gun, and



saw the two ducks fall into the water. His astonishment was increased when he got on board the vessel; every thing he beheld seemed to fill him with wonder and amazement. During the time he stayed on board, he never quitted my side, and at the hour of rest he laid himself down near my bed place. I presented him with a small tomahawk, which pleased him very much, and he pronounced, with much earnestness the word, by which I then understood they call a hatchet, *mogo*. He readily ate of whatever was set before him, but refused salt and mustard; spirits he would not touch, but sugar he took freely. He endeavoured to repeat our words after us; and, upon the whole, was infinitely more tractable than the native last described. He was an elderly man, short in stature, but well made: his arms and legs were long in proportion to his body, which was slender and straight. Having occasion to dispatch the first mate in a boat to Colonel Pater-son, I took that opportunity of sending off my New Hollander, with directions that he should be landed on the precise spot from whence he was taken, which was accordingly done.

“ When the first mate was returning, he was surprized to find his passenger of the day before on the banks, who begged to be permitted to return to the vessel with him: he had a young lad with him, whom he desired might accompany him, and they were both brought on board. This lad appeared to be about 17 years of age; his arms, legs and thighs were remarkably long: he made me understand that he wished to have a *mogo*, and I soon found that I could not make a more acceptable present to a native of New Holland. Mr. Lewin, the draughtsman of natural history, before mentioned, sketched out the portraits of these two, and I was promised a copy of this design, but was never able to procure either copy or original. Our old and new acquaintance passed one day with us on board, after which they were both landed near the spot where they had been first seen. They were perfectly naked, and exceedingly well pleased when they understood that their likenesses were about to be taken, for which purpose they submitted themselves to be placed in any attitude that was thought proper. It is observable, that all the New Hollanders are proud of being noticed in the same manner.

“ On the 19th we were rejoined by Colonel Pater-son, with the whole of his party. The Colonel had explored a branch of the river, on the banks of which he found a species of flax growing, which he thought was valuable. He had collected specimens of many rare and uncommon plants, particularly some varieties of the fern tribe; but, unfortunately, was in one moment deprived of the fruits of his skill and industry. His servant had made use of the bundle of plants as a pillow, and having heedlessly placed it too near the fire, it was soon in a blaze, and he was awaked only time enough to save his face from being scorched by the flames. The Colonel possesses a general knowledge of botany, and every branch of natural history. His politeness and attention to make every thing agreeable to me, during the short voyage we made together, demand the tribute of my acknowledgment and thanks.

“ We were now growing short of provisions, and no vessel arriving from Sydney, we set about making preparations for our return thither. There

There was now a small establishment made for the colliers: I had built them a convenient hut to shelter them; I left them a boat and seine, with what provisions I was able to spare, besides arms, ammunition and tools. We took our departure for Sydney on the 22d of July, 1801, and arrived there on the 25th following, having met with nothing worth recording during this passage of three days." P. 162.

The author returned round Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to England, in the *Imperieux*, Captain Rowley, commander.

In every particular of this arduous and perilous undertaking, Mr. Grant has shown himself a skilful navigator, and remarkably well qualified to succeed in the paths of Captain Cook. We add, with no common regret, that his rewards and encouragement have by no means corresponded with our ideas of his merit; and, what is still more to be lamented, we find that at this moment, covered with glory and with wounds, he is languishing in one of the prisons of our enemy. Some charts and engravings are added, which, if not entitled to the praise of elegance, are sufficiently illustrative. The representation of the northern coast of Bass's Straits, first traced by Mr. Grant, must be interesting to every geographer. We hope that the success of this volume may excite attention to the author's merit, and that its sale may tend to alleviate the sorrows of absence from a beloved family, as well as to soften the horrors of captivity.

ART. II. *Essays, political, economical, and philosophical. By Benjamin Count of Rumford, &c. &c. A new Edition. Volume III. 8vo. 498 pp. 10s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1802.*

IN an Advertisement, which occupies the first pages of this work, Count R. mentions the principal reasons, which delayed the publication of it almost four years after it was first announced to the public; namely, "a desire to make it as free of faults as possible, and to accommodate it as much as possible to the actual state of opinions and practices in this country".

Towards the latter part of this Advertisement, a variety of observations are inserted relatively to the preparation of soups, and their nourishing qualities. The most remarkable of those observations are contained in the following paragraph.

"Soups", this author says, "may, it is true, be made thick and substantial with meat; but when this is done, they are neither palatable nor wholesome: they appal and load the stomach,—weaken the powers of digestion,—and instead of affording wholesome nourishment,



ment, strength, and refreshment, are the cause of many disorders; they are moreover very expensive. But this is not the case with soups made thick and substantial with farinaceous matter, and other vegetable substances, and seasoned and rendered palatable with salt, pepper, onions, and a little salted herrings, hung beef, bacon, or cheese, and eaten with a due proportion of bread." P. vi.

The contents of the present volume, which is the third of Count Rumford's Essays, are, the first part of the tenth Essay, which consists of an Introduction, three Chapters, and an Appendix; the second part of the tenth Essay, which contains a Preface and three Chapters; the third part of the same tenth Essay, which consists of nine Chapters; the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth Essays, which are neither divided into Chapters, nor nearly so long as the tenth Essay. It is now necessary to give our readers some idea of the contents of those Essays, and to subjoin a few remarks, which certain parts of the work may seem to demand.

The tenth Essay treats of the construction of kitchen fire-places and kitchen utensils, together with remarks and observations relating to the various processes of cookery, and proposals for improving that most useful art.

The Introduction to that Essay commences by showing, that in order to contrive machinery for the various purposes of cookery, it is necessary to be previously acquainted with the processes of the art. Of those processes, *boiling* undoubtedly is one of the most common and most essential; yet the nature and the proper effect of it, though perfectly well known to scientific persons, are far from being understood by practical cooks; in consequence of which defect, they waste much fuel and labour, for the accomplishment of an operation, which may be much better effected by easier means.

The principle in short is, that in such vessels as are commonly used in kitchens, boiling water cannot be rendered hotter than that limit, namely, the boiling point; and that it may be kept in a state of ebullition by the combustion of a very small quantity of fuel; hence the immense fires that are often kept up for the purpose of letting the pots boil fast, are a useless waste; for the only effect they produce is a quick evaporation of the liquor; without heating it, or the meat which is in it, a single degree more than the usual boiling point, which is equivalent to  $212^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

In order to inculcate this principle as much as possible into the minds of practical cooks, this author is rather prolix in the explanation of it. He states the questions which ought to be put to the cooks, subjoins their probable answers, and proposes a variety of easy and apposite experiments for the illustration of

of that principle. The Introduction likewise contains a calculation of the fuel necessary to keep a vessel in a boiling state, together with a variety of collateral remarks.

The first Chapter treats of the proper plan for a kitchen; of the imperfections and necessary improvements of their fire-places; and of other machinery.

The principal defects of the usual kitchen fire-places are shown to be their too extended and open forms, together with the great height of the mantle of the chimney. In order to remedy those and other imperfections, not only of the fire-places, but likewise of the various articles of kitchen apparatus, this author, in the first place, states the objects which ought principally to be attended to in the arrangement of a kitchen, and examines the nature of the various particulars; he then minutely describes the proper plan for a kitchen, the disposition of its parts, and even the practised method of laying down the work.

The second Chapter contains "detailed accounts, illustrated by correct plans, of various kitchens, public and private, that have already been constructed on this author's principles, and under his immediate direction". Those kitchens are very circumstantially described, and the descriptions are illustrated by various very neat copper-plate engravings.

The third Chapter treats of the alterations and improvements, that may be made in the kitchen fire-places, that are now commonly used in Great-Britain.

In order to manifest the necessity of adopting the improvements that are suggested in the sequel, the commencement of this Chapter describes the construction, with all its faults, of the kitchen fire-places, the appendage of the iron oven, &c. that are at present in common use in this country, and which (this author justly observes) seem to have been calculated for the express purpose of devouring fuel.

In the first place, he reprobates the custom of using smoke-jacks, and inveighs against their pernicious tendency towards the consumption of an enormous quantity of fuel; he then proceeds to propose several alterations and improvements, that may be made in the kitchen range, for the accommodation of boilers, ovens, &c. and to those he subjoins a variety of observations relative to the construction of *cottage fire-places*. This third Chapter is followed by an Appendix, containing a statement of the expence attending the fitting up a small oven of sheet iron, together with the price of the oven itself. The particular manner in which those expences are stated, as well as the smallness of the sum total, will render this Appendix very

very useful to those who may be willing to possess an oven of this sort.

The second part of the tenth Essay contains the fourth, fifth, and sixth Chapters, together with a short Preface.

The fourth and fifth Chapters are entirely devoted to that contrivance of this author, which is called the *roaster*, and which in fact is a sort of oven furnished with certain pipes for the admission of air, with some other peculiarities of construction.

In those two Chapters, we find a long and circumstantial account (indeed too long and too circumstantial) of the origin of that contrivance, of its gradual improvement, of its action, of the tradesmen who manufacture and sell the roasters, together with very particular instructions relative to the construction and management of such machines. The author also answers several obvious objections; and, upon the whole, seems to offer his roaster to the public as a perfect apparatus, free from faults. It is not our intention to discredit it; yet we cannot help remarking the fact, that several of those persons who have had a roaster of this sort put up in their kitchens, have after a time suspended the use of it.

The sixth Chapter treats of small iron ovens;—their construction, and their various uses; for they may be used for other purposes of cookery, besides baking. The subjects of those three Chapters are likewise illustrated by various engravings.

The third part of the same, or tenth Essay, contains nine Chapters; namely, from the seventh to the eleventh inclusively.

The seventh Chapter describes, in a very circumstantial manner, the construction of boilers, stew-pans, &c. pointing out the faults of the common shapes, and the advantages of the new ones; mentioning their size, weight, forms, materials, advantages, various uses, and so forth.

The eighth chapter describes the proper method of cooking in steam; wherein this author makes various objections to the common apparatus of this sort, or the usual *steam kitchens*. The construction of his apparatus is illustrated by several figures of saucepans, boilers, &c. which are intermixed with the letter-press.

The ninth Chapter describes a utensil, which this author calls an *universal kitchen boiler for the use of small families, to answer all the purposes of cookery*. It describes likewise a portable furnace or fire-place for the same, together with its various uses. Those uses however appear to be only two; namely, the victuals may be boiled either in water or in steam; or, at the

the same time, some may be boiled in water, and others in steam. It is not in our power to give our readers a correct idea of the form of this universal boiler, without the assistance of the figures which accompany the description. The same observation must be extended to the five Chapters which follow the ninth; and which contain descriptions accompanied with delineations of various kitchen utensils, or portable cooking apparatus; namely, register stoves, portable furnaces, stew-pans, boilers, tea-kettles, and other implements.

The fifteenth, or last chapter, of the same Essay, contains a variety of articles, beginning with an apology for the great length of the Essay.

The last five Essays of this work are much shorter. The eleventh contains supplementary observations concerning chimney fire-places; and the twelfth contains *observations concerning the salubrity of warm rooms in cold weather.*

The very interesting nature of the contents of this Essay obliges us to pause a little, and to examine the principal doctrines that are advanced in it.

“ There is”, this author says, “ no doubt whatever of the necessity of *pure* air for the support of life and health, but I really do believe that erroneous opinions are entertained by many people in this island, respecting the effects of that equal, and at the same time moderate heat, which can only be obtained in rooms where strong currents of air up the chimney are not permitted. Those who have been used to living in large apartments, in which the large fires that are kept up, instead of making the rooms equally warm, do little more than increase the violence of those streams of cold air, which come whistling in through every crevice of the doors and windows; when such persons come into a room in which an equal and genial warmth prevails in every part, struck with the novelty of the sensation that this general warmth produces, they are very apt to fancy that the air is *close*, and consequently that it must be unwholesome, and are uneasy until a door or a window be opened, in order that they may get what they call *fresh* air.

“ But they do not seem to make a proper distinction between *fresh* air, and *pure* air. When they call for *fresh* air, they doubtless mean *purser* air. They certainly get *colder* air, but I much doubt whether they often get air that is more wholesome to breathe; and it is most certain that the chilling streams and eddies that are occasioned in the room by the fresh air so introduced, are extremely dangerous, and often are the cause of the most fatal disorders.

“ It is universally allowed to be very dangerous to be exposed in a stream of cold air, especially when standing or sitting still;—but how much must the danger be increased if one side of the body be heated by the powerful rays from a large fire, while the other is chilled by these cold blasts? And there is this singular circumstance attending these chills, that they frequently produce their mischievous effects without our being sensible of them; for as the mind is incapable of  
attending

attending to more than one sensation at one and the same time, if the *intensity* of the sensation produced by the heat on the one side of the body be superior to that of the cold on the other, we shall remain perfectly insensible of the cold, however severe it may really be; and if we are induced by the disagreeableness of what we do feel to turn about, or change our position or situation, this movement will be occasioned, not by the cold, which we do not feel, but by the heat, which being superior in its effect upon us, engages all our attention. And hence we may account for those severe colds or catarrhs, which are so frequently gotten in hot rooms in this country by persons who are not conscious at the time of being exposed to any cold, but, on the contrary, suffer great and continual inconveniences from the heat." P. 403.

That streams of cold air received on one part of the body, while another part of the same is exposed to the radiant heat of a large fire, are highly injurious, we must readily admit; but we must as readily deny that, in those cases, we can feel one only of those sensations; namely, the heat. It is commonly said in very cold weather, that a person is roasted on one side while he is chilled on the other; besides, the common practice of turning round before a fire, when nothing prevents it, sufficiently shows that human beings are perceptibly affected by both sensations at the same time.

But the principal doctrine of the above transcribed passage is, that rooms which are equably heated after the German and Russian custom, are in every respect preferable to those which are heated by means of an open fire-place, such as is used in England.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that, by an improper construction, either of those rooms may be rendered inferior to the other; but, supposing that they are constructed in the least exceptionable manner, certain it is that our feelings are affected differently by them, and of course nothing but long habit can reconcile a person to either of those customs. But let us go one step further, and enquire into the causes which occasion such difference of sensation. It is easy to understand, that the circulation, or rather the renewal of the air, in rooms that are equably heated by means of stoves, cannot be effected nearly so well as in those rooms which are heated by means of open fires. In fact, the closeness or the impurity of the air, which this author considers as being merely ideal, is so far from being so, that persons of delicate, or even those who have a strong constitution, but who have not been accustomed to it, will easily feel the effect; and the head-ach, or a sort of stupefaction, is most commonly the consequence. In certain habits, the respiration also is evidently affected.

Besides

Besides the impurity of the air, a great deal of objection may be made to that uniformity or equality of heat, of which this author is so strong an admirer. In order to be pleasant, or not offensive, the heat of those rooms cannot be many degrees above the mean temperature of the country; therefore when a person comes in cold and chilled, he will not become sufficiently heated before the lapse of some hours; so that if a man's avocations cannot permit him to remain in the room longer than twenty or thirty minutes at a time, he will not receive the least benefit from it; and he may even be hurt by it; for that uniform and gentle heat is generally too great for the head or for the lungs, through which the blood circulates in greater abundance, though too little for the rest of the body, and especially for the feet; and hence the origin of the head-ach may be rationally derived.

On the contrary, in rooms with open fire-places, every person may find the temperature he wants, by placing himself nearer to, or further from, the fire. In the same manner every part of the body may be heated more or less, and during a longer or a shorter time, according as circumstances may require.

This author endeavours, with much address, to prove the superiority of the equably heated rooms over the others, by observing, that the inhabitants of cold climates are an hardier race, and are less subject to catarrhs, &c. because they live in warmer apartments, than we do in this country. Let this be so; but surely the apartments with open fire-places may, when properly constructed, be rendered as warm as one pleases, though not equally so throughout.

Another proposition of the same Chapter is, that a person, who has been exposed to a considerable degree of heat, will, when he afterwards passes into a lower temperature, be less sensible of cold, than if he had not been previously heated to that degree, or had not long remained in a much higher temperature.

It is evident, that a body thoroughly heated cannot be so readily cooled, as another body which has been heated much less; but this author seems to prove, that this effect goes beyond the mere compensation for the difference of heat. See p. 415, &c.

In comparing the sensations, and the effects of heat or cold, among persons of different nations, an allowance, and a very considerable one, should be made on account of their different constitutions; for, whether from habit, or from the difference of climate, or from their being of different races, the fibres of the natives of different countries are far from possessing an equal degree of irritability; their senses are not equally acute; even their fluids seem to differ in expansibility.



The thirteenth Essay contains observations concerning the salubrity of warm bathing, and the principles upon which warm baths should be constructed. Among the particulars of this Essay, there are some which seem to corroborate a proposition of the preceding Essay; namely, that a quick transition from heat to cold is not so dangerous as the people of this country seem to think.

The fourteenth Essay contains supplementary observations relative to the management of fires in closed fire-places.

The fifteenth Essay, which is the last of the volume, treats of the use of steam, as a vehicle for transporting heat from one place to another. The principle, which ought to be kept in view when heat is to be conveyed by these means, is expressed in the first paragraphs of this Essay, which we shall subjoin; the rest of the Essay principally describing the construction and disposition of the apparatus, necessary for certain particular applications of that principle.

“ Many attempts have been made, at different periods, to heat liquids by means of steam introduced into them; but most of these have failed: and, indeed, until it was known that fluids are non-conductors of heat, and, consequently, that heat cannot be made to *descend* in them—(which is a recent discovery)—these attempts could hardly succeed; for, in order to their being successful, it is absolutely necessary that the tube, which conveys the hot steam, should open into the *lowest part* of the vessel which contains the liquid to be heated, or nearly on a level with its bottom; but as long as the erroneous opinion obtained, that heat could pass in fluids *in all directions*, there did not appear to be any reason for placing the opening of the steam tube *at the bottom of the vessel*, while many were at hand which pointed out other places as being more convenient for it.

“ But to succeed in heating liquids by steam, it is necessary, not only that the steam should enter the liquid at the bottom of the vessel which contains it, but also that it should enter it *coming from above*.

“ The steam-tube should be in a vertical position, and the steam should *descend* through it, previous to its entering the vessel, and mixing with the liquid which it is to heat; otherwise this liquid will be in danger of being forced back by this opening into the steam-boiler; for as the hot steam is suddenly condensed on coming into contact with the cold liquid, a vacuum is necessarily formed in the end of the tube; into which vacuum the liquid in the vessel—pressed by the whole weight of the incumbent atmosphere—will rush with great force, and with a loud noise; but if this tube be placed in a vertical position, and if it be made to rise to the height of six or seven feet above the level of the surface of the liquid which is to be heated, the portion of the liquid, which is thus forced into the lower end of the tube, will not have time to rise to that height before it will be met by steam, and obliged to return back into the vessel.” P. 475.

If, after a careful examination of the volume, which is at present before our eyes, we are asked to express our opinion of the same in a few words, our answer is, that it contains a great many trifling particulars, speciously decorated by the prolix style of consequential importance; several propositions of a doubtful or controvertible nature; and some useful articles, which deserve the attention of the speculative philosopher, as well as of the practical œconomist.

ART. III. *The Satires of Decimus Junius Juvenalis, translated into English Verse. By the Rev. William Marsh, A. M.*  
8vo. 7s. Westley. 1804.

OUR attention has been so frequently called to Juvenal, since the establishment of the British Critic, that we feel it unnecessary at present to enlarge on the character of his writings, or on the claims of the author to the respect and gratitude of mankind; and shall therefore enter upon the examination of the work before us without any preparatory observations.

In a modest and sensible Dedication, this author (whom we believe to be a young man) briefly recapitulates the motives which led to his undertaking. His early attempts in poetry were encouraged by the smiles of his preceptor, "till his Muse, having made repeated trials of her strength, in various short excursions, both of original composition and translations from Horace, she at length terminated her career by an imitation of one of the most finished Satires of Juvenal". P. vi. This imitation, which is lost, gave the author "a relish for the beauties of the Roman satirist; and, on a perusal of the version which bears the name of Dryden, he was tempted to proceed from one Satire to another, till at length he completed the entire translation."

Mr. Marsh does not pretend to give the whole of Juvenal: though desirous to retain all that could be retained of so admirable a writer, there are still some exceptionable passages which he has entirely rejected; others that he has been obliged to soften; and a few of which he has, from a respect to modesty, even ventured to alter the sense. P. viii. Of this last step, we must, in our quality of censors, declare our decided disapprobation: to reject or soften where the subject requires it, is not only venial but laudable; but to alter the sense is a species of deception injurious alike to the author and the reader. Whatever Mr. M. judged to be unfit for the public ear, he should



should have omitted; but the character of the original it was his duty to hold sacred, and on no account to invest it with qualities which *must* be foreign, and *may* be contradictory to it. With this exception, we agree with Mr. M. in what he advances.

“ In venturing to appear before the tribunal of the public, as a translator of Juvenal, in which character I have been so recently anticipated, I judge it necessary to state, that I had never seen the rival version of Mr. Gifford till my own was entirely completed. Truth requires of me this avowal, that the present publication may not be imputed to improper motives, by which I was never actuated. For though I have not the presumption to suppose, that I have the power to injure an author of such established reputation, yet I would not unjustly be suspected of this attempt; since the intention is the same, whether the hostile spear be launched with the firm vigour of Achilles, or feebly thrown by the palsied hand of Priam. I can have no wish, nor is it expected from me, to enter into a comparison of the respective merits of these translations, any further than to state, that there appears (with the exception of a few accidental coincidences of no great importance) a sufficient difference in the general manner between Mr. Gifford's version and mine, to plead my excuse in hazarding the present publication.

“ No apology need, I trust, be made for sending this work into the world, unaccompanied with notes and illustrations. Whatever particulars concerning Juvenal and his writings could be either known with certainty, or conjectured with any degree of probability, have been already so copiously detailed by Mr. Gifford, and in such a pleasing style, as to render any further researches unnecessary. After this elaborate compilation, and ingenious discussion of a contemporary translator, nothing remains for me but the anxious wish to gratify the variety of poetical taste, by publishing the present version in its simplest form.” P. x.

Notwithstanding these remarks, which do credit to the liberality of the translator, we cannot avoid regretting, for the sake of the mere English reader, that Mr. M. did not subjoin at least a few short notes. There are many passages which such readers will not now comprehend, and still more in which they will not be interested, from this omission alone. Every book should be as complete as possible in itself: it is of very little use to refer the purchasers of Mr. Marsh's text to the notes of Mr. Gifford, since few will choose to purchase both.

We proceed to the translation.

“ Still must I only hear? and know no rest,  
With Codrus' Theſeid for whole days oppress?” P. 1.

This gives but an inadequate representation of the opening lines of Juvenal: the spirited exclamation, *nunquamne rep-*

B

*nam?*

*nam?* is wholly omitted; nor is the remainder of this passage given with much success.

“ Et nos ergo manum”, &c. is thus rendered,

“ By such examples fir’d, I *too* withdrew,  
Nor could my declamation more pursue”. P. 2.

Here Mr. M. as in many other places, is misled by Dryden.

“ Provok’d by these incorrigible fools,  
I left declaiming in the public schools”.

We meet with a singular expression in the same page;

————— “ and Mævia hunts the boar,  
“ Her *sex’s* grand distinction priz’d no more”.

As Portia says,

“ What a phrase is this,  
If one were near a lewd interpreter!”

Nullus jam parasitus erit! sed quis ferat istos  
“æ fordes?”

given in this couplet:

“ Not e’en a parasite afford;  
“ Bear so infamous a board?” P. 9.

reader possibly discover the author’s mean-

prettiness (we will not say a want of taste) in the description of Lucilius, for which the awful language of the original gives no warrant.

“ But when Lucilius, with impetuous zeal,  
Strikes the loud lyre, and bares th’ avenging steel”. P. 11.

We can find no meaning in the following lines; sure we are that they do not express the sense of Juvenal.

“ Yet let not all that Tagus can unfold  
Rob thee of rest, thro’ envy of the knave,  
Who lives a great man’s pensioner and slave.” P. 26.

Again:

“ Should winter’s rig’rous blasts complaint provoke,  
They sit and shiver in a woollen cloak;  
Or, if a fever fire each throbbing vein,  
In silk they flutter, and of heat complain.” P. 28.

“ And so might we, or so might any man”! But what says the original? If *their patron* calls for a little fire, *they* put on their cloak; if *he* says, I am warm, *they* sweat!

“ Nonne vides quanto celebratur sportula fumo?”

Mr.

Mr. M. renders,

“ What can exceed the supper’s *costly state* ?” P. 37.

but he overlooks the sense of *celebratur*, which alludes only to the tumultuous croud that surrounded the doors of the patron: the *costly supper* here, and the *scant off’ring*, p. 7, are the same thing; and expressed, in the original, by the same word.

We do not know how Mr. M. understood this passage;

“ Sanguinis in facie non hæret gutta, morantur  
Pauci ridiculum et fugientem ex urbe Pudorem”; Sat. xi.

but it is translated in a way that gives no idea of it to an English reader.

“ They never blush, but modestly despise,  
While each, dishonour’d, from the city flies.” P. 167.

A defect of taste, or shall we say of judgment, is frequently visible. Of the obsequies of Priam, Mr. M. says;

————— “ Trojan dames  
Had sung the mournful dirge, and *funeral games*  
*Scotch’d his departing spirit.*” P. 157.

In Juvenal the description is appropriate and particular, and should by no means have been generalized.

————— “ Roma parentem,  
Roma patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit”,

is thus given;

“ Rome *freed*, nor more by desp’rate plots assail’d,  
The father of his country Tully hail’d.” P. 128.

Did Juvenal then think that Rome was “ assailed no more by desperate plots”? O, no: there was one which, in his mind, far surpassed that of Catiline in atrocity; it was that of Augustus himself. How little does the translator here enter into his feelings! But he was probably misled by Dryden, whose version, as we have already observed, clings, perhaps unconsciously, to his memory.

————— “ Sejanus, who appear’d  
A *mighty God*, as *second* was rever’d,  
Thro’ the wide world !” P. 145.

This unfortunately comes somewhat too near that far-famed couplet,

“ And thou Dalhousie, the *great God* of war,  
*Lieutenant Colonel* to the Earl of Mar”!

In our review of Mr. Gifford’s Juvenal, we quoted his version of

“ Est aliquid quocunque loco quocunque recessu  
Unius sese dominum fecisse lacertæ”!

“ And sure,—in any corner we can get,  
To call one lizard our’s, is something yet”!

This we thought, and still think, singularly happy; we cannot therefore be greatly pleased with the rival attempt of Mr. M.

“ Such in all-ranks is human nature known,  
We long for something that we call our own.” P. 36.

This trite moralizing is neither Juvenal, nor any thing like Juvenal: the writer also means, that we “*may* call”, for we cannot long for what “we *do* call our own”; but our objection is solely to the departure from the apposite language of the original.

We must here make an observation, which has frequently pressed itself on our minds during our review of this Article. We have no doubt that Mr. M. understands the language of Juvenal; and we are persuaded, that he has rendered it in general with accuracy; but he does not appear to have entered into the mind, or rather into the feelings of his author. This praise we think is still peculiar to the preceding translator, in whom we find besides, a thousand minute, but interesting circumstances of the original, which we miss in the present. It is not sufficient to read Juvenal as a scholar (that was done by Holyday); but his expressions must be weighed, his drift explored with solicitude, and his meaning collected from a comprehensive view of collateral circumstances. Speaking of the flight of debtors from Rome, Mr. M. says;

“ No greater shame pursues this vile retreat  
Than when, to shun the *town’s* oppressive heat,  
We seek the cooling shades, and *rural* seat.” P. 166.

The concluding line perverts the drift of the author. The young squanderers, of whom he speaks, were so lost to shame, that they thought as little of running away from the city for debt, as of walking, in the dog-days, from the Saburra (the Thames-Street of Rome) to the Esquilian hill, which lay just above it.

Mr. M. observes, in his Preface, that “he had never seen the rival version of Mr. Gifford till his own was entirely completed”. P. xi. We cannot doubt this assertion; at the same time, it is impossible not to see, that he has made a *very considerable use* of it since. We do not mention this as a reproach: on the contrary, we should not have been displeased if he had profited still more by it, at least, as far as relates to the *sense* of the translation.

“ Whether

“ Whether I call for *pulfe*, that all may hear,  
But whisper sweetmeats in the waiter’s ear.” *Marfb.* p. 167.

“ Bawl for *coarfe pottage*, that my friends may hear,  
But whisper sweetmeats in my fervant’s ear.” *Gifford*, p. 368.

*Puls*, the original word, is accurately rendered in the latter couplet; whereas *pulfe*, by which we underftand vegetables of the leguminous kind, is altogether foreign from the purpofe.

Again,

“ But fubtle poifon, in a ring conceal’d,  
Aving’d the *carnag’d heaps* on Cannæ’s field.” *Marfb.* p. 151.

“ But three fnall drops, within a ring conceal’d,  
Aving’d the *blood he pour’d* on Cannæ’s field.” *Gifford*, p. 340.

Carnag’d heaps “ is a vile phrafe, a very vile phrafe”; it would have been better to have taken the whole of Mr. G.’s couplet.

We come now to the more pleafing part of our duty. Favourable proofs of the talents of Mr. M. may be found in every Satire; but our limits confine us to one. It matters little which we choofe; and if we felect the tenth, it is only becaufe readers in general are moft likely to turn to it among the firft, as that with which they are beft acquainted. We fhall fubjoin the verfion of Mr. G. to fhew the “ different manner” of the two tranflators.

*Pauca licet portes*, &c. is rendered with great fpirit.

“ Tho’ fnall thy treasure, and deep fhades of night  
Conceal thy movements, trembling with affright  
Would ev’ry breeze affail thy ftartled ear,  
And dancing fhadows petrify with fear;  
While the blithe beggar dreads no midnight foes,  
But tunes his fimple carol as he goes.

Yet ftill we weary Heav’n with this request,  
“ Increafe our wealth, ye Gods! above the reft.”  
But poifon lurks not in the homely cup:  
From earthen ware fe curely we may fup:  
Then muft we juftly fear, when gen’rous wine  
Sparkles in gold, where flaming rubies fhine.” *Marfb.* p. 142.

“ The traveller, freighted with a little wealth,  
Sets forth at night, and makes his way by ftealth;  
E’en then, he fears the bludgeon and the blade,  
And ftarts at every rufh’s waving fhade:  
While, void of care, the beggar trips along,  
And, in the fpoiler’s prefence, trolls his fong.

The firft great wifh we all with rapture own,  
The general cry, to every temple known,  
Is gold, gold, gold! “ O give us gold, ye powers,  
And let our neighbour’s coffer yield to ours!”

Yet

Yet none from earthen bowls destruction ſip:  
 Dread then the baneful draught, when at thy lip  
 The goblet man'les, grac'd with gems divine,  
 And the broad gold inflames the Setine wine." *Gifford*, p. 324.

*Ergo quod optandum foret, &c.*

" Thus what deſerves the name of real good,  
 It ſeems Sejanus never underſtood.  
 For he who covets honours, wealth, or pow'r,  
 Beyond juſt bounds, erects a lofty tow'r,  
 That buries the vain maſter in its fall,  
 And publiſhes his fatal end to all." *Marſh*, p. 148.

" You grant me then, Sejanus groſſly err'd,  
 Nor knew what prayer his folly had preferr'd:  
 For when he raſhly begg'd for too much power,  
 And too much wealth, he did but climb a tower  
 Of giddy height, a heavier fall to prove,  
 Hurl'd with tremendous ruin from above!" *Gifford*, p. 334.

In the following paſſage, Mr. M. is very happy.

" The ſpoils of war, the batter'd coat of mail,  
 And bruifed helm, as trophies, never fail,  
 With raviſh'd colours, and the broken car,  
 Where high exalted, the proud boalt of war,  
 The fetter'd captive ſits and mourns his fate,  
 To raiſe mankind above their mortal ſtate,  
 Romans and Greeks, and fierce barbarians dare  
 Death's horrid front, and ev'ry labour ſhare  
 For ſuch renown; ſo much the world's applauſe  
 Nerves us to action, more than virtue's cauſe.  
 Take but the recompence away, and few  
 Will virtue only for herſelf purſue.  
 Yet has the glory of a ſingle chief,  
 Too dearly bought, his country plung'd in grief;  
 While he, ambitious of immortal fame,  
 Inſcribes the marble *column* with his name,  
 Which ſome wild fig-tree will at length o'erthrow,  
 Since *tombs* obey the lot of all below." *Marſh*, p. 149.

" The ſpoils of war; the trunk in triumph placed,  
 And with the gleanings of the battle graced,  
 Cruſh'd helms, and batter'd ſhields; and ſtreamers borne  
 From vanquiſh'd fleets, and beams from chariots torn,  
 And captives rang'd around in mournful ſtate,  
 Are priz'd as bleſſings ſcarcely known to fate;  
 Fir'd with the love of theſe, what countless ſwarms,  
 Barbarians, Romans, Greeks, have ruſh'd to arms,  
 All danger ſlighted, and all toil deſied,  
 And madly conquer'd, or as madly died!  
 So much the raging thirſt of fame exceeds  
 The generous warmth which prompts to worthy deeds,

That

That none confess fair Virtue's genuine power,  
Or woo her to their breast, without a dower.  
Yet has this wild desire, in other days,  
This boundless avarice of a few for praise,  
This frantic rage for names to grace a tomb,  
Involv'd their country in one general doom :  
Vain rage! the roots of the wild fig tree rise,  
Strike through the marble, and—their memory dies ;  
For, like their mouldering tenants, tombs decay,  
And with the dust they hide, are swept away." *Gifford, p. 337.*

We have room but for one extract more, which we are confident will leave a pleasing impression on the reader, of the merits of this translator; of whom we take our leave, with the assurance, that in pointing out what we conceive to be errors, we are actuated by a friendly wish for his future success. A first attempt must ever be imperfect, and it reflects much credit on Mr. M. that we find here so little cause for serious animadversion.

" Must we then wish for nothing?—My advice  
Would leave the Gods to judge what best suffice  
Our num'rous wants, for they alone can know  
From what pure fount life's real blessings flow.  
For transient joys substantial good is giv'n :  
Dearer than to himself is man to heav'n.  
We urg'd by passion, by blind impulse led,  
Implore the Gods to bless the nuptial bed :  
They must determine whether babes or wife  
Will prove the comfort, or the bane of life.

But that our pray'rs may still to something tend,  
That we may supplicate, and not offend,  
To this alone be our requests confin'd :  
" Vouchsafe us health of body, peace of mind ;  
A dauntless soul that looks without dismay  
On death, that sees existence glide away,  
Grateful to nature ; can endure, refrain,  
Placid, nor too solicitous of gain ;  
The toils of Hercules would rather court,  
Than such love-banquets and unmanly sport  
As pleas'd th' Assyrian king." *Marsh, p. 161.*

" Say then, must man, depriv'd all power of choice,  
Ne'er raise to Heaven the supplicating voice ?  
Not so ; but to the Gods his fortunes trust ;  
Their thoughts are wise, their dispensations just.  
What best may profit or delight they know,  
And real good, for fancied bliss bestow ;  
With eyes of pity they our frailties scan ;  
More dear to them, than to himself, is man.  
By blind desire, by headlong passion driven,  
For wife, and heirs we daily weary Heaven ;

Yet



Yet still 'tis Heaven's prerogative to know,  
If heirs, or wife, will bring us weal or woe.

But, that thou may'st (for still 'tis good to prove  
Thy humble hope) ask something from above;  
Thy pious offerings to the temples bear,  
And, while the altars blaze, be this thy prayer.

O THOU, who see'st the wants of human kind,  
Grant me all health of body, health of mind;  
A soul prepar'd to meet the frowns of fate,  
And look undaunted on a future state;  
That reckons death a blessing, yet can bear  
Existence nobly, with its weight of care;  
That anger and desire alike restrains,  
And counts Alcides' toils and cruel pains,  
Superior to the feasts, the wanton sport,  
And morbid softness of the Assyrian court." *Gifford, p. 357.*

If we are now asked where we would place this translator, our answer is ready. On the same bench with Owen; a little, and but a little, on the left hand. The former, perhaps, has more spirit, but the latter has more fidelity, and is incontestably better acquainted with his author. We may add, that Mr. M. possessed an advantage, which Mr. Owen wanted; that of consulting, before he published, a recent translation, which, for accuracy, will not speedily be surpassed; and of which it is plain he has not neglected to avail himself.

#### ART. IV. *Daubeny's Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ.*

(Concluded from vol. xxiii. p. 602.)

THE third Chapter of this valuable work, to which we have now arrived, bears the same title with the third Chapter of Mr. Overton's apology for his *evangelical clients*. Both profess to be "an examination whose teaching (that of Calvinists or Anticalvinists) most resembles that of our Church and her Reformers, in respect to the use made of the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel, and the necessity of practical Christianity". But the candour and precision, with which Mr. Daubeny conducts the enquiry, are very different indeed from the arts of controversy displayed by Mr. Overton.

That gentleman, as it is here well observed, when he entered upon this part of the task, which had been prescribed to him, assumed a new character; and instead of an *apologist* for such of the clergy as teach the peculiar dogmas of Calvin, became the public *accuser* of all by whom these dogmas are not taught.

To



To give weight however to the accusation, it was necessary to represent those individuals, whom it has evidently been his wish to render odious, as omitting, in their sermons and other writings, doctrines of a very different nature from those which characterize the school of Calvin. Hence, by mutilated quotations, and passages distorted from their original meaning, he exhibits this author as having taught, in his *Guide to the Church*, that all, who live in the external communion of the established Church, are sure of salvation, *whatever be their character!*

“ According to Mr. O.’s statement, his readers are to understand it to be Mr. D.’s opinion, that every person conforming to our *national* church is, by virtue of that conformity, sure of being saved. The question is, does the language made use of by Mr. D. warrant such a conclusion? To determine this, the reader must take the trouble to examine the several parts of my publication, marked down in the margin of Mr. O.’s page. The result of that examination, if I mistake not, will be a decided conviction, that Mr. O. has grossly misrepresented the meaning of the author. Mr. O. sets out with saying, that “ Mr. D. sees no difference between the *true* Church of CHRIST, and the *national* church”, &c. Mr. D. in the parts of his writings here referred to, says no such thing. According to Mr. O.’s mode of quoting, indeed, that is, by tacking together three or four words from one page of a book, and three or four from another, without regard to subject or context, he may make an author speak just what he pleases. But though Mr. O. may contrive to weave these several scraps together into a sentence of his own, yet his readers will suffer themselves to be egregiously deceived, if they take their opinion of the sentiments of the original author from such a mutilated transcript from his writings. Mr. O. on the supposition that he has read for himself, must know, that in none of the passages referred to at the bottom of his page, is the *national* church once mentioned; nor has the subject, to which those passages belong, any reference to the church as a *national* establishment.”  
P. 190.

This is a heavy charge against the apologist for the evangelical ministers, who boasts so loudly of the fairness with which he states the opinions of his opponents; but we have examined with care the grounds on which the charge is advanced, and have no hesitation to pronounce it not more heavy than just. Many other instances are produced, in which, not only Mr. Overton, but also the editors of *the Christian Observer*, are convicted of having quoted the words of this author, in a manner so mutilated, as to exhibit him teaching the direct contrary to what is actually taught in the works quoted. It is the aim of these writers to represent him, and every Anti-Calvinist who contends for the Apostolical constitution of the church, and considers schism as a heinous sin, as a mere *formalist* in religion, who, in the cant of the party, “ makes little use of the

the SAVIOUR", and rests every thing on external profession. But,

"On the supposition that Mr. Overton read for himself, passages were to be found in my books", says Mr. D. "of a nature sufficiently decided to have convinced him, that the meaning, for which he has thought proper to make their author responsible, could not possibly be the meaning intended to be conveyed by him. One passage, taken from *the Guide*\*, shall speak for the rest, because it contains, in a small compass, a full refutation of all Mr. O. has attempted to prove against the author of it in the chapter before us. Describing what the character of Christ's disciples ought to be, I proceed thus:—"Admitting faith in Christ to be, if we may so say, the grand germinating principle of the whole spiritual creation, they (Christ's disciples) must not only abide in him, but *his spirit must also abide in them*, if they would become what Christianity was designed to make them. The *shadow*, in this case, will not be taken for the *substance*. As members of his church, we may, in *some sense*, be said to be in CHRIST; but being *dead*, not *living* members of it, we are, in such case, those unfruitful branches of the vine which the husbandman taketh away." P. 221.

In the fourth Chapter, the author vindicates himself from the charge brought against him by Mr. Overton, of having denied the doctrine of *original sin*. This he does very completely, by showing that the passages of "the Guide" referred to by his accuser have no relation whatever to that doctrine; and, by quoting a passage from "the Appendix to the Guide", in which the doctrine is carried at least as far as common sense will accompany it, and considerably further than the ninth Article of religion *absolutely requires* it to be received by the clergy†. He then adds;

\* Guide, pp. 234, 235.

† It seems abundantly sufficient for every religious purpose to admit, that death was introduced into the world by the transgression of Adam; that we are restored to life only through Jesus Christ; that mankind are corrupted, and that this corruption can be rooted out only by the grace of God; that all men, except he who was the Son of God, as well as the son of man, have been sinners; that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sin; and that "the offering of Christ once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and natural". We are therefore decidedly of Dr. Hey's opinion, that "the intention of the compilers of the Articles was, to leave men a liberty of assenting, who should *doubt* whether the disorderly propensities of man were owing to Adam's transgression"; though the reason for which we adopt this opinion is very different from that assigned by him. See Hey's Lectures, vol. iii. p. 152; and British Critic, vol. xxi. p. 596.

“With this extract before him, my reader is prepared to appreciate the conclusion of this Chapter in the following language, on which I leave him to sit in judgment. “Is it not then, so far, pretty clear to whom the charge of *gross misrepresentation* belongs? Nay, were that compatible with the doctrines of our church, might we not almost be indignant at these gentlemen? How can they come forward, in the grave character of divines, to criminate others who are innocent, upon the *very points* in which they are *so notoriously guilty themselves*? If this has not been proved with regard to the present doctrine, how shall we be able to prove any thing? And if it has, it will be easy to prove the same, concerning any other fundamental doctrine of the church; they will all necessarily take their different complexions according to our different ideas here.”

This is not quite so clear a case as Mr. Overton seems to think. In our review of his book we have shown\*, that there are two senses, both Anti-Calvinistic, in which the ninth Article may be understood according to the injunction of the Royal Declaration; and that the necessity of divine grace to enable man to work out his own salvation must be admitted by him who subscribes it in either of the senses. But, as the author adds, “grant Mr. Overton every thing he assumes, admit the correctness of all his assertions, and let there be no defect in his logic, and his proofs will then bid fair to be complete.” P. 232. Mr. Daubeny passes over unnoticed the apologist's fifth Chapter, which treats of repentance, because he perceived in the margin no reference to his own writings, nor any thing inconsistent with “the doctrine of the Church of England”. Had he been less acquainted than he is with the arts of modern Calvinists, we should not have been surprised at this conduct; for that charity which thinketh no evil, and of which, to his credit, he possesses a very large share, might, in that case, have prevented him from perceiving any thing dangerous in Mr. Overton's doctrine of repentance. We are, however, extremely surprised, that the author of “a Guide to the Church”, the correspondent of Sir Richard Hill, and the man who may be said to make it his chief employment to detect the errors and arts of heretics, did not perceive, in the fifth Chapter of “the true Churchmen ascertained”, *many phrases* highly reprehensible, because calculated to mislead; and at least *one doctrine*, which can be reconciled neither to common sense, to the standard writings of the Church of England, nor to that gratitude which we owe to the author of our being for all our present enjoyments and future prospects. But we are not at present reviewing Mr.

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\* Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 596, &c.

Overton's work; and therefore, referring our readers to what we have elsewhere\* said of this part of it, we pass on to the sixth Chapter; in which, as in the sixth Chapter of the Apology, "the question is prosecuted with regard to the doctrine of JUSTIFICATION".

In this masterly Chapter the learned author shows, that great part of the difficulty in which the subject has been involved, by the controversial writings of Calvinists and Anti-Calvinists, has arisen from their losing sight of the distinction which occurs every where, in the writings of our reformers, between the *first and final* justification of Christians. He proves, beyond the possibility of doubt, that this distinction was admitted, not only by those eminent divines, but also by the fathers of the church, and even by the Apostles. In the language of the reformers, and likewise of St. Augustine, Christians are said to be justified by baptism. This is their *first* justification; and as faith is the sole condition of baptism, therefore faith may be said to be the sole condition of the first justification; but this justification may be lost, and certainly will be lost by all who are not, after baptism, careful to maintain good works; so that good works springing from faith are necessarily a condition of our *final* justification at the last day. To Mr. Overton's quibbling objections to this doctrine the reader will here find the most satisfactory answers, as well as a complete proof that it is the doctrine of St. Paul, on which is built the eleventh Article of our church. \*

"The eleventh Article is built on that celebrated passage of St. PAUL, Rom. iii. 28, "Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law", together with the parallel passage in his Epistle to the Galatians, "Knowing that a man is not justified by the works of the law, but by the faith of JESUS CHRIST, even we have believed in JESUS CHRIST, that we might be justified by the faith of CHRIST, and not by the works of the law; for by the works of the law shall no flesh be justified". The sense in which these expressions—"justified by faith without the deeds of the law", and "not justified by the works of the law, but by faith", were used by the Apostle in the foregoing passages, will guide us to the meaning intended to be conveyed by our reformers in the eleventh Article." P. 291.

He then proves, that the error which St. Paul was in these passages opposing, was that of the Judaizing Christians, who taught that circumcision, and an observance of the Mosaic law, was in the first place necessary to entitle the Gentiles to justification through Christ.

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\* Brit. Crit. vol. xxii. p. 25—32.

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“ But our reformers, in their homily on salvation, apply the foregoing passage, taken from the Epistle to the Galatians, to the case of *baptized Christians*; for, immediately after, speaking of the justification conveyed by baptism, they say, “ this is that justification or righteousness which St. Paul speaketh of, when he saith, no man is justified by the works of the law, but freely by faith in *JESUS CHRIST*”. The justification of which St. Paul speaks is evidently *justification by faith only*, to the exclusion of the works of the law, considered as either in opposition to, or at least incompatible with it. To make the language, therefore, of the Apostle, which immediately referred to the Judaizing Christians of his day, apply to Christians in general, the works and deservings of the Christian must correspond with the works of the law, against which the Apostle's argument was directed, *in this respect*, that they are insisted upon as giving a *title* of justification to the party. In such case, the conclusion of St. Paul's argument applies as well to the modern Christian as it did to those to whom it was originally addressed. By setting up a species of justification by *works*, that is, in opposition to, or incompatible with, that justification under the gospel by faith only, the Christian frustrates or rejects the grace of God in *CHRIST*; for, if righteousness or justification is to be obtained “ by works or deservings of our own”, then is Christ dead in vain; the gospel dispensation is then become ineffectual. These two passages, then, from the Apostle's writings, Romans iii. 28; Gal. ii. 16; which constitute the ground on which the eleventh Article was built, evidently refer to that justification conveyed to the party on his admission into Christianity, to which faith was the only requisite title. The language of this Article, then, is strictly proper, when properly understood; and the reader will perceive, that faith being mentioned in it as the *only* condition of justification, though necessary to the sense in which justification is *there* placed, furnishes no argument against works being also admitted to be a condition of justification, when the subject is taken upon different ground.”

P. 293.

Mr. D. proceeds then to show, and shows fully, that St. James took up the subject on a different ground; maintaining, that works which spring from a lively faith are a condition of our *final* justification at the day of judgment; though the *meritorious cause* of justification, in both senses, is the sacrifice of Christ on the cross, to the exclusion of all merit in man, whether derived from faith or from works. This doctrine is taught explicitly in the author's “ Guide to the Church”, and in “ the Appendix to the Guide;” but Mr. Overton, not understanding or choosing to misrepresent it, affirms, that it is not the doctrine of a sound Protestant. Mr. Daubeny, therefore, having here proved again, that it is the doctrine taught by our church in her liturgy and homilies, adds,

“ I have now gone through this unnecessarily involved subject; and trust, I have committed myself upon it in such a manner, as to convince, if not Mr. O. every unprejudiced reader, that I am just as

found a Protestant as our reformers were; considering it to be no impeachment of that character, that I know (what every divine of the Church of England ought to know) where to draw the line of discrimination between the genuine fundamental doctrines of grace, and that gross heretical superstructure which J. CALVIN raised upon it; and for which, in part at least, Mr. O. appears an advocate." P. 304.

During the course of this investigation, Mr. Daubeny convicts the Apologist of having repeatedly quoted partially and unfairly from "the Guide", and "the Appendix to the Guide"; of having attributed to the author of these works the words quoted by him from our reformers; and of having grossly and frequently perverted his meaning, as well as the meaning of those, to whom both authors appeal. At all this he expresses a surprise, which we think he could hardly have felt, had he duly weighed the import of the note subjoined to the tenth page of Mr. Overton's Preface. In the text of that page Mr. Overton says, "In what is here given as a quotation, the *words* of the author are carefully distinguished"; but in the note he adds:

"In a few instances, the *person*, or *tense*, or an insignificant word, for the sake of connection, is altered, or the *antecedent* is put for the *relative*; but never (errors excepted) where such change can possibly affect the argument."

This acknowledgment, we confess, prepared us for partial and unfair quotation; for we need not tell Mr. Daubeny (though Mr. Overton, if we may trust an angry letter which he wrote to us, seems not to know) that the *antecedent*, in the grammatical sense of the word, can *never* be put for the *relative* without altering the *sense*; and that the instances are few indeed in which the *person* or *tense* can be altered without, in some degree, affecting the *argument*. This consideration made us speak of the few false quotations which we pointed out with a degree of asperity; of which he, who could treat his readers with the contempt implied in this Apology for his misrepresentations, has surely no cause to complain; but which we should probably have avoided, had we been aware of the circumstances which Mr. Daubeny, with so much candour, has brought forward in favour of his antagonist.

"In justice to Mr. Overton", says he, "it must be observed, that he is understood in the world, not to be so much the independent writer for, as the public reporter of, a party; that the documents which his publication exhibits have been furnished from various quarters; his chief office having been that of arranging, and giving the *lucidus ordo*, to the discordant mass of materials with which his friends had supplied him. Should this, as from that part of Mr. O.'s publication now immediately before me I should in charity conclude must have



have been the case, Mr. O. may have been unintentionally led into errors by a too implicit confidence in the honesty of his assistants. Such a plea for the numberless garbled quotations to be met with in his publication, a regard for Mr. O.'s reputation as a clergyman dispenses me most readily to admit." P. 282.

The seventh Chapter of this work, in which, as in Mr. Overton's seventh Chapter, "the question of adherence is pursued, in respect to the doctrine of good works; with a vindication of our tenets on this head", is in a high degree honourable to the author, and must prove instructive to him who shall peruse it with attention and without prejudice. It is hardly susceptible, however, of abridgment; and, as our limits admit not of inserting it entire, we must content ourselves with transcribing the following extracts.

"Mr. O. says, "The church concludes, that *in the nature of things* it is impossible it should be otherwise (than that believers derive from Christ whatever is requisite for the support of the spiritual life); that the principles of the gospel really embraced must be operative". P. 276. "I know not where the church has *thus* concluded. I know not where she points out the work of *nature*, as an exemplar, by which the Christian is to form an *accurate* idea relative to the work of *grace*. The two works admit of a comparison only to a certain extent; beyond that, the language employed on the occasion becomes incorrect, and leads to error." P. 377.

"To describe good works as the *natural* fruit and *necessary* effect of that faith which justifieth, is to lead to the conclusion, that the dispensations of grace and of nature have been equally settled, according to a previous established system, so as to render the progress of cause and effect in both equally uniform and invariable. But however this *literal* application of a figurative allusion\* to the necessary connection between faith and works may correspond with the Calvinistic notion of *finished* salvation, in the case of individuals, according to which both the end and the means have been definitively provided, in conformity with the absolute predetermined will of the DEITY; still it does not at all accord with the condition of fallen man, under the covenant of grace, as a moral and accountable agent. We cannot therefore be surprised, that the language of scripture, together with the too frequently interrupted progress of man's salvation, should bear the most decided testimony against it.

"What, it may be asked, became of the *natural* and *necessary* connection between faith and good works in the case of St. PETER? who, though undoubtedly possessed of justifying faith, when he was pronounced *blessed* by our Saviour, on the declaration of his creed, yet afterwards basely forsook and denied his Master. Nor could St. Paul

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\* The allusion particularly referred to is that of our Saviour. St. John, xv. 1—5.

entertain any idea of this *natural* and *necessary* connection between faith and works, when, in his own case, he expressed a fear lest, chosen vessel as he was, after all his preaching to others, "he himself should be a cast-away"; or when he directed those who thought they stood firm in the faith to take heed lest they fall; or when he intimated the possibility of *their* falling away, who had actually "been enlightened, had tasted of the heavenly gift, and been made partakers of the Holy Ghost". In conformity with the general tenor of scripture on this subject was the sentiment of our reformers, who declared, in the case of the penitent thief, that the justification obtained by his confession on the cross would have been again lost "had he lived, and not regarded faith and the works thereof." . . . .

"Such appears to have been the doctrine inculcated by St. PETER on this subject, when he directs "the elect according to the foreknowledge of God"; and who, he says, had "obtained like precious promises with himself," 2 Peter, i. 1, to "give diligence to make their calling and election *sure*;" by adding to their faith all Christian graces and virtues; instructing them, that if these things were in them, and abounding, they should neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord JESUS CHRIST; and that, *if they did these things*, they should never fall." P. 378.

The reasoning of these extracts, and the grounds on which that reasoning is built, are decisive, not only against that *physical* conjunction of faith and works, for which some modern Calvinists seem to plead, but also against the doctrines of *individual* election, the *assurance* of faith, and the *necessary* perseverance of the saints. Well, therefore, might the author say,

"Mr. O.'s publication and my writings are before the world; every intelligent reader, if disposed, has it in his power to appreciate them; and the more the reader is left to himself for that purpose, sufficient documents being laid before him, the more correct, probably, will his judgment be. It not being my wish to preclude that judgment, I content myself, on this occasion, with furnishing the means necessary to qualify it for its important office."

The concluding Chapter of this work opens with a complaint, mildly stated, of the unfair treatment which the author has received from Mr. Overton.

"From the analysis of Mr. O.'s reasoning and evidence, laid before him in the preceding Chapters, the reader must have seen, that my sentiments undergo, for the most part, such a metamorphose (*metamorphosis*) in Mr. O.'s edition of them, as no longer to be cognizable for my own. What by the means of misapplication and mutilation; by the expedient of words put in and words left out; by the help of sentences divorced from their legitimate context, aided by indirect insinuations, and in some instances unequivocal assertions, relative to the principles of his supposed opponents; Mr. O. has contrived to make me speak just what the proof which he had to establish required



required that I should speak. Notorious specimens to justify the above (this) charge are to be found in pages 115, 199, 211, 215, 265, 279 of Mr. O.'s publication; and I know not that I should err widely from truth were I to adopt Mr. O.'s frequent method of concluding his references, by adding the comprehensive word *passim*, on this occasion. Indeed so gross have been the misrepresentations of my text, so notorious the *iniquity of quotation* practised, in some instances, by Mr. O. that I have been constrained, from a respect for the profession, to conclude, that Mr. O. has written, on this occasion (as it has been reported), from documents furnished from various quarters, hastily collected with more zeal than judgment, and adopted without proper examination." P. 389.

That this conclusion is fairly drawn we are convinced, by a circumstance which Mr. Daubeny could not know when he wrote the paragraph we have just quoted. In the Letter which we had the honour to receive from Mr. Overton, and to which we have already alluded, he persists in claiming the merit of having made his quotations with *peculiar correctness*. Nay, he even goes so far as to promise, that if, with the aid of Mr. Daubeny's volume now before us, which we must suppose he had not then\* read, "we can point out any palpable misquotations and misrepresentations from his 400 pages, they shall be publicly acknowledged to be such, and our services rewarded with his best thanks". This is the language of a man confident that he was standing on the firmest ground; but the misquotations and misrepresentations, with which Mr. Overton's *Apology* abounds, are here proved to be so *numerous* and so *palpable*, that we are persuaded he could have felt nothing of this confidence, had he not placed *implicit* trust in the fidelity of the friends by whom the quotations were furnished. Had he himself consulted the various works which are quoted, though, in the ardour of controversy, his judgment might have been so far perverted, as to understand in a Calvinistic sense whatever can be squeezed into that system, he could not surely have persevered in attributing to Mr. Daubeny phrases and sentiments which, in his cooler moments, he must have *perceived* to be very different from those which that author had advanced. We beg leave, however, to call his promise to his remembrance, and to submit to his judgment, whether it may not become him, as a clergyman, to expose to public indignation the arts of those by whom he has been so egregiously misled, and made the instrument of calumniating a brother who deserves so well of the Church of Eng-

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\* The Letter is there dated York, June 20, 1803.

land. From an acknowledgment of having been deceived no disgrace can ensue; we need not say what must ensue from persevering in calumny.

During the remainder of this Chapter, the author recapitulates, in a masterly manner, the evidence which he and Mr. Overton have produced for their respective opinions. He shows, that of the historians to whom the apologist appeals, STRYPE and BURNET alone appear to have paid any attention to the subject; that Mosheim must have been little acquainted with the doctrines of the Church of England during the reign of our sixth Edward; and that Collier's History, though the best that we have, is never appealed to in Mr. Overton's work. He proves likewise, in opposition to Mr. O. that our reformers paid no particular deference to the opinions of St. AUSTIN, and that their respect for him was certainly not greater than their respect for St. CHRYSOSTOM. We think, indeed, that it cannot have been so great; for they have incorporated a prayer of St. Chrysostom's with the daily service of the church, and have nowhere rendered such honour to the Bishop of Hippo. He proves likewise (p. 404) that, in the opinion of Dr. WHITACRE, the most learned of all the Calvinists in the reign of Elizabeth, the Calvinistic doctrines of election and reprobation were *not concluded and defined by public authority*, though that Doctor complained of BARRET for opposing them; that the very proposal of the Lambeth Articles was a proof that the doctrine of the church was *not*, in that reign, deemed Calvinistical; a proof strongly corroborated by the rejection of those Articles\*; and that Bishop Jewell's

*Apology,*

\* As the Lambeth Articles are frequently referred to in this controversy, we shall here subjoin them, for the benefit of those to whom they are not known.

“ 1. God from eternity hath predestinated certain men unto life; certain men he hath reprobated. 2. The moving or efficient cause of predestination unto life is not the foresight of faith, or of perseverance, or of good works, or of any thing that is in the person predestinated, but only the good will and pleasure of God. 3. There is predetermined a certain number of the predestinate, which can neither be augmented nor diminished. 4. Those who are not predestinated to salvation shall be necessarily damned for their sins. 5. A true, living, and justifying faith, and the spirit of God justifying, is not extinguished, falleth not away, it vanisheth not away in the elect, either finally or totally. 6. A man truly faithful, that is, such an one who is endued with a justifying faith, is certain, with the full assurance of faith, of the remission of his sins, and of his everlasting salvation by Christ. 7. Saving grace is not given, is not granted, is not commu-

nicated

*Apology*, to which Mr. O. appeals, expressly maintains the doctrine of *universal* redemption. The same doctrine is maintained (1562) in the Preface to the Homilies, which is certainly a public deed of *authority*; and in Archbishop Parker's Preface to the Bishop's Bible, which was published in 1572, only ten years after the promulgation of our present Articles. It is likewise shown that, at the Synod of Dort (1618), the divines of the English Church bore public and decided testimony to the Anti-Calvinistic doctrines of *universal redemption* and *free agency*; and that the King, with the greatest part of the episcopal clergy, highly disapproved the proceedings of that Synod, preferring the sentiments of ARMINIUS to those of GOMARUS and CALVIN. The object of the Royal Declaration has been already pointed out; and though Mr. Overton chooses to call LAUD a moderate Calvinist, Mr. BOWMAN, who appears to have been a Calvinist in the full sense of that title, knew better how to distinguish between the friends and opponents of his system.

“ In his review of the doctrines of the reformers, printed in 1768, he has observed, “ that an Archbishop was brought to the bar, condemned, and executed, among other things, for *introducing Arminianism*”. Such was, in those days, the spirit of Calvinism. And when it is considered, that the same party which brought LAUD to the block, afterward overturned to the foundation the constitution of their country, both in church and state: such a consideration, it is presumed, will not be very favourable to a cause which, under the guise of a purer religion, led to so irreligious, so diabolical a conclusion.” P. 430.

But though the author writes in this manner, he thinks as we do of those moderate Calvinists who, while they themselves admit the whole system (for it cannot be admitted in *part*) as a collection of opinions which, to their private judgments, appear to have their foundation in truth, do not, however, contend for the peculiar dogmas of that system, or for so many essential Articles of Christian faith. Speaking of

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nicated to all men, by which they may be saved if they will. 8. No man can come unto Christ unless it shall be given unto him, and unless the Father shall draw him; and all men are not drawn by the Father, that they may come unto the Son. 9. It is not in the will or power of every man to be saved.”

These nine Articles were proposed by the Calvinists, to secure the church against the errors of BURNET and others, which were not, as Whitacre acknowledged, condemned by any public authority; but such *notorious divinity* (to use a phrase of Mr. Overton's) was rejected by the good sense of Elizabeth, and the piety of the English clergy.

the late excellent Bishop HORNE, and Mr. JONES of Nayland, he says:

“ With their zeal, though not with their abilities, I should be happy to co-operate with every sincere and pious Calvinist, in the dissemination of the *genuine doctrines of the cross*; and, where a Christian spirit prevails, this might be done without offence being given to private opinions on either side. Neither Calvinism nor Anti-Calvinism, abstractedly considered, constitutes the precise standard by which true Christian characters ought definitively to be ascertained; because most conscientious and exemplary Christians have been, and doubtless still are to be, found under each description. It is only when Calvinism, as seems to be attempted in the present day, is made the criterion by which sound divinity is to be determined, that we complain. This is, as it were, to throw down the gauntlet of public challenge; and there never will be wanting, among the faithful sons of our church, those who will feel themselves called upon to take it up. But all controversies on this subject are to be deprecated; as they tend, generally speaking, more to diminish charity than to increase knowledge. In this conviction, my wish is not to prolong the present controversy, so much as to close it for ever. To this end, may the God of peace incline the hearts of men, as to a zeal of truth, so to love of peace. And since we are fallen upon those points which are disputable to the world's end, may the same God compose the minds of men to a wise moderation, and bind up their lips in a safe and discreet silence; that if our brains must needs differ, yet our hearts and tongues may ever be one.” P. 460.

To this Prayer, which Mr. Daubeny transcribes from the pious Bishop Hall, we trust that our readers are disposed to unite with us in adding, from the heart, AMEN.

ART. V. *Letters of the Earl of Chatham to his Nephew Thomas Pitt, Esq. (afterwards Lord Camelford) then at Cambridge.* Crown 8vo. 104 pp. 5s. Payne, Mews-Gate. 1804.

THE curiosity excited by these Letters, as productions of the late Lord Chatham, will be gratified rather by the insight they give into the noble writer's heart, than by any exemplification of the powers of his mind. He appears in them as an affectionate uncle, but by no means as a great statesman, nor even as a student of superior sagacity. The kind interest which he takes in his nephew's welfare is the chief claim he has upon our attention, and we seek in vain for those luminous observations, which might be expected to distinguish the Letters of Lord Chatham from those of ordinary writers.

writers. It will be allowed, however, that his moral precepts are good, and it will be seen with pleasure, by those who think justly, that religion holds its due place in his esteem and recommendation. It is a little curious, at the same time, to find a preceptor of so very different a class, falling in occasionally with almost the words of the late Lord Chesterfield. He cautions his nephew against "the preposterous error" of fancying himself "above such trifles as being genteel, dancing, fencing, riding, and doing all manly exercises with grace and vigour"; and he rejoices in having observed, on the contrary, that he was "properly attentive to make himself genteel in person, and well-bred in behaviour". He proceeds on the subject of fencing, with some observations, which it is impossible not to regret were either not known or not regarded by the son of his nephew.

"I am very glad you have taken a fencing-master: that exercise will give you some manly, firm, and graceful attitudes: open your chest, place your head upright, and plant you well upon your legs. As to the use of the sword, it is well to know it; but remember, my dearest nephew, it is a science of defence: and that a sword can never be employed *by the hand of a man of virtue*, in any other cause." P. 34.

The application to other weapons is too obvious to be pointed out, and too melancholy to be discussed. Lord C. then cautions his nephew against slooping, and thus proceeds, with great similarity to the other noble monitor.

"Above all things avoid contracting any peculiar gesticulations of the body, or movements of the muscles of the face. *It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughter; it is generally better to smile than laugh out*, especially to contract a habit of laughing at small or no jokes." (He concedes, however, something.) "Sometimes it would be affectation, or worse, mere moroseness, not to laugh heartily, when the truly ridiculous circumstances of an incident, or the true pleasantry and wit of a thing, call for and justify it; but the trick of laughing frivolously is by all means to be avoided: *Risu inepto, res ineptior nulla est.*" Ib.

These coincidences, however, we do not consider as any reproach to the present author; they are the dictates of sound good sense, and particularly proper to be suggested to young men whose rank in life demands a distinguished carriage and behaviour. The list of books recommended by Lord Chatham is very scanty. The following are the whole number. Virgil, Terence, Pope's Homer, Dryden's Fables, Homer, Euclid, Locke's Conduct of the Understanding, and Treatises on Human Understanding, Government, and Toleration; Horace, Cicero de Officiis, Amicitia, Senectute, with his Catilinarian, and Philippic

Philippic Orations; Sallust, Burnet's History of the Reformation (abridged), Father Paul on Benefices, Moliere's Plays, Addison's Spectators; Oldcastle's Remarks by Bolingbroke, Nathaniel Bacon's Observations, Lord Clarendon's History, Burnet's Own Times, Revolutions of York and Lancaster in Pere d'Orleans, Rapin and his Continuator; Welwood's Memoirs, Davis's Ireland, Blair's Chronology, Cicero and Demosthenes generally, Vittrarii jus publicum. These, with a Course of Logic, and another of Experimental Philosophy, form the whole system of study recommended in these Letters; but it is certainly to be supposed that many other authors were privately suggested.

With respect to some of these, the world is highly obliged to the noble editor for the cautions he has introduced into his excellent Preface, by far the most luminous part of the publication. This is particularly observable, with respect to Bolingbroke's Remarks; on which, and their author, we have these excellent observations.

"Some early impressions had prepossessed Lord Chatham's mind with a much more favourable opinion of Lord Bolingbroke than he might himself have retained on a more impartial reconsideration. To a reader of the present day, the "Remarks on the History of England" would probably appear but ill entitled to the praises which are, in these Letters, so liberally bestowed upon them. For himself, at least, the editor may be allowed to say, that their style is, in his judgment, declamatory, diffuse, and involved; deficient both in elegance and in precision; and little calculated to satisfy a taste formed, as Lord Chatham's was, on the purest models of classic simplicity. Their matter he (the editor) thinks more substantially defective; the observations which they contain display no depth of thought, or extent of knowledge; their reasoning is, for the most part, trite and superficial; while, on the accuracy with which the facts themselves are represented, no reliance can safely be placed. The principles and character of their author, Lord Chatham himself condemns with just reprobation; and when, in addition to this general censure, he admits, that in these writings the truth of history is occasionally warped, and its application distorted for party purposes, what further notice can be wanted of the caution with which such a book must always be regarded?" P.xvi.

Lord G. has also rendered a public service, in bringing forward to public notice that fine sentiment of Plutarch, which stands so strongly opposed to the paltry maxim of French meanness, that "no man is a hero to his valet-de-chambre". He thus translates and cites it.

"Real virtue", says that inimitable moralist, "is most loved where it is most nearly seen; and no respect which it commands from strangers can equal the never-ceasing admiration it excites in the daily intercourse of domestic life. Τῆς ἀληθινῆς ἀρετῆς κάλλισα φαίνεται τῇ



μάλις α φαινόμενα· καὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν οὐδὲν οὕτω θαυμάσιον τοῖς ἐκλῶς, ὡς ὁ καθ' ἡμέραν βίης τοῖς συνῶσιν.” P. ix.

The passage is happily applied to the nearer view of Lord Chatham afforded by these Letters.

It is a little singular, that Lord C. quotes Latin verses in the form of prose, and so they are printed in this book. Horace also he quotes very incorrectly. “ Quid voveat *majus matricula dulcis* alumno”, p. 198, instead of “ quid voveat *dulci nutricula majus* alumno”. Would there have been any impropriety in correcting this in the printing?

The picture of Lord Chatham in private life, exhibited in these Letters, has at least the advantage of being new; and it is calculated to excite regard rather than admiration. Of the latter, he had received enough as an orator and a statesman; but

“ Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,  
Nor in the glittering foil,  
Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies,  
But lives, and spreads abroad, by those pure eyes,  
And perfect witness of all judging Jove.  
As he pronounces lastly on each deed,  
Of so much fame in Heav'n expect thy meed.”

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ART. VI. *An Account of the Native Africans in the Neighbourhood of Sierra Leone; to which is added, an Account of the present State of Medicine among them. By Thomas Winterbottom, M. D. Physician to the College of Sierra Leone. Two Volumes. 8vo. 15s. Hatchard. 1803.*

THE author modestly calls this publication, which is the most satisfactory on the subject which has yet appeared, a rude sketch of the domestic œconomy, and medical knowledge of the inhabitants of the windward coast of Africa. It is divided into distinct parts, of each of which we shall give a concise account. The first volume comprehends every particular relating to the geographical description of the African coast, and more immediately so of Sierra Leone and its vicinity. The division of the year, and the variety of climate, the state of agriculture, the diet and cookery of the Africans, occupy two or more Chapters. Not the least entertaining, or interesting of those which succeed, represent the ordinary employments and amusements of the natives. Some of these are as follows.

“ The

“ The Timmanees and Bulloms have moreover a variety of games which they practise with great pleasure, and take vast interest in, even when they are playing for amusement, and not for any stake of value. One of the games which they play at is called k'yungee-poo, or the game of bamboos. For this purpose a square is traced upon the ground, in the centre of which, at the corners, and in the middle of each side, a hole is formed. Two lines are drawn through the centre, which intersect each other, and pass through and beyond the lateral holes: at each of their extremities, a hole or town, as they call it, is placed, which makes the number of towns amount to thirteen. Each player has eleven pieces of bamboo, which are distinguished by one set being longer than the other. In order to play, a bamboo is put into one of the corner towns; and, as the *moves* are alternate, the other party does the same at the opposite corner. The first bamboo is then moved to one of the lateral towns, in order to allow others to be introduced. It may at the next move be placed in the centre, end town, &c. The bamboos may be moved forwards or backwards at pleasure, but they must rest at the first town they meet *in the path*, and not pass it for another. If one party be in a town at the extremity of a line, or in the centre, and the other be in the middle (or side town) having the town behind it unguarded, the opponent may step over into the unoccupied town, and thus take a man as at draughts. The players may introduce as many bamboos upon the board as they chuse, but seldom above four or five are brought forward at once, and these can only be introduced at the corner town, which each occupied at first.

“ This game does not appear to admit of such variety, nor is it so generally practised as the following, which is called k'yungee-bel, or the game of palm nuts. To play at this, they have a board about two feet in length, sharp pointed at each end, and placed for convenience upon a stand. There are fourteen shallow round holes formed in it, six of which are on each side, and opposite to each other; these they call towns. The two other holes are placed one at each end, for the players to deposit the counters which they win. Each player has twenty-four palm nuts or counters, four of which he places in each town on that side of the board which he keeps to himself. The game consists in moving these palm nuts all round the board from left to right, but so that the whole number contained in any one town must be taken up and deposited one by one in the following right hand towns, as far as they will reach. If the last palm nut falls into one of the adversary's towns, which contain but one or two counters, they are taken up and placed in the depot; but if there be already three in the town, as the addition of another nut forms a complete set, they cannot be taken, but remain there without doing good to either party. Thus, if in the furthest town towards the left hand, there happen to be eight palm nuts, the player may take them up; and leaving this town empty, he deposits a counter in each of his own towns in succession towards the right, in addition to those they already contain; the remainder are deposited singly in the three first towns of his adversary. If in the town in which the *last* palm nut is placed there be only one or two counters, he not only takes them, but also those in the first and second town, provided with his addition the number of counters con-

tained



tained amount only to three in each, but this wholly depends upon the last palm nut. In this manner the game proceeds, until one party has won as many counters as he began with, which decides the game in his favour. Simple as this game may appear, it is sufficiently interesting to employ their whole attention, and is pursued with equal avidity by the boys and girls, by matrons and infirm old men.

“ Upon these occasions, a number of people collect around the players, mutually assisting them with their advice, and appearing highly gratified with their success. These games being forbidden by the Koran, are seldom or never practised by the Mahomedans.”  
Vol. i. p. 115.

The eighth Chapter explains their government and administration of justice; the ninth, the political situation of their women, their marriages, and domestic peculiarities. We next have an account of their wars, and state of their commerce; and here we have the most satisfactory conviction, that the accusation which some writers have brought against the Africans of being anthropophagi, is false and unjust.

In the twelfth Chapter, the author describes the persons of the Africans, and endeavours to explain the supposed causes of their black colour; in that which follows, we have the general character of the natives as given by different authors, their pride, sensibility, deference to old age, hospitality, genius, &c. The following circumstances are curious on this head, and are taken from the fourteenth Chapter.

“ The Foola and Mandingos being a more enlightened people, and professing a religion which teaches them that God alone is the proper object of worship, are in some measure emancipated from the gross superstition of their ignorant neighbours; but they still entertain a degree of belief in the powers of witchcraft, and in those of gree-grees or charms. The customs of these people bear a striking resemblance to those of the Jews, as described in the Pentateuch; and after Mahommed, Moses is held by them in the highest estimation. They attend to the ceremonial duties of their religion with such strictness as might well cause Christians to blush. The Ramadan, a kind of Lent, during which they abstain from food, and every species of indulgence, from sun rise to sun set, is observed with rigorous accuracy. Sick persons and travellers only are exempt, on condition of observing it at a more convenient season. This fast, which continues during the period of one entire lunation, ends with the appearance of the next new moon, which, as it frees them from so irksome a constraint, is looked for with the greatest anxiety. On the morning which succeeds the first appearance of the new moon, the great drum is beaten at eight o'clock, to assemble the people to prayers: these are generally performed on this occasion in a large field, or open piece of ground; the men and women, dressed in their best apparel, standing, at some distance apart. When prayers are over, the young women amuse themselves with dancing, and the men engage with each other in mock contests. The women are not permitted to enter the same mosque with

with the men; a circular building, open at the sides, is built adjoining to the mosque, for the women to pray in. As the mosque is built with mud walls like a house, the women cannot see nor hear what is done within; but a man who stands without repeats with a loud singing voice every prayer in order, as it is made by the iman within, making also the proper genuflexions and prostrations, in all which the women join, observing, however, a profound silence, except when *Salam Alaicum* is pronounced, which they also repeat aloud. The women, during the time of prayer, appear careful to cover their heads with a corner of the cloth thrown round their shoulders. They are very strict in preventing Europeans from entering the mosques of the men, though not those of the women, and also from passing over their burying grounds. As they turn their face towards Mecca during the time of prayer, the Foola were very anxious to know the true direction in which this place lay from Teembo, and it was accordingly pointed out to them by our travellers: they were also desirous of being shewn the star which in the evening rose over Mecca, and which proved to be one of the pointers of the great bear. Hitherto they had looked to the east, but they now turned more towards the east north east. They pray five times a day, early in the morning, at noon, at three in the afternoon, at sun set, and a little after seven in the evening, which closes their day. When the time of prayer arrives, in whatever place they chance to be, if clean; and even if in the midst of a journey, they stop to pray; and, after washing their hands and feet, spread a goat's skin, on which they alternately stand and kneel. When a number of them are together, they range themselves in one or more lines; and one person advancing a few yards in front, like the fudge man of a regiment, serves to regulate the motions of the others, which are all performed at once, as they see their leader act. This has a very imposing appearance when some hundreds are assembled at prayers. They pronounce in a loud voice, and all together, their profession of faith, *La allah illa allah Mohammed resoul allah*, there is no God but God, and Mahommed is the prophet of God. In *Reland de Religione Mohammedica* is given a very exact representation of the ceremonies and gestures used by the Mahomedans of Africa in their prayers; and if the turbans be changed for caps, it shews tolerably well their mode of dress. As the Koran is their code of civil as well as religious law, it is always brought into court and read before sentence is passed upon a criminal. Adultery is punished by stripes, and is thus described in my brother's journal. "A man who had been guilty of this crime was put into confinement at a small distance from the house we lodged in. One of his legs was put through a hole in a log of wood, somewhat like a pair of stocks, and secured there by a wooden pin; the other was secured by an iron ring, nailed to the outside of the log, and his hands were tied behind his back. In the morning the drum beat, to summon the people to the *pulaver*, and to see the sentence inflicted. The assembly was held at the mosque, whither we went, and seated ourselves on the outside; the prisoner was then brought before the head man, and afterwards taken to a small distance from the mosque, where he was stretched upon his face, on the ground, having his bare back exposed for a considerable

siderable time to the rays of a scorching sun. The book of their law was then taken to the mosque with much ceremony and read; after which, a head man, named Mohammedoo, approaching the prisoner, and ordering him to be held fast, gave him sixty lashes upon the back with a small whip; another head man, called Mamadoo Sambo, then gave him sixty more. When the punishment was over, the prisoner cried out, *Alhamdillah*, "God be praised". The next part of the punishment was cutting off his hair close to his head, during which he exclaimed, *Alla ackbar*, "God is gracious". Having picked up his hair very carefully, he returned to his own house". Theft is punished by amputating the hand or leg. This punishment appears to be inflicted very impartially, for my brother's journal speaks of "one of the Foola king's brothers, who was a great thief, and had his right hand cut off for stealing". People a little advanced in years are seldom without their chaplets or rosaries consisting of ninety-nine beads, which, when alone, or when conversation begins to flag, they turn over, reciting a short prayer as they drop each bead. The beads are frequently also counted by way of amusement, without any prayers being offered up." P. 230.

This first volume concludes with detailed accounts of the superstition of the Africans, their treatment of sick persons, the practice of *Obi*; with an Appendix, in which, among other particulars, is a description of the *Termies*, and two Vocabularies, one of the *Bullam* and *Timmanee*, and another of the *Sooso* language.

We now proceed to an examination of the second volume of this account of a settlement which, in a commercial point of view, promised (at no very remote period) to be an object of high importance to this country.

Excepting some observations in the Appendixes, this second volume relates wholly to the description of African diseases, and the method of treating them: and as in the former volume, the author appeared to advantage as a traveller and general observer, so here he does himself at least equal credit in his character of physician.

The practice of medicine among the native Africans does not appear to be in a progressive state of improvement; but remains nearly as it was many centuries ago. This arises from their great repugnance to deviate from established customs. Their notions respecting the effects of medicine are so blended with magical ceremonies and incantations, that it is often difficult (says the author) to discover on which they chiefly rely for success. It is very common for those who are indisposed, to go and reside for some time in a distant village, in order to take medicines from some one who has acquired celebrity for the cure of a particular disorder; this is frequently

quently some old woman, to whom even Europeans will often trust themselves, in preference to their own countrymen.

In prosecuting his inquiries into the diseases of the Africans, the author considers, first, general diseases, to which both sexes are liable; secondly, the diseases of women, with the sexual peculiarities in Africa; and, thirdly, the diseases and management of children.

Among the most frequent and most fatal diseases to which Europeans are subject in the settlement of Sierra Leone, are fevers. They are of the remittent and intermittent type; and are accompanied with violent headach, vomiting, and excessive thirst. The treatment consists in the use of epithems and cataplasms to the head, cupping, with sudorific, and other decoctions. Worms of the intestines are very common among the Africans; and particularly the tape-worm. They attribute their production to their living so much upon milk. They employ various purgative remedies, taken from the vegetable kingdom, for their removal. The venereal disease is frequently met with among the natives, though there is great reason to believe, that in every instance it had been first communicated by Europeans. It has been asserted that they (like the Sumatrans and the Indians of North America) possess a plant which cures this disease, by exciting salivation, and producing in other respects the same effects upon the constitution as mercury; but Dr. W. is persuaded this is not the case, and that when they excite a salivation, which they do in every case of syphilis, it is only by means of mercury procured from Europeans. The Foolas and Mandingos are subject to a disease which they call *Laanda*. It is very infectious, and has a striking resemblance to the venereal disease, though they consider it to be different.

It is remarkable, that the coup de soleil, so common in other hot countries, is unknown to the Africans.

“ They expose the head uncovered to the perpendicular rays of a scorching sun, during the greatest bodily exertions, with perfect impunity; and children not a month old are exposed, whilst sleeping behind their mother's backs, to the full heat and glare of sun-shine, without appearing to suffer in the least. This probably depends upon the great relaxation of the system, by which a general and profuse perspiration immediately follows the least exertion, and which tends, by promoting an equable circulation, to prevent local congestions in the brain and other viscera, at the same time that it cools the surface by evaporation.” P. 38.

Next to fevers, dysentery (as might be expected) is one of the greatest scourges with which people are afflicted on the coast of Africa. Vast numbers of the Negroes on board the ships

ships employed in the slave-trade are carried off by this disorder; for which the most celebrated remedy among the natives, is the bark of a large tree, called by the Foolas, bel-lenda. It is employed either in powder mixed with boiled rice, or in a strong infusion. It is an agreeable astringent, possessing somewhat of a sweetish taste. A further account of this African bark is given in Appendix 1. wherein the author states, that he has prescribed it with good effect in cases of diarrhoea, and intermittent fevers.

Next follow descriptions of the elephantiasis, dracunculus or Guinea-worm, and of some other local diseases. Gout is a disease unknown to the pagan natives of Africa, although they commit excesses in the use of spirituous liquors and venery; but rheumatism is common. Consumptions are very rare in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone; but not unfrequent among the Foolas and Mandingos. Though nyctalopia, or night-blindness, appears to be unknown among the natives, yet several instances of it occurred among the children of the settlers. Whatever may have been the case formerly, the small-pox at the present day is (the author observes) so far from being endemial on the western coast of Africa, that it can always be traced to importation by the Europeans. It has at various times made dreadful havoc among them. They do not practice inoculation themselves; whenever employed, it has been by the Europeans alone. In the eighth Chapter we have a good account of the yaws. It appears, that in the latter stage of this disease, mercury is the only remedy on which any reliance can be placed; and of the various preparations of this metal, Van Swieten's solution of corrosive sublimate has been found the most efficacious.

In the tenth Chapter, the author delivers his observations on the bites of snakes, the sting of the scorpion, and the bite of the tarantula. He enumerates four species of venomous serpents, and adds the African names, with the antidotes employed by the natives. The bite of the *aranca avicularia*, improperly called *tarantula*, by the English, causes more violent pain, he says, than the sting of the scorpion,

“and often produces cold sweats and fainting; but there is seldom much swelling of the part. The practice of the natives is somewhat inert, and patience seems to be their chief remedy. They usually apply a tight ligature round the limb, and rub the wound with tobacco ashes. Or they sometimes bruise the animal which has inflicted the wound, burn it and rub the ashes over the affected part. The part is sometimes fomented with a hot infusion of the leaves of the ananas in water; or slices of the fruit are applied, and frequently renewed.” P. 189.

In considering the peculiarities and disorders of the African women, the author observes, that

“ Their



“ Their LABOURS are in general very easy, and are trusted solely to nature; for though some old woman commonly presides, the delivery is sometimes conducted without a single attendant, or without its being known to any one, until the woman makes her appearance at the door of the hut with the child in her arms. Upon the Gold Coast, it is considered as infamous for a woman in labour to cry out. Unfortunate cases, however, occur, where the powers of nature being ineffectual, the woman dies undelivered, her attendants being unacquainted with any means of rendering her assistance. In such cases, they frequently suspend the woman by her heels, to alter the position of the child, or they put her into a variety of postures, rolling her about, and rubbing the abdomen with their hands smeared with palm oil. This subject is particularly noticed by Dr. Schotte, in a letter to the celebrated professor Stein, “ Depuis mon séjour ici, il y en a une negresse de morte dans ses couches, ou plutot sans accoucher: peut etre aurois je pu lui porter de secours, si le préjugé general du pays ne m'en avoit empêché, qui est de ne jamais laisser un homme approcher une femme dans cette condition.—Lorsque l'accouchante a eu des douleurs reiterées, et les sages femmes ne voyent pas paroître l'enfant, sans s'embarasser de sa situation dont elles n'ont pas la moindre idée, elles prennent une drap plus long que large, font une tour autour du ventre de l'accouchante, et une demie douzaine de femmes tirent de chaque bout de drap de toute leur force pour exprimer l'enfant; la negresse, dont je viens de parler, fut tirée de la façon.” In another letter he continues, “ La facilité d'enfanter des negresses depend selon moi de la bonne conformation des os du bassin: elles sont dans l'état ordinaire plus retrecies que chez les femmes blanches; la cause est, je crois, l'usage de l'eau froide, dont elles se lavent les parties a chaque instant, non pas cependant avec cette intention, mais pour prevenir les excoriations et les chancres produits assez souvent sans aucune virus venerien par la chaleur, le séjour, l'épaississement, et l'acreté de l'humeur qui lubrifie cetties parties.” Vol. ii. p. 209.

Under the diseases of children, the author notices

“ That strange propensity called DIRT EATING in the West Indies, where it frequently occurs among the slaves, and often proves fatal by inducing chronic complaints, is sometimes met with among the children in Africa. When this pernicious practice has been followed for some time, it induces such a change in the countenance and complexion, as renders the disease at first sight obvious to every one. The colour of the skin changes from a deep black to a dirty light brown, or even approaches to a clay colour. The skin also feels rough, and is cold to the touch. The tunica conjunctiva, or white of the eye, becomes of a dusky yellowish white. The countenance appears dejected, the eye-lids are puffy, and the whole face is bloated. The gums lose their healthy red colour, becoming pale and flaccid, and the inside of the lips and tongue appears almost white; even the hair undergoes a change of colour, and becomes of a dirty white, like that of the white negro. There is a constant uneasy aching pain at the stomach, attended with a degree of nausea and loathing of food. The pulse

ulse at first is not much affected, but gradually becomes quicker, and very small; there is frequently a troublesome palpitation of the heart, and a constant throbbing of the large vessels in the lower part of the neck. The respiration is often oppressed, and is always hurried by the least degree of exercise. The abdominal viscera, particularly the mesenteric glands, being enlarged and hardened, cause the belly to swell; the lower extremities become anasarcaous; and frequently towards the conclusion of the disease, effusion takes place into the cavities of the abdomen and thorax." P. 225.

There are four Appendixes, of which the first contains an account of circumcision, as practised on the windward coast of Africa; the second, of the bellenda, or African bark before-mentioned, under the head of dysentery; the third, remarks suggested by the perusal of Mr. White's work on the regular gradation in man; and the fourth, some extracts from Professor Blumenbach's observations on Negroes, tending to prove (in contradiction to Mr. White) that "Negroes, with respect to their mental capacities and talents, do not appear to be in the least inferior to the other races of mankind."

Thus, we are told, that an instance of a Negress who was a poetess, is mentioned by Haller; that Francis Williams, a school-master of Jamaica, wrote Latin poems; that Ignatius Sancho distinguished himself by some well-written letters; that James John Eliza Capitein, a Protestant minister, a learned man and a good orator, was a Negro; that Amo, a Negro, had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred upon him at Wittenberg; and that Mons. Lisset, a Negro in the isle of France, is among the corresponding members of the Parisian Academy of Sciences, and is celebrated for his meteorological observations.

The volumes altogether must be highly acceptable to the public, and are rendered still further useful, by an excellent map of the windward coast of Africa, from the Rio Grande to C. Pallas, by a plan of the river Sierra Leone, and by other engravings illustrative of the author's subject.

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ART. VII. *Discourses on Theological and Literary Subjects.*  
By the late Rev. Archibald Arthur, M. A. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. With an Account of some Particulars in his Life and Character, by Professor Richardson. 8vo. 8s. Scrimgeours, Glasgow; Longman and Rees, London. 1803.

WE are far from considering posthumous publications, in general, as injurious to fame: where they have been brought forward without proper claims on the public, no man should



should form from them his estimate of the author's literary character. There is a natural feeling that commands us to give credit for all that is praise-worthy in them to the author, and to refer all that is bad, to the avarice of a publisher, or the mistaken admiration of a friend. But there are some posthumous works which have the highest claims to patronage. When a character of distinguished abilities may have been prevented by circumstances from doing himself justice during life, it becomes the duty of his friends to give its reward to departed merit, and to make public, what the world has a right to expect. But even here, there is considerable hazard of publishing what the author would not have published himself. It is a delicate and difficult task. Sentiments may have been expressed in an occasional essay, which the author might have seen reason afterwards to expunge, or to modify; or facts may have been admitted, and conclusions drawn from them, which subsequent enquiry might have discovered to be erroneous. It may also be supposed, that in pieces written at different periods, and of course in very different stages of improvement, contradictions may be involved, which from their never being meant for publication, the author did not concern himself to discover, nor to correct. We may allow, too, that in delivering lectures, a teacher may occasionally introduce extracts from authors with whom he coincides in opinion, without in the smallest degree detracting from his own originality; and if it has so happened that he neglected carefully to note such passages, it is scarcely possible after his death to distinguish them, or to discover the sources from which they have been derived.

For the care of selecting the materials of Mr. Arthur's posthumous volume, against which hardly any of these objections can be urged, we are indebted to three of his most intimate friends, Professor Richardson, Dr. Taylor, and the Rev. Dr. Stevenson M'Gill. We do not hesitate to declare, that they have executed with success their duty to the public, and to private friendship. In the life of the author, which is written in Professor Richardson's characteristic manner, we are informed that he was the son of a farmer in good circumstances, who being a man of sense and worth, was instrumental in forming his mind. When about eight years of age, he was placed in the grammar-school of Paisley, whence, after he had completed the usual term of five years, he was sent to the University of Glasgow. Here his progress was uniformly great. The Professors under whom he studied did not fail to discover, through an exterior rather unprepossessing, the seeds of uncommon intellectual powers; and their friend-

friendship as well as his own merits, recommended him while studying theology, to the place of tutor in a gentleman's family, near Paisley, a situation which is generally embraced by Scotch students of theology, till they can obtain a permanent situation. His religious tenets not being so strict in some speculative points as those adopted by the popular leaders of Presbyterianism in Scotland, it was with some difficulty that he obtained a licence to preach. Soon after this, he was appointed chaplain to the University of Glasgow, where his discourses gave so much satisfaction, that Dr. Reid, who was now aged, determined to propose him to the faculty, as a fit person to be appointed his assistant and successor. They elected him unanimously in May, 1780. From this period, he discharged the active duties of the Ethic class, till the death of Dr. Reid in 1796, after whom he lived only one year, dying on the 14th of June, 1797. Professor Richardson's narrative is, as we have already mentioned, written in his usual style, with elegance and feeling; we regret that we cannot allow room for an extract. The volume contains, besides the Life of the author, five Theological and fourteen Literary Discourses; besides an Essay on the Danger of Political Innovation, by Dr. Reid, which bears the stamp of his mind; but has a stronger relation to the times, than to the volume in which it is printed. The subjects of the Theological Discourses are, 1. On the Argument for the Existence of God, from the Appearances of Design in the Universe. 2. Observations by Mr. Hume on the Existence of God, considered. 3. The Goodness of God, defended from the Objections of Mr. Hume. 4. On the Justice and Moral Government of God. 5. Of Evils and their Causes, and of the Systems respecting them. We shall give a short analysis of the first of these, and then proceed to remark on some of the Literary Discourses. It is necessary in this to explain what is meant by design.

“ If a man propose to make a clock, and adjusts wheels and weights to one another, so that a motion is produced, by means of which the hours are pointed out, we say that he acts with *design*, and we say that the piece of work which he has produced manifests contrivance. Whenever any thing is properly adapted for producing an end, or answering a purpose, we say it is done with design.” P. 10.

Apply this to the structure of the material world, apply it to man. Is not the sun properly fitted to give light? Are not the limbs of the human body admirably calculated for action? When we see a ship or a house, we infer that they were the effect of design; that they had builders; to think otherwise would be to suppose an effect without a cause,

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which

which is absurd. We judge of causes from observing their effects intuitively, and not from experience, by which we can only acquire knowledge concerning contingent truth or matters of fact. Since we inter that a ship or a house cannot be produced without design, it may safely be affirmed, that more complex pieces of mechanism require design also. The inference here is obvious. Thus far the Professor is on the same ground with Dr. Paley. He proceeds to answer some objections which have been made to the existence of God by the ancient and modern philosophers. It has been urged, that as we see every thing going on regularly, by the established laws of motion, without any appearance of supernatural agency, there will be no absurdity in supposing, that they have done so from all eternity, of consequence that the universe never had a beginning. Some of the ancients supposed that a kind of Deity was diffused through creation, and actuated the whole, as the soul does the body\*. Some contended for the eternity of matter and motion, and imagined that this "fair creation" was rubbed and jumbled into form by chance. Our modern Atheists go a step further, and assert, that the universe, as it is, existed from all eternity. Mr. Arthur allows, that the eternity of the world is not necessarily atheistical, but that the world should be eternal without a designing cause, is not only atheistical but inconceivable. "That there should be motion without a mover, is just as impossible, as that motion should begin at any given time, without a mover. Matter has no motion in itself". Mr. Arthur continues:

"If we consult the monuments of history which have been transmitted to us, they will not only convince us, that this earth at least which we inhabit, is not eternal, but even that its origin is not many thousand years removed from us. The history of no nation carries us very far back into antiquity." P. 25.

Again:

"It is not to be supposed, that such empires, with their arts, could have entirely perished, and have been swept off, as it were, from the

\* The passage in the sixth Book of the *Æneid*, in which Virgil inculcates this doctrine, is the finest in all his works; perhaps the finest of all antiquity.

"Principio, cœlum, ac terras, camposque liquentes,  
 Lucentemque globum Lunæ, Titaniaque Astra,  
 Spiritus intus alit; totamque infusa per artus  
 Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet", &c.

face of the earth, without leaving the slightest monuments of their existence behind them.”—“ We know the names and tenets of the first philosophers, and are able to trace knowledge from its first dawn to its present lustre. These particulars seem clearly to show, that the world is of late origin. This opinion has accordingly been current among early nations. All of them had traditions among them concerning the creation of the world and the origin of the human race, though some of these traditions were more distinct and more probable than others.” P. 26.

We have extracted the foregoing passages chiefly to remark a resemblance of argument and expression between Mr. Arthur and an author who is now nearly forgotten, Ludovico Vives, the accomplished friend of Erasmus.

“ Mundum vero æternum non fuisse demonstrant rerum nova inventa: quotidie enim aliquid prodit veteribus inauditum, incognitum, tanquam proficiente mundo: quot genera morborum, artium, regionum vidit nostra ætas, majoribus prorsum ne de nomine quidem nota: tum vetera inventa, non longe a suis initiis progressa, ut appareat nova esse omnia. Dicunt mutari vices rerum et easdem infinities reverti. Cur ergo illorum non meminerunt priora secula? Nam nec eluvies nec exultio terrarum ulla universum orbem semel corripit.”—“ Quod si eluvioni vel incendio ullus est reliquus, is ad posteros de clade suorum velut per manus tradiderit: sin nemo, sed novi illuc migrant aquis exsiccatis, aut conflagratione restincta, at isti saltem aliquid de origine, antiquaque sua patria posterorum memoriæ commendarint.” Vives de Prima Philosophia, p. 451, Colonia 1536.

Some objections have been made to the evidence arising from the appearance of wisdom in the works of nature, from certain marks of irregularity which were thought to be perceived in the system: but these were chiefly urged by the Epicureans of antiquity; and subsequent discoveries in science have so completely overthrown them, that we believe no sceptic of modern times is hardy enough to risk the imputation of ignorance by using them. We now proceed to make a few remarks on some of the literary Discourses. Their subjects are,

1. On Qualities of inanimate Objects which excite agreeable Sensations.
2. Concerning Mr. Burke's Theory of Beauty.
3. Concerning Dr. Hutcheson's Theory of Beauty.
4. Remarks upon the Sensations occasioned by grand and by terrible Objects.
5. Concerning Novelty considered as an Object of Taste.
6. Remarks on some Objects of Taste that seem not reducible to Beauty, Grandeur, or Novelty.
7. Concerning the Influence of Custom upon our Judgments in Matters of Taste.
8. On the Arrangement of ancient and modern Languages.
9. On the Causes that have promoted or

retarded the Growth of the Fine Arts. 10. Concerning the Study of the ancient Languages as a necessary Branch of a liberal Education. 11. On the Importance of Natural Philosophy. 12. On Sensibility. 13. Concerning the Effects of critical Knowledge on the Advancement of the Fine Arts. 14. On the Punishment of Crimes. The first essay is so full of matter, that it is difficult to give the reader an idea of it without quoting too much. Mr. Arthur informs us in it, that there is a standard of taste, founded on natural principles, although every one cannot be brought to see it. Mens' associations are very differently formed; and, as taste depends greatly on association, it cannot reasonably be supposed, that all men will feel and judge alike on the subject. Yet there are some common points on which they agree, as in preferring the form of a weeping birch to that of a spruce fir, or a winding stream to a straight one. The observations on beauty of colour and form are written with philosophical spirit and eloquence. We transcribe a few sentences on the colour green.

“ The verdure of nature seems to be the most gay and cheerful of all colours. It is equally removed from the fierceness of the red and the languor of the violet. The surfaces on which it is usually seen are smooth and glossy. Hence the different lights exhibit upon them all the shades of this colour, from that which approaches the blue, to that which joins the yellow, insensibly connected with one another. At the same time, no one shade occupies so large a space as to be contemplated by itself, separately from the shades connected with it. These two circumstances, of insensible connection, and quick succession, among the different shades, seem to be the cause, that this colour upon vegetables is so highly agreeable, as all acknowledge it to be. By means of the insensible and uninterrupted connection which subsists among the different shades, it assumes the appearance of a regular whole, and enters the mind with the greatest facility. The quickness of the succession occasions the gaiety of the sensation. When the mind broods over a single thought, it is in a solemn state; but when a variety of objects, so united as not to embarrass it, are presented before it, it is gay and cheerful.” P. 191.

Our readers may here compare with advantage the writings of Mr. Arthur with those of Croufaz, in his *Traité du Beauté*, vol. i. Both in his sentiments, and in his manner of expressing them, Mr. Arthur has a decided superiority. In the fourth Discourse, following Addison, he observes, that magnitude alone does not constitute grandeur. An object to be grand, however, must have magnitude, with an obvious harmony in the distribution of its parts. He combats the opinion of Burke, that our notions of sublimity arise from a con-

nection between mind and body: in consequence of which, they mutually influence each other. He thinks that the pleasure we receive from the contemplation of terrible objects arises from the various emotions which agitate the mind, and produce enjoyment by their exercise. The mind, too, is led by curiosity to enquire into the causes of terror, the gratification of which principle is in itself another source of pleasure. We own that this does not seem to us quite satisfactory: there should have been a distinction drawn between terrible objects as they are actually seen, and those that occur only in representation, on the canvass, or on the stage. Of the first kind, we think the emotions cannot be agreeable, let the activity of mind they occasion be never so great. The emotions arising from terrible objects as they appear in representation may be agreeable; but then they are modified by others of a different kind, those of sympathy for the sufferers, and those of admiration excited by the powers of the painter or the poet. In such cases, all that remains of the impression of terror is not sufficient to interrupt our feelings of ecstasy, when we contemplate the picture of the famished Ugolino, or listen to the wild raving of Lear.

Did our limits permit, we could go on to a much greater length in pointing out the excellencies of this volume; but we hope it will be sufficient thus to have announced the works of the successor of Hutcheson, Smith, and Reid; and we trust that they will meet with such notice, as may induce the editors to publish the remaining productions of their ingenious and modest friend.

ART. VIII. *The History of Bath.* By the Rev. Richard Warner. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. Robinsons. 1801.

THE present period continues to be very fertile in topographical productions; not a month, and scarcely a week passes, without some publication illustrative of the internal history of our country. Of these, far the greater part are entitled to high commendation for vigilant research, indefatigable diligence, and profound antiquarian knowledge. The present volume has a no less respectable claim, and seems distinguished by perspicuous arrangement, by a very comprehensive, and yet not superfluous, collection of whatever may be presumed essential to its subject.

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The City of Bath possesses so many incitements to curiosity, and is so eminent in the annals of Britain, that the wonder is, that it has not more frequently exercised the industry of those who are accustomed to antiquarian research. But, though it bears an important part in the History of Somersetshire, Mr. Warner's is the only work of any magnitude which professes to treat, individually, of this ancient and interesting place.

This volume commences with the British History of Bath, and the legendary tale of Bladud and his Swine. We next tread upon the surer ground of Roman History, and have a circumstantial detail of Bath, while the Romans had the sovereignty of our island. As this was a memorable epoch in its annals, we subjoin the following extract.

“ The Roman army, destined to conquer and colonize Somersetshire, and to found a city at Bath, landed on the British coast in the year of our Lord 43, (in the reign of the Emperor Claudius) under the command of Aulus Plautius, an accomplished general, who was ably seconded by Vespasian, Sabinus his brother, and several other excellent commanders. The first operations of the forces were directed against the brave Caractacus, who was defeated in a pitched battle, and obliged to retire towards Wales; an event which occasioned the immediate submission of the *Dobuni* or *Boduni*, people inhabiting the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. But notwithstanding this partial success, many tribes of the Britons still boldly asserted their independence, and continued their preparations for a vigorous opposition to the further progress of the Roman arms. Under these circumstances, Plautius deemed it prudent to invite the Emperor himself to assume the command of the army in Britain, having been expressly ordered to adopt this measure, in case he should find any material obstacles to the conquest of the country. Claudius accordingly came over, and, putting himself at the head of the troops, directed his march towards the western parts of Britain. His success seems to have been very great, for although he was absent from Italy on this expedition only six months, he reduced, during that short space of time, a considerable portion of South-Britain under his dominion, without a single battle, or the least effusion of blood.

“ During the period of Claudius's command we may look for the origin of Bath, since it appears from many testimonies, that his troops were for some part of the time in this neighbourhood. Whilst they continued here, it was hardly possible that so singular a phenomenon as the hot springs of this valley should escape their observation. Extremely curious with respect to natural appearances, the bituminous cuticle covering the surface of the morass, and the warmth of the waters stagnating under this mantle, would catch their attention. An immediate investigation of the causes of these phenomena would take place, and the mineral springs, which had hitherto burst unnoticed from  
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the ground, and wasted their medicinal virtues on the desert around, would be at length discovered, cleared, and collected together.

“ Addicted as the Romans were to the use of the tepid bath, this discovery must have been considered by them as a very important one, and would immediately tempt them to form a permanent station on the spot where it occurred. This they would probably be further intigated to by Scribonius, the physician of Claudius, and his companion in this expedition, who seems to have entertained an high opinion of the efficacy of warm bathing, and prescribed it as a specific in certain disorders. His advice induced them to forego their usual principles in the choice of situations for camps, and (instead of choosing any of the surrounding hills) to build a town in the morass hollow of a close vale.

“ As the stay of Claudius in these parts was very short, he would merely have time to give directions for cleansing and collecting the springs, and securing the treasure by the erection of a city on the spot where they issued from the earth. His imposition of the Greek name (in which language he was skilled) *ῥῥατα θερμα*, warm water, in allusion to the natural wonders of the place, before he left the army to return to Rome, would follow of course.

“ Admitting the above suppositions to be probable, we arrive at the origin of Bath, and may fix the building of the first town on the spot about the year of our Lord 44, exactly seventeen hundred and fifty-five years ago.

“ The legions that composed the British army of Claudius were the second, the ninth, the fourteenth, and the twentieth. Of these forces a large body was sent, under the command of Vespasian, (after the submission of the *Hædvi*) against the *Silures*; another proportion continued its operations against the *Belgæ*; whilst a detachment of the second legion was left at the hot springs, to pursue the directions of Claudius, and build the projected town. These labours were commenced, therefore, by the legionaries tracing out a pentagonal line, approaching to an irregular parallelogram, about four hundred yards in length from east to west, and three hundred and eighty yards in the broadest part from north to south; the hot springs forming the central point of the inclosed area. On this line they constructed a wall, rising twenty feet above the ground, and gradually lessening in thickness from sixteen feet at the foundation to eight feet at the summit. This wall was strengthened with five angular towers at the corners, and accommodated with four gates, facing (according to the Roman practice) the four cardinal points, and communicating with each other by two rectilinear streets, which intersected each other in the centre of the city, and divided it into nearly four equal parts. Fortunately for the lovers of antiquities, some remains of these walls were discovered about five years ago, in digging an excavation for certain intended buildings on the site of the Borough-walls, opposite to the Hospital; and from what was then laid open, it evidently appeared that the whole work had been finished in a style of incomparable masonry. At the depth of eleven feet the workmen reached the foundations of the old Roman walls, forming the bed or basis of those of later date. They appeared to be about fifteen feet in thickness, widening gradually as they descended,

scended, of extreme hardness, and the most compact consistency; their construction was that which Vitruvius calls *diametion*, consisting of two front faces, or outer coats, with an interval of several feet between them. Of these, the former were composed of a grit stone, probably brought from afar, as no stone in these parts is nearly so hard. The latter consisted of rubble-stone, the interstices filled up with that liquid lime, hardening into an adamantine substance, for which the Roman masons were so deservedly famous; forming a whole of such tenacity and strength, as promised not only to resist all the violence of man, but to baffle the more destructive, though more gradual, ravages of time itself.

“The mineral waters (as I before observed) occupied nearly the centre of this inclosed space of ground. To defend these from injury, to render them subservient to health, accommodation, and pleasure, was the next employment that engaged the attention of the Romans on their settlement here. On this work, also, they bestowed much labour and expence. Fortunately for the lovers of antiquities, a discovery occurred in the year 1755, which throws some light on the history of the hot springs of this city, and proves incontestibly, that the baths constructed here by the Romans were amongst the earliest as well as the most magnificent of their works in the place.” P. 19.

From the Roman we proceed to the Saxon and Danish History of Bath, when it suffered so much from the various revolutions and contentions for sovereignty. To the Saxons, Bath was an object of peculiar veneration, who from the recesses and forests of Germany brought with them a great fondness for bathing frequently in warm water. This custom increased so much upon them that, in the Anglo-Saxon laws, we find the use of the tepid bath enumerated among the necessities of life. Much amusing local history will be found in this portion of the work. The next section is dedicated to an account of the Military History of Bath, to the period of the fourteenth century. From the Norman Conquest this city seems to have experienced very great distresses; when, in 1090, it recovered its former celebrity from the munificence of a foreign ecclesiastic. In the year 1377, the 51st of Edward the Third, Bath contained no more than 570 lay inhabitants. The Military History is continued in the second Chapter of this Section, from the fourteenth century to the present time. Various important facts and anecdotes are here detailed, accompanied by many valuable explanatory notes, with regular references to the different authorities.

The third Section opens with what the author calls the Ecclesiastical History of Bath. This also has much curious matter, and marks the most unwearied diligence on the part of the writer. We have next a circumstantial account of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, terminating with a well-deserved tribute of

of respect to Dr. Mofs, the late prelate, who, since the publication of this work, has paid the tribute of mortality.

The Civil History of Bath occupies the next portion of the work, until we arrive at its Modern History; in which we find a general description of the city, its progressive increase, improvements, account of its different parishes, churches, hospitals, public baths, &c. &c.

When we have given another specimen of the manner in which this part of the work is executed, we may be satisfied with referring the reader to the book itself.

“ When we look back upon the manners of our ancestors, we frequently see a grossness, both in sentiment and practice, that shocks the feelings of the present day, when refinement has introduced juster notions of propriety and stricter habits of decorum. That reserve which now subsists between the sexes, and adds a zest to their intercourse, was entirely unknown to the old English; and custom sanctioned a variety of indelicacies that are now regarded with just surprise. Amongst others, it was a practice, till the middle of the fifteenth century, for men and women to mingle indiscriminately in the hot waters of Bath, in a perfect state of nature. Bishop Beckington was the first who endeavoured to break through this indecent custom; and, on the 29th of August, 1449, he issued a mandate, forbidding the sexes to bathe together without being covered with a proper clothing. But inveterate habits are not easily eradicated. The Bishop's inhibition was frequently disregarded; and several instances occurred, till the end of the sixteenth century, wherein it was necessary for the corporation to interfere either to punish or prevent this gross indelicacy.

“ Till the period of the Dissolution, the baths were vested in the monastery, which received all the profits arising from them. Just previous to the Dissolution, we have the following account of them, given to us by the accurate Leland.

“ There be 2 springes of whote water in the west south-west part of the towne, whereoff the bigger is caulled the Crosse-Bathe, bycause it hath a crosse erected in the middle of it. This bathe is much frequented of people diseasid with lepre, pokkes, scabbes, and great aches, and is temperate aud pleasant, having a 11 or 12 arches of stone in the sides for men to stonde under yn time of reyne. Many be holp by this bathe from scabbes and aches.

“ The other bathe is a 2 hunderith foote of, and is lesse in cumpace withyn the waulle than the other, having but 7 arches yn the waulle. This is caullid the Hote-Bathe; for at cumming into it, men think that it would scald the flesh at the first, but after that the flesh ys warmed it is more tolerable and pleasaunt.

“ Both these bathes be in the middle of a litle street, and joine to St. John's Hospitale; so that it may be thought that Reginald bishop of Bathe made this Hospitale nere these 2 commune bathes to socour poore people resorting to them.

“ The Kinges-Bathe is very faire and large, standing almost in the middle of the towne, and at the west end of the Cathedrale church.

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"The area that this bathe is yn is cumpassid with an high stone waulle.

"The brimmes of this bathe hath a little walle cumpassing them, and in this waul be a 32 arches for men and women to stand separately in. To this bathe do Gentilinen resort.

"Ther goeth a fluise out of this bathe, and servid in tymes with water derivid out of it 2 places in Bath priorie usid for bathes: els voide, for in them be no springes.

"The colour of the water of the baynes is as it were a depe blew se water, and rikith like a seething potte continually, having sumwhat a sulphureus and sumwhat a pleasant favor.

"The water that rennith from the 2 smaule bathes goit by a dike into Avon, by west bynethe the bridge.

"The water that goith from the Kinges-Bath turnith a mylle, and after goith into Avon above Bath bridge.

"In all the 3 Bathes a man may evidently see how the water burbelith up from the springes.

"Ther be withyn the walles of Bath — parochie churches: of the which the tourrid Sieple of the Parochie Chirch at the North-Gate seemeth to be auncient."

"The celebrity which the baths of this city once enjoyed entirely had faded away by the middle of the sixteenth century, owing to the confusion occasioned by the change of property which had taken place in consequence of the dissolution of its monastery. In the year 1562, Doctor William Turner published a volume entitled "A Booke of the Natures and Properties, as well of the Bathes in England as of other Bathes in Germanye and Italye, &c." which seems to be the first physical examination of the Bath waters that had ever been made, or at least given to the publick. From this volume we find, that the baths of this city were, at the time of his writing, entirely neglected, and so little known, that Dr. Turner, though an inquisitive man, had never heard any mention made of them till his return from Germany.

"After that I had been in Italye and Germanye (says he) and sene there diverse natural bathes, and was called by your father's grace, at that time the Duke of Summerfet, and protector of his nepvey King Edward the Sixt, our most cristen lorde and governor, into Englande, to his service: *after that I hard tel that there was a natural bathe within your father's dukedome*, I ceased not until I got lycence to go to se the same bathe: which done, I carried certaine diseased persones with me, with whom I taried as long as I could, and tryed for the shortnes of the tyme (for I had a very short tyme granted me) the nature and workynge of it: and after being dean of Welles, which is not far from Bathe, and having liberty to tary ther so long as I list, I tried the same bathes a little further, and found it by experience, that they were a very excellent treasure, *but unworthily esteemed and judged of al men*; and namely of such as have most plenty of other treasure, but not to be compared with this precious gift of God. I doubte whether the nigardishe illiberalite or the unnatural unkindnesse of the rich menne of England is more to be disprayed, which, receivynge so many good turnes of Almightye God, now after that they know that

that the bathes are so profitable, will not bestowe one halfpenny for God's sake upon the bettering and amending of them. I have not hearde tell, that anye rich man hath spent upon these noble bathes one grote these twenty years."

"In the course of his tract, the Doctor suggests some improvements, which should be adopted in order to render the baths more useful and commodious than they then were. They are these;—That holes should be made in the bottom of every bath, for cleansing it, and shifting the water every twenty four hours over night; that the principal bath be not used indiscriminately; that every bath have a roof over it, to keep off the rain, and not to let out the steam; that lofty or upper apartments be built for women, and such as choose to bathe in private, the water being drawn up from the bath in buckets, and coveyed away without returning to it again; that vapour-baths and distinct baths for infected patients be contrived; and, lastly, that baths for horses should be constructed. But notwithstanding Turner's publication, no measures were taken to improve the baths, or render their accommodations more complete, till the conclusion of the sixteenth century, when they were vested in the corporation of Bath, by the charter of Elizabeth, who shortly afterwards rebuilt the Cross and Hot Baths, which had fallen to decay. About the same time, a new bath was erected, by the liberality of an individual; that which is now known by the name of the Queen's-Bath. Mr. Bellot, the great benefactor to the church, was the author of this additional convenience to the city. He purchased a parcel of the priory land, (then on sale) and constructed a large cistern on the spot, for the use of the poor, to whom the legislature, as we have seen before, had given, in the year 1597, the free use of the baths of this city. This cistern, which was called the New-Bath, adjoined to the King's-Bath, and was fed by its overflowings. It continued to bear this name, and to be appropriated to the use of the poor, till the year 1615, when both its appellation and its services were changed. The occasion was as follows:

"As Anne, the queen of King James the First, was bathing in the King's-Bath, there arose from the bottom of the cistern, just by the side of her Majesty, a flame of fire, like a candle, which had no sooner ascended to the top of the water, than it spread itself upon the surface into a large circle of light, and then became extinct. This so frightened the queen, that notwithstanding the physicians assured her the light proceeded from a natural cause, yet she would bathe no more in the King's-Bath, but betook herself to the New-Bath, where there were no springs to cause the like phenomena; and from thence the cistern was called the Queen's-Bath. It was soon enlarged; and the citizens erecting a tower or cross in the middle of it, in honour of the queen, finished it at the top with the figure of the crown of England over a globe, on which was written in letters of gold, ANNA REGINA SACRUM." (*sic.*) P. 317.

Mr. Warner properly concludes his book with an account of the mineral waters of Bath, and their medical application; the mineralogy and fossils, with the botany of the environs  
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of Bath. Indeed, he appears to have omitted nothing which the subject required. An Appendix is added, containing ancient charters, grants of land, extracts from public papers, &c. Various engravings also adorn the work; and we think it will be a very acceptable companion to all the visitors of Bath, and by no means less so to all collectors of publications on the subject of topography.

Mr. Warner is the author of various pedestrian tours, and of other works, notices of which will be found in different places of our volumes.

ART. IX. *A Description of the Condition and Manners as well as of the moral and political Character, Education, &c. of the Peasantry of Ireland, such as they were between the Years 1780 and 1790, when Ireland was supposed to have arrived at its highest Degree of Prosperity and Happiness. By Robert Bell, LL. B. 8vo. 43 pp. 2s. Barber, Fleet-street. 1804.*

IN an Introduction to this pamphlet, we are informed that the contents of its pages had already appeared in a Sunday Newspaper,—the Weekly Dispatch; and we find, that the public is *indebted* for this republication to the author's friends,

“ several of whom were pleased to speak of them in terms of approbation, and strongly recommended him to publish them in a separate pamphlet. He now complies with their desire; and, without claiming any other merit than that of having faithfully described what he saw, he agrees in their opinion, that such description cannot be too much known.”

We are so decidedly of opinion, that every work or pamphlet which faithfully describes the situation, &c. &c. of our fellow subjects in Ireland, and suggests any remedies for the distracted state of that part of the empire, is entitled to the attention of the government, as well as of the public, that we shall always attract their notice to publications of this description; at the same time, that we shall constantly expose and reprobate any work upon the subject of Irish politics that may appear to us absurd and erroneous in its statements, or mischievous by its misrepresentations.

“ The turbulent and barbarous habits of the lower orders of people in Ireland, their abject poverty, and their sufferings, have”, observes the writer of this pamphlet, “ long been a subject of unavailing complaint; from these have originated most of the rebellions and in-

surrections



“surrections which for centuries past have agitated that unhappy country.”

We cannot subscribe to this introductory position of Mr. Bell. The former rebellions of Ireland owed their origin to the intrigues of the Popes, and the Kings of Spain and France, operating upon the religious prejudices of the mass of the Irish people; and, although “the turbulent and barbarous habits of the lower orders of the people in Ireland” may at all times have rendered them fit instruments of rebellion, yet, that “their abject poverty and their sufferings” have not been the sole causes of their insurrections, we may call to witness the two last. The rebellion of 1798, which raged most violently in the opulent county of Wexford, the peasantry of which were in affluent circumstances, compared with those of the southern and western parts of Ireland, which remained tranquil; and Mr. Emmet’s insurrection of July, 1803, planned by some of those very traitors who had been pardoned through the lenity of the Irish Government, and perpetrated and abetted by the mechanics of the city of Dublin, whose wages are considerably higher than those of the same class of men in this metropolis\*.

We are next informed by Mr. Bell,

“that as every measure hitherto adopted for the correction of this dreadful and dangerous state of society has generally tended to make it worse, there is reason to suppose, that former legislators acted from ignorance and prejudice.”

We must confess, that we do not entertain so very contemptible an opinion of the conduct and policy of the former legislators of Ireland; since we cannot but recollect, that from the period when the Irish Parliaments began to deviate from the *ignorant and prejudiced* maxims of their predecessors, namely, since 1782, Ireland has scarcely enjoyed any interval of tranquillity, and has been disgraced by two savage rebellions. Mr. Bell is extremely anxious for “some great plan for converting the native Irish into peaceable, loyal, and in-

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\* Prices of labour in Dublin in July, 1803.—Journeyman carpenter, bricklayer, mason, slater, &c. 5s. 5d. per day: a journeyman slater, by piece work, can earn 7s. 7d. None of these men return to work till Tuesday or Wednesday, their high wages enabling them to drink and idle some days in each week. Common labourers get 9s. 9d. and 10s. 6d. per week; which, considering the cheapness of the necessaries of life in Dublin, are comparatively higher prices than those given in and about London; yet numbers of these joined Mr. Emmet.



dustrious subjects". We are most sincerely anxious for the attainment of the same momentous object, and think the man who can devise this great plan entitled to the warmest gratitude of the empire. How Mr. Bell's pamphlet, describing the landlords (or lordlings as he styles them) of Ireland as unfeeling tyrants, and the condition of the peasantry as infinitely worse than that of Bohemian, Russian, and Polish slaves (p. 2), and yet suggesting no one remedy whatever, can contribute to the great plan (for which he professes to be so anxious), the dulness of our comprehension perhaps prevents us from perceiving. We are told, that "the first step towards this important undertaking must be, to possess a thorough knowledge of the state, condition, habits, and sentiments of those people". We are then informed, that "this is a knowledge which few of the Irish gentlemen who come over to England have ever had the *means or inclination* to acquire"; an assertion which not a little surprises us, when we consider, that the Irish gentlemen, having passed so much of their time among these people, *ought* to have been somewhat inquisitive upon a subject whereon so much of their comfort and tranquillity must depend. Mr. Bell, however, assures us, "that they have been so widely separated from the common people in their own country, that they seldom *thought or knew* more of them, than that they were a race of beings fit only to be despised or coerced". The only source of information, upon so important a subject, therefore, left for them and us, is Mr. Bell's pamphlet; and, to convince us and his readers how eminently his work and its sentiments are entitled to our confidence, he very gravely informs us, in his Introduction, that "it was by *mere accident*, that the author, *while very young*, had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their (the peasants) real situation and habits of thinking", &c. &c. A very few extracts from his description of the Hottentots. (for his pamphlet is an account of any people but the Irish) may amuse such of our readers as have ever visited Ireland.

After stating, in pp. 3, 4, that no Irish peasant dared to taste such a luxury as bread; that at Christmas and Easter "he ventured, as it were by stealth, to feast upon a small portion of bacon and pork, which was already looked upon as the property of his landlord; the butter, the poultry, and the eggs, were equally his property; and the miserable family, by whose care they were produced, were equally prohibited the use of them";—then follows an Irish peasant's bill of fare, consisting of potatoes, "*which in Ireland grow in great abundance, with little cultivation*, and which are sometimes purchased

purchased for a twentieth part of what they sell for in London."—"Sour milk", which throughout most part of the winter they could not procure, owing to the "pregnancy of their cows"; (p. 3) and, until their *cows were brought to bed*, "there was then wanting some substitute for sour milk, to enable them to eat their potatoes something like what the Romans call *obsonium*, for which there is no adequate term in the English language. Under such circumstances, a salt-herring was sufficient to answer the wants of an entire family; it was their Sunday's dinner, it was a kind of feast, which did not every day come within their reach;" (p. 3) &c. &c. &c. and when their stock of potatoes failed, which he says "happened too frequently", then "coarse garden vegetables, and a small quantity of oaten meal, purchased at a very high price, was all those miserable people had to subsist on for one, two, or three months. The effect which this kind of food produced on their bodies was shocking; their aspect was meagre; and, from the crude vegetables they were obliged to subsist on, their skins assumed a *green colour*." P. 4. Such is Mr. Bell's description of the fare and the complexions of that class of the Irish peasants, from which our regiments of the line obtain those athletic recruits, which in every quarter of the world have contributed to support the strength of the British line, and the fame of the British arms.

Again: "Irish linen constitutes one of the most useful and necessary parts of an Englishman's dress; yet perhaps he is ignorant, that that which adds so much to his health and comfort is, after several laborious processes, wrought into that fine consistence, which it ever after retains, by the hands of female peasants, who generally live in rags, wretchedness, and filth." We have been informed by every Irish gentleman from whom we have enquired, that these northern Irish female peasants, who, "after several laborious processes, *have wrought the linen into that fine consistence which it ever after retains*", are a race of healthy, well-fed, clean, plump, and many of them very handsome girls; who live in decent cottages (or cabins as they call them); wear very good shifts, and also shoes, and thread or yarn stockings. With the same accuracy which characterizes every part of this pamphlet, we are also informed, that "every peasant in Ireland is a Roman Catholic"; whereas we are positively assured, or rather know, that no small proportion of the peasantry of the north of Ireland are Protestants and Presbyterians; and that they are a very industrious, comfortable, and loyal class of people.

In another part we are told, that though there are "chartered and endowed schools" in Ireland, the children of the peasantry

peasantry can derive no possible advantage from them, "for such of them as had not fallen into abuse or decay, were inaccessible to the children of any except Protestants". Now the fact is, that the charter-schools of Ireland were instituted and endowed for the purpose of extending the reformed religion in Ireland; and it is their first and positive law, that no child *can* be admitted into, and educated in, these charter-schools, except the children and orphans of Catholic parents; and if our readers will turn to p. 115, of Watson's Dublin Almanack, they will find a list of these schools, thirty-five in number, besides four great provincial nursery schools, in which, according to the last return in 1803, there were one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six children of Catholic parents, maintained and educated\*. Our readers will find, in the same place, various other particulars relative to these schools, and, among others, the following remark: "the children admitted into charter-schools are orphans, or the children of Popish and other poor natives of Ireland, who, from their situation in life, are not likely to educate them in the principles of true religion and loyalty." Our readers, from the few specimens we have given, may conclude how far Mr. Bell's pamphlet is calculated to give them correct information relative to Ireland. Our limits do not enable us to give any further extracts from this composition, in comparison with which, a certain celebrated Tour was accuracy itself. But are not the extracts we have given more than sufficient? *Ohe! jam satis est.*

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\* From the Index to the Irish Statutes, article "Charter-schools", it appears that, in the reign of George the Second, the Irish Parliament began their parliamentary grants to these schools; since which period, a sum nearly amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand pounds has been granted to these schools, for educating the children of Popish parents; the donations of private individuals have been immense; one unknown individual gave fifty thousand pounds towards them, through the hands of Messrs. Drummond of this city. There are innumerable other charity schools in Ireland, supported by private donations, or endowed by the bounty of individuals: so that the poor of Ireland are not so destitute of education as this pamphlet represents them.

ART. X. *A Course of Medical Studies; containing a comparative View of the anatomical Structure of Man and Animals; a History of Diseases; and an Account of the Knowledge hitherto acquired, with regard to the regular Action of the different Organs. Designed chiefly for Medical Students. By J. Burdin, M.D. Translated from the French. Three Volumes. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Cuthell and Martin. 1803.*

IT is obvious that it must greatly facilitate the progress of students in anatomy and physiology, to be provided with a clear, methodical, and compendious manual, or text book. Under this conviction, a considerable number of such books have, at different times, been published; few of which are without their relative degree of merit. But as (particularly since comparative anatomy has been prosecuted with so much diligence) new facts, illustrative of the organization of living bodies, are almost continually discovered; and as, moreover, by such accessions of knowledge, new relationships of structure, and action, serving as the foundation of improved systematic views and arrangements, are traced; it follows, that there must be frequent occasion for re-composing and remodelling elementary treatises on such subjects. Another reason for this is grounded on the improvements recently made in scientific Nomenclature; begun in botany, afterwards extended to chemistry, and now attempted in anatomy. As a specimen in this way, we shall lay before our readers, from the work before us, a catalogue of the proposed new names of the various parts of the brain cerebellum and medulla oblongata, with the corresponding old names:

*New Names.*

The encephalic organ, comprehending the cerebrum, cerebellum, mesencephalon and cerebral prolongation.

Meninx.

\*Meninge.

Median septum of the cerebrum.

Transverse septum of the cerebellum.

Median septum of the cerebellum.

*Old Names.*

The brain, comprehending the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.

Dura mater.

Tunica arachnoides and pia mater.

Falx of the cerebrum.

Tentorium of the cerebellum.

Falx of the cerebellum.

E

NEW

<i>New Names.</i>	<i>Old Names.</i>
Median sinus.	Superior longitudinal sinus.
Choiridian sinus.	Straight sinus.
Grey substance of the brain.	Cortical substance.
White substance.	Medullary substance.
Inter-lobar scissure.	Scissure of Sylvius.
Mesolobe.	Corpus callosum.
Median septum of the ventricles.	Septum lucidum.
Ventricle of the septum.	Fifth ventricle.
Cerebral trigone.	Fornix.
Pyriform eminences.	Corpora striata.
Cylindroid protuberances.	Cornua ammonis.
Super sphenoidal peduncle and appendix.	Glandula pituitaria.
Tubercles of the mesencephalon.	Tubercula quadrigemina, Testes et Nates.
Medullary lamina of the cerebellum.	Valvula Vieussenii.
Intermediate canal of the ventricles, &c. &c.	Aquæductus Sylvii, &c. &c.

Of the terms here proposed, it may be observed, that some of them are doubtless more significant and appropriate than those hitherto employed; while, on the other hand, others of them appear to have little or no advantage over those formerly in use. Against this new Nomenclature it may also be objected, that not unfrequently it presents definitions in place of appellations; thus, that part of the medulla spinalis, which is generally known by the name of *cauda equina*, is here called *the bundle of the lumbar and sacral nerves*.

The subjects which form the contents of this work, are discussed in the following order: 1. Anatomy, in which part the author follows Cuvier and Dumeril. 2. History of Diseases. 3. The Vital Functions. The history of diseases should, we think, have been considered last; it being certainly improper to introduce the medical student to an acquaintance with the morbid derangements of the human body, before he has acquired a knowledge of the actions or functions of the various organs and other parts of the system, in a state of health. The general classification of diseases is, in several respects, liable to objection, as well as the particular divisions and distinctions of fevers; but the histories of the diseases themselves are drawn up with neatness and accuracy. We cannot bestow the same praise on the curative observations, which are by much too general, and exhibit a marked conformity with the doctrine of Brown; the novelty and illusive simplicity of whose system, it would appear, have procured

cured admirers and profelytes in France, as well as in Germany and Italy.

When, however, we consider this work in its whole extent, we must allow that it embraces subjects of great importance, and that these subjects are, in general, expounded with much perspicuity. The anatomical descriptions and physiological observations, constitute by far the most valuable portion of these volumes; and although such observations are, for the most part, derived from others, yet this author is entitled to the merit of bringing them under one point of view, and of disposing and combining them, so as to render them more generally intelligible and useful.

As a specimen of the author's manner of writing, we shall extract from the second volume, his reflections on the *General Disposition of the Anatomical Structure*.

“ The structure of the different systems of organs in man is not essentially different from the structure of those of animals, and especially of those which compose the class of the mammalia.

“ The bones, the muscles, the vessels, the nerves, the organs of secretion, and those of the different senses, seem to be exactly the same, a few differences in regard to form, size, and position excepted.

“ All these organs, in the last result, seem to be merely a tissue of vessels and nerves differently arranged, in the interstices of which are deposited albuminous, gelatinous, adipose, saline, &c. substances, which give them solidity, and form the parenchyma.

“ These different tissues, though their intimate structure be unknown, form several anatomical systems of organs, which ought to be carefully distinguished, because they exhibit analogous functions and diseases.

“ These different anatomical systems of organs are in particular: the bones, the muscles, the vessels, the nerves, the fibrous, the mucous, and the serous membranes, the glandular organs, the cellular tissue, and the skin.

“ The bones are formed of a tissue of vessels, in which are secreted and deposited the phosphate and carbonate of lime, that give them solidity. The life of the bones is maintained by the circulation established between the vessels of the periosteum, those of the bodies of the bones, and those of the medullary tissue.

“ The muscles are composed of bundles of fibres; each fibre seems to be formed of several other smaller fibres, separated and enveloped by cellular tissue; and this subdivision of the fibres into smaller ones, also separated and enveloped by cellular tissue, is indefinitely continued. The arrangement of the muscles in long contractile fibres renders them very proper for performing great motions.

“ The arteries, composed of a thick and compact tissue, distribute the blood to every part of the body. They are divided and subdivided indefinitely; and our eyes, aided by the best instruments, are incapable of following them so far as to be able to discover in what manner they terminate in the different organs.

“ The



“ The veins and the lymphatic vessels are of a looser tissue, and their sides are not so thick. It is as difficult to discover the origin of these vessels as to observe the termination of the arteries.

“ The nerves are whitish cords formed of fibres in bundles: each fibre is composed of a soft pulpy part, enveloped by a membranous sheath. The soft and pulpy part of the nerve arises immediately from the substance of the cerebrum, of which it seems to be a continuation: it is covered from its origin with the membranous sheath or vagina, and never quits it but at the termination of the nerve in the organ where it expands.

“ The fibrous membranes of a white and compact tissue form a covering around the bones: they compose the ligaments and articular capsules, the tendinous and the aponeurotic part of the muscles, and are observed also around some other parts.

“ The mucous membranes are those which line the pneumo-gastric and the genito-urinary passages; the surface of them is covered with glandulous follicles, which give it a velvety appearance. These membranes secrete a humour always viscid; the nature of which, however, is different in the different parts.

“ The serous membranes compose the exterior part of most of the organs, the interior part of which consists of mucous membranes; and, in general, they cover all the surfaces of parts which are only contiguous and subject to reciprocal friction; such as the inside of the articular capsules, of the tendinous vaginae, of the pleura, &c. They continually secrete a serous matter, by which these surfaces are lubricated.

“ The glandular organs comprehend, 1st, the lymphatic glands destined for assimilating the serous liquids before they are mixed with the blood; 2d, the viscera set apart for some particular secretions, such as the kidneys, the liver, &c. The organic structure of these various parts is different.

“ The cellular tissue, of a loose nature, is distributed around all the organs, and serves to unite them; it secretes and retains in its areolæ that adipose substance which constitutes fatness.

“ The skin is composed of a vascular, thick, and whitish substance, which forms the *dermis*, or skin, properly so called: it is lined by the mucous body which gives the skin its colour, and the whole is covered by imbricated laminæ, dry, and in some measure inorganized, which form the *epidermis*. The skin contains also in its substance small glands and the bulbs of the hair.

“ All these systems of organs discharge their particular functions by the influence of the nerves which are distributed to them. The nerves they receive may come from the encephalon, the vertebral prolongation, or from the ganglions of the tri-splanchnic, and thus give them different modes of sensibility.

“ The systems of the functions exhibit phenomena varied in proportion to the greater or less number of the anatomical systems of organs which enter into their composition, and which each carry thither, as we may say, a particular kind of life. Thus, in the system of vision, when the action of the optic nerve ceases, the eye no longer perceives the impression of the rays of light, yet it continues to live and



and to move: if the muscles of that organ become palsied, the eye neither sees, nor is capable of motion. In the last place, if the action of the nerves of its vascular tissue is gradually diminished, the organ is abandoned to the laws of affinity, and falls into a state of putrefaction.

“ It must here be observed, that independently of the compound action of the different systems, there are effected, in every point of the organization, a continual secretion and absorption, for which the nerves convey the principle of action, and the arteries the materials of nutrition.” P. 72.

We shall here dismiss a work which will be found of utility to medical students, by giving a new and convenient form to the facts of Comparative Anatomy.

ART. XI. *A Treatise on Painting, by Leonardo da Vinci. Faithfully translated from the Original Italian, and now first digested under proper Heads, by John Francis Rigaud, Esq. Academician of the Royal Academy of Painting at London, and also of the Academia Clementina at Bologna, and the Royal Academy at Stockholm. Illustrated with Twenty-three Copper-Plates, and other Figures. To which is added, a new Life of the Author, drawn up from authentic Materials till now inaccessible. By John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F. A. S. 8vo, 311 pp. 9s. 6d. Taylor, High Holborn. 1802.*

ON the fame of Leonardo da Vinci, his superior skill in anatomy, and the characteristic merits of this Treatise on Painting, several times published before in our own language, it is superfluous to expatiate. Mr. Rigaud, who undertook the care of the present edition, promises the reader a more close attention to the original, and an especial regard to perspicuity and precision. He has taken also a new step, which may best be explained in his own words.

“ Nor was this the only advantage which it was found the present opportunity would afford; for the original work consisting in fact of a number of entries made at different times, without any regard to their subjects, or attention to method, might rather in that state be considered as a chaos of intelligence, than a well-digested treatise. It has now, therefore, for the first time, been attempted to place each chapter under the proper head or branch of the art to which it belongs; and by so doing, to bring together those which (though related and nearly connected in substance) stood, according to the original arrangement, at such a distance from each other as to make it troublesome  
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some to find them even by the assistance of an index ; and difficult, when found, to compare them together." P. viii.

That this plan is judicious, is evident at first sight ; and, for the execution of it, the public may safely rely on the talents and experience of so approved an artist as Mr. Rigaud. That the corresponding Chapters in the original may easily be found, a table of the present arrangement is subjoined, adding, under each article, the number of the corresponding Chapter in the Italian. To facilitate, on the other hand, the reference from the translation to the original, it would be an easy and useful addition to insert a table of mere numbers, following the order of the old Chapters, and placing against them the numbers of the present edition. As the Chapters of Leonardo are perfectly detached and desultory, no objection whatever can be made to a departure from an order which was merely accidental ; and it is supplied, with great advantage, by a scientific arrangement under the following heads. I. DRAWING ; divided into the sections of 1, Proportion ; 2, Anatomy ; 3, Motion and Equipoise of Figures ; 4, Linear Perspective. II. 1. INVENTION OR COMPOSITION ; 2, Expression or Character. III. 1. LIGHT AND SHADOW ; 2, Contrast and Effect ; 3, Reflexes. IV. COLOURS AND COLOURING ; 1, Colours ; 2, Colours in regard to Light and Shadow ; 3, Colours in regard to back Grounds ; 4, Contrast, Harmony, and Reflexes, in regard to Colours ; 5, Perspective of Colours ; 6, Aerial Perspective. V. MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS. 1, Landscape ; 2, Miscellaneous. Nothing can be clearer than that, by being thus digested, the remarks of this great master are rendered much more useful to the student, who may always know at once to find whatever applies to his immediate purpose ; and every reader may estimate with much greater ease, in this form, the quantity of instruction really contained in the Treatise. The public therefore is highly indebted to Mr. Rigaud, for the care he has taken in thus digesting and methodizing, a most admirable collection of desultory precepts.

The life of Leonardo da Vinci is written without affectation, in a sensible and proper style ; and will be found a very pleasing accession to the book. It is followed by a list of the author's works. From this Life we shall select the account of Leonardo's MSS. now extant, and the history of them, as it was given by a person through whose hands they passed at an early period.

" On inquiry then we learn, that Leonardo's productions of this kind consist of fourteen manuscript volumes, large and small, now in the library of the National Institute at Paris, whither they have been  
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some few years since removed from the Ambrosian library at Milan; and of one folio volume in manuscript also, in the possession of his Majesty the King of Great Britain. Of those at Paris, J. B. Venturi, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Modena, and of the Institute of Bologna, &c. who was permitted to inspect them, says, that "they contain speculations in those branches of natural philosophy nearest allied to geometry; that they are first sketches and occasional notes, the author always intending afterwards to compose from them complete treatises." He adds further, "that they are written backwards from right to left, in the manner of the Oriental writers, probably with intention that the curious should not rob him of his discoveries. The spirit of geometry guided him throughout, whether it were in the art of analysing a subject in the connexion of the discourse, or the care of always generalizing his ideas. As to natural philosophy, he never was satisfied on any proposition if he had not proved it by experiment." From the extracts given from these manuscripts by Venturi himself, and which he has ranged under the different heads mentioned in the note\*, the contents of these volumes appear to be extremely miscellaneous; and it is evident, as Venturi has marked by references where each extract is to be found in the original, that from the great distance at which passages on the same subject are placed from each other, they must have been entered without any regard to method or arrangement of any kind whatever." P. li.

The volume in the possession of his Majesty, is well-known by the beautiful and accurate publication of Mr. Chamberlain. We proceed, therefore, to give the history of the MSS. collectively, from the present life.

"It has been already seen, that these volumes were originally given by the will of Leonardo to Francisco Melzi; and their subsequent history we are enabled to state on the authority of John Ambrose Mazenta, through whose hands they passed. Du Fresnoie, in the life prefixed to the edition which he published in Italian, of Leonardo da Vinci's Treatise on Painting, has, in a very loose way, and without citing any authority, given their history; but Venturi has inserted † a translation into French, from the original manuscript memoir of Mazenta; and from him a version of it into English is here given, with the addition of Venturi's notes, rendered also into English.

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"\* Sect. 1. Of the Descent of heavy Bodies, combined with the Rotation of the Earth. 2. Of the Earth divided into Particles. 3. Of the Earth and the Moon. 4. Of the Action of the Sun on the Sea. 5. Of the ancient State of the Earth. 6. Of the Flame and the Air. 7. Of Statics. 8. Of the Descent of heavy Bodies by inclined Planes. 9. Of the Water which one draws from a Canal. 10. Of Whirlpools. 11. Of Vision. 12. Of military Architecture. 13. Of some Instruments. 14. Two chymical Processes. 15. Of Method."

"† P. 33."

“ It is near fifty years \* since there fell into my hands thirteen volumes of Leonardo da Vinci in folio and quarto, written backwards. Accident brought them to me in the following manner : I was residing at Pisa, for the purpose of studying the law, in the family of Aldus Manutius the younger, a great lover of books. A person named Lelio Gavardi, of Asola, Prevost of S. Zeno, at Pavia, a very near relation of Aldus, came to our house ; he had been a teacher of the *belles lettres* in the family of the Melzi of Milan, called de Vavero, to distinguish them from other families of the same name in that city. He had, at their country house at Vavero, met with several drawings, instruments, and books of Leonardo. Francisco Melzi † approached nearer than any one to the manner of Da Vinci ; he worked little, because he was rich ; his pictures are very much finished, they are often confounded with those of his master. At his death he left the works of Leonardo in his house at Vavero, to his sons, who having tastes and pursuits of a different kind, neglected these treasures, and soon dispersed them ; Lelio Gavardi possessed himself of as many of them as he pleased ; he carried thirteen volumes to Florence, in hopes of receiving for them a good price from the Grand Duke Francis, who was eager after works of this sort ; and the rather as Leonardo was in great reputation in his own country. But this prince died ‡ as soon as Gavardi was arrived at Florence. He then went to Pisa, to the house of Manutius. I could not approve his proceeding ; it was scandalous. My studies being finished, I had occasion to return to Milan. He gave me the volumes of Vinci, desiring me to return them to Melzi ; I acquitted myself faithfully of my commission ; I carried them all back to Horatio, the chief of the family of Melzi, who was surprized at my being willing to give myself this trouble. He made me a present of these books, telling me he had still many drawings by the same author, long neglected in the garrets of his house in the country. Thus these books became my property, and afterwards they belonged to my brothers§. These latter having made too much parade of this acquisition, and the ease with which I was brought to it, excited the envy of other amateurs, who beset Horatio, and obtained from him some drawings, some figures, some anatomical pieces, and other valuable remains of the cabinet of Leonardo. One of these spongers for the works of Leonardo, was Pompeo Aretin, son of the Cavalier Leoni, formerly a disciple of Buonaroti, and who was about Philip II. King

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“ \* J. A. Mazenta died in 1635. He gave the designs for the fortifications of Livorno in Tuscany ; and has written on the method of rendering the Adda navigable. Argelati Script. Mediol. vol. ii.” Venturi, 33.

“ † We shall see afterwards that this man was Leonardo’s heir : he had carried back these writings and drawings from France to Milan.” Venturi, 34.

“ ‡ This was in 1587.” Venturi, p. 34.

“ § J. Amb. Mazenta made himself a Barnabite in 1590.” Venturi, 34.”

of Spain, for whom he did all the bronzes which are at the Escorial. Pompeo engaged himself to procure for Melzi an employment to the senate of Milan, if he succeeded in recovering the thirteen books, wishing to offer them to King Philip, a lover of such curiosities. Flattered with this hope, Melzi went to my brother's house: he besought him on his knees to restore him his present; he was a fellow-collegian, a friend, a benefactor: seven volumes were returned to him\*. Of the six others which remained to the Mazenta family, one was presented to Cardinal Frederic Borromeo, for the Ambrosial library†. My brother gave a second to Ambrose Figini, a celebrated painter of his time, who left it to his heir Hercole Bianchi, with the rest of his cabinet. Urged by the Duke of Savoy, I procured for him a third; and in conclusion, my brother having died at a distance from Milan‡, the three remaining volumes came also into the hands of Pompeo Arconati; he re-assembled also others of them, he separated the leaves of them to form a thick volume§, which passed to his heir Polidoro Calchi, and was afterwards sold to Galeazzo Arconati. This gentleman keeps it now in his rich library; he has refused it to the Duke of Savoy, and to other princes who were desirous of it."

"In addition to this memoir, Venturi notices||, that Howard, Earl of Arundel, made ineffectual efforts to obtain this large volume, and offered for it as far as 60,000 franks, in the name of the King of England. Arconati would never part with it; he bought eleven other books of Da Vinci, which came also, according to appearance, from Leoni; in 1637 he made a gift of them all to the Ambrosian library¶, which already was in possession of the volume E, from Mazenta, and received afterwards the volume K from Horatio Archinto, in 1674\*\*.

"Venturi says, this is the history of all the manuscripts of Vinci that are come into France; they are in number fourteen, because the volume B contains an appendix of eighteen leaves, which may be separated, and considered as the fourteenth volume††." P. iiv.

"\* The drawings and books of Vinci are come for the most part into the hands of Pompeo Leoni, who has obtained them from the son of Francisco Melzi. There are some also of these books in the possession of Guy Mazenta Lomazzo, Tempio della Pittura, in 4°, Milano 1590, page 17." Venturi, 35.

"† It is volume C. There is printed on it in gold, *Vidi Mazenta Patritii Mediolanensis liberalitate An. 1603.*" Venturi, 35.

"‡ He died in 1613." Venturi, 35.

"§ This is volume N, in the National Library. It is in folio, of a large size, and has 392 leaves: it bears on the cover this title: *Disegni di Macchine delle Arti secreti et altre Cose di Leonardo da Vinci, raccolte da Pompeo Leoni.*" Venturi, 35.

"|| P. 36.

"¶ A memorial is preserved of this liberality by an inscription." Venturi, 36.

"\*\* This is marked at p. 1 of the same volume." Venturi, 36.

"†† Venturi, 36."

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This volume is illustrated by upwards of twenty plates, engraved in outline, but with force and spirit; besides several wooden cuts and diagrams intermixed with the letter-press. In the edition of Du Fresnoie, the designs are finished with shades, which probably diminish their utility to the student. It may be useful, however, for such persons to compare the one with the other, and make their remarks upon the execution. We cannot but congratulate the public on the accession thus gained to the store of instruction on the art of painting, of which we only regret, that we had not given an earlier notice.

ART. XII. *The Fashionable World displayed.* By Theophilus Christian, Esq. 12mo. 3s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

WHO Mr. Theophilus Christian is, we do not pretend to know; but we have no difficulty in asserting, of his tract, that a happier specimen of ironical writing has hardly been seen since the time of Swift. The author begins with lamenting that *this people*, namely, the Fashionable World, has never sufficiently exercised the talents of our writers. They have indeed been occasionally glanced at; Mrs. More has delineated their religion; Lord Chesterfield their morals; and other writers, in Court Calendars and Court Almanacks, have, from time to time, made us acquainted with the modes of dress in the fashionable world, and its most distinguished inhabitants. But this it seems is not, in this author's opinion, enough; a complete and systematic account of the fashionable world is still a desideratum in cosmography.

Theophilus Christian, therefore, has undertaken, and with much spirit and success, to bring more particulars on this subject into a group than former writers have done; and exhibits an outline, hereafter to be extended and improved by others of more enlarged experience.

His first Chapter gives an account of the situation, boundaries, climate, and seasons of the fashionable world; he then proceeds to the investigation of their government and laws, their religion and morality. In following Chapters, he discusses their education, manners, dress, amusements, and language; and finally estimates their proportion of happiness, and exhibits plans for their reform. All this is performed in a style of admirable humour, in which the most poignant, and we fear the most just, censure is conveyed, without any invidious personalities. A short specimen, we are persuaded, will induce



induce the majority of our readers attentively to read the whole. Speaking of the climate of the fashionable world, the author says:

“ The *climate* of Fashion is almost entirely factitious and artificial, and consequently differs in many material respects from the natural temperature of those respective places over which its jurisdiction extends. Though changes from heat to cold, and vice versa, are very common among these people, yet heat may be said to be the prevailing character of the climate. They appear to me to have but two seasons in their year; these they call, in conformity to common language rather than to just calculation, Winter and Summer. Of summer little is known; for it seems to be a rule among this people to disband and disperse at the approach of it, and not to rally or reunite till the winter has fairly commenced: though, therefore, they exist somehow or somewhere during the summer months, they wish it to be considered, that they do not exist under their fashionable character. They wash themselves in the sea, drink laxative waters, lose a little money at billiards, or catch a few colds at public rooms; but all these things they do as individuals, and wholly out of their corporate capacity as members of the community of Fashion: so that in their mode of disposing of the summer, they invert the standing rule of most other animals; they choose the fair season for their torpid state, and show no signs of life but during the winter. It is not easy to say exactly when the *winter* begins in the fashionable world; an inhabitant of Bath would have one mode of reckoning, and an inhabitant of London another: to do justice to the subject, the commencement of winter ought to be regulated by the former of these places, and the close of it by the latter. Supposing, therefore, that it begins some time in November, there can be no difficulty in settling its duration; for the 4th of June is, by a tacit, yet binding ordinance, considered as a limit over which a fashionable winter can never pass.

“ There are many circumstances in which the climate of Fashion stands peculiarly distinguished from every other. It has already been intimated, that heat is its prevailing characteristic; it is, however, not a little remarkable, that this heat is at its highest point in the winter season; and that the inhabitants often perspire more freely when the snow is upon the ground than they do in the dog-days. The truth is, that, as was before said, the climate is wholly created by artificial circumstances, and the natural temperature of the air is completely done away; the sort of communication which they keep up with each other requires a species of apparatus which fills their atmosphere with an immoderate degree of phlogiston. Besides this, they are notoriously fond of assembling in insufferable crowds; and travellers have assured us, that they have often witnessed from ten to twelve hundred persons suffocating each other within a space which would scarcely have afforded convenient accommodation for a dozen families. Certain it is, that no people upon earth have less benefit from the light of the sun than the people of Fashion; so that if it were not for torches, candles, and Argand lamps, they would scarcely ever see each others' faces.” P. 6.



On the subject of fashionable morality, the writer is particularly happy.

“ In observing thus largely upon the religion of the fashionable world, I have furnished a sufficient clue to their *moral* character: if, from some hints which have been thrown out in this and the preceding chapter, rigid Christians should be led to infer that it is no better than it should be, they must be reminded, that people of fashion have a standard peculiar to themselves; and that therefore what are deviations from *our* standard, are very often near approximations to *theirs*. In fact, they have acted in this respect with the same convenient policy by which they have been guided in framing every other part of their system. Pleasure being the object upon which a life of fashion terminates, it was sagaciously enough foreseen, that an unbending morality would be utterly incompatible with the modes, and habits, and plans of such a career; there remained, therefore, no alternative but that of frittering away the strength and substance of the morality of the Gospel, till it became sufficiently tame and pliable for the sphere of accommodation in which it was to act. The consequence has been, that while they employ the same terms to denote their moral ideas, as are in use among Christians in general, yet they limit or enlarge their signification as expediency requires. Thus modesty, honesty, humanity, and sobriety—names, with stricter moralists, for the purest virtues—are so modified and liberalized by fashionable casuists, as to be capable of an alliance with a low degree of every vice to which they stand opposed. A woman may expose her bosom, paint her face, assume a forward air, gaze without emotion, and laugh without restraint at the loosest scenes of theatrical licentiousness, and yet be after all—a *modest* woman. A man may detain the money which he owes his tradesman, and contract new debts for ostentatious superfluities, while he has neither the means nor the inclination to pay his old ones, and yet be after all a very *honest* fellow. A woman of fashion may disturb the repose of her family every night, abandon her children to mercenary nurses, and keep her horses and her servants in the streets till day-break, without any impeachment of her *humanity*; so the gentleman of fashion may swallow his two or three bottles a-day, and do all his friends the kindness to lay them under the table as often as they dine with him; yet if constitution or habit secure him against the same ignominious effects, he claims to be considered a *sober* man.

“ There would be no end of going over all the eccentricities of fashionable morality. To those who exact that truth which allows of no duplicity, that honour which scorns all baseness, and that virtue which wars with every vice, I question but every thing in the morals of this people would appear anomalous and extraordinary: but to those who consider how necessary a certain portion of wickedness is to such a life of sense as these people must necessarily lead, it will not be matter of surprise that there should be so little genuine morality among them: the wonder will rather be—that there should be any at all.”

P. 40.

The spirit of the performance is admirably preserved throughout; and is not improbably given to the public by a hand which has before received marks of approbation and reward. However this may be, we have perused it with great satisfaction, and recommend it in the strongest terms to general attention.

## BRITISH CATALOGUE.

## POETRY.

ART. 13. *The Evils and Advantages of Genius contrasted, a poetical Essay in Three Cantos. By the Rev. William Tindal, A. M. F. S. A.* 8vo. 53 pp. 1s. 6d. Richardson. 1803.

A short Advertisment prefixed to this Poem contains, after some little account of its origin, the following singular caution. "To one thing in particular the author requests his readers will attend.—He is in no one instance to be considered as delineating his own character, or describing his own feelings. He is destitute of the merits, as well as, happily, exempt from the misfortunes, of the class of beings he has here attempted to characterize. The whole must be regarded as the result of a pretty close observation of a peculiar race of mortals, whom it has been his *odd turn* to venerate, but never his ambition to imitate."

Notwithstanding this declaration, which is a prudent defence against the imputation of setting up a claim, that might appear invidious, we suspect that the author cannot wholly be exempted from the charge. His descriptions often prove an intimacy with the feelings of genius, which cannot wholly be conjectural. His verses also very frequently testify against him. For example, take this general picture of the mind intinct with genius.

"See yonder gorgeous cloud that fronts the west;  
The sun descending streaks its skirts with gold,  
And purples all its glowing mass. Meanwhile,  
Fancy beholds delighted. On its verge,  
Illumin'd by the beam, and toss'd in heaps  
Of mimic mountains, rocks, and dells of gold,  
She figures palaces and fairy groves  
Where joy for ever dwells: where human woes  
For ever vanish e'en from memory.  
But lo! the change.—The orb of day, now sunk,  
Leaves but a leaden-colour'd ridge behind,

Shakespeare

Shapeless and dark : perhaps a magazine  
 Of fiery bolts t' appall a guilty world.  
 Thus fares the mind subjected to the sway  
 Of fancy and alternate lassitude :  
 By turns, a theatre of all that's vast,  
 Magnificent, or beautiful : by turns,  
 A cavern stor'd with all that fancied woe  
 Or real grief can image ; glaring round  
 In hideous, disproportion'd, pageantry." P. 6.

One image, towards the close of the present pages, should infallibly be obliterated, in the rest there is much merit. The Poem is judiciously inscribed to the patrons and supporters of the LITERARY FUND, and another Canto is promised should these succeed. If our approbation or recommendation, could effect it, the Poem should certainly be completed.

ART. 14. *A Translation of Anstey's Ode to Jenner: to which are added, Two Tables; one shewing the Advantages of Vaccine Inoculation, the other containing Instructions for the Practice.* By John Ring, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. 4to. 1s. 6d. Murray. 1804.

The Alcaic Ode of Mr. Anstey, addressed to Dr. Jenner, by some accident, has not come to our hands; a specimen only, of two stanzas, appears in the title-page to the translation. Mr. Ring, the translator, is a staunch friend to vaccination, on which he has published two useful volumes\*. He therefore wishes to make known the Ode of the venerable bard, by giving it in English. Even here the topic of our present national contest is introduced. What avails it, he says, to preserve life by the new inoculation, if it is to be destroyed by the tyrant invader?

" And now, assembling his unnumber'd host,  
 He threatens vengeance on the British coast;  
 Launches his navy, deck'd in all the pride  
 And pomp of war, and ploughs the foaming tide.  
 How vain the frantic enterprise! how vain  
 His hope to seize the sceptre of the main!  
 A sceptre guarded by the pow'rs above,  
 Guarded by honour, loyalty, and love!  
 By the kind Sov'reign willing realms obey,  
 By Cæsar's gentle and paternal sway!

" Let him embark, and quit the Gallic sands  
 With all his barb'rous and ferocious bands;  
 With all his abject and submissive slaves,—  
 The sport of war, of whirlwinds, and of waves.  
 Ev'n now I hear the dreadful cannons roar,  
 And bursting bombs rebound from shore to shore;

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\* Noticed in the Brit. Crit. vol. xviii, p. 667; and xxii, p. 556.

I see the combat,—ocean stain'd with blood,  
 And vanquish'd Gauls beneath the whelming flood.  
 I see their leaders shrink with sudden dread  
 Amid their crimes, and mingle with the dead;  
 Sent to salute their brethren,—sent to tell  
 Their great exploits, and give new laws to hell." P. 11.

The profits of the publication are given to the Royal Jennerian Society; which, we are told, has opened fourteen stations for gratuitous inoculation, and would open more, if supported with more liberality.

**ART. 15.** *Martial Effusions of Ancient Times; addressed to the Spartan Hosts, to excite them to Valour and Discipline in their Conflicts with the Messenians; and prescribed as permanent Recitations by the Republic of Lacedemon, to inspire their Youth with warlike Sentiments. From the Fragments of Tyrtæus.* 12mo. 19 pp. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.

We give the translator all due credit for his patriotic and laudable attempt to rouse the courage and energy of his countrymen; and, if his little work should have the desired effect of transfusing Spartan spirit into British bosoms, his mite will be perhaps as valuable as larger contributions. Three of these Effusions are universally ascribed to Tyrtæus: the second is, by some critics, attributed to Callinus. The translator acknowledges to have taken great liberties with the originals, more particularly with the second and fourth, which we hesitate not to pronounce the best; and, of the two, we give the preference to the fourth. We were rather surpris'd to learn from the Preface, that a scholar, and a reader of the fragments of Tyrtæus, had not seen, till a few months ago, the very elegant translation of them by Mr. Pye, the Poet Laureat, which was published in the year 1795 (this translation erroneously states it 1796), and was reviewed in our fifth volume, p. 455.

**ART. 16.** *The Lyre, or Vocal Museum. A new Volume; containing all the most admired Songs sung this Season at the Theatres, and other Places of Entertainment; together with such of the old Songs as ought never to be forgotten. Dedicated to the Lovers of Song.* 12mo. 2s. Badcock. 1804.

Many of these Songs deserve to be admired and preserved, many others are trifling, many are very old, but none offensive to delicacy. Moreover, it is very cheap.

## DRAMATIC.

- ART. 17. *The Sailor's Daughter: a Comedy, in Five Acts, now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane.* By Richard Cumberland, Esq. *The Second Edition.* 8vo. 86 pp. 2s. 6d. Lackington and Allen. 1804.

The literary character of Goldsmith, as given by Johnson may, in a great degree, be applied to Mr. Cumberland. "*Nullum fere scribendi genus non tetigit, nullum quod tetigit non ornavit*". Whether considered as an Epic, or as a dramatic poet, as a translator, as a critic, or as a moralist, he in general claims our admiration; and, in his least successful efforts, scarcely ever fails to command respect. In the present drama, the author has laudably endeavoured to stem the tide of false taste, and has never attempted to gain a temporary applause by the sacrifice of common sense and propriety; but, unless we are mistaken, it will not be classed hereafter among his more fortunate effusions.

The plot of "*the Sailor's Daughter*" consists of little more than the circumstance of a gallant sea officer, who had privately supported the daughter of his deceased friend and patron, concealing from her that he has been her benefactor, and gaining her affections under another name. The conclusion may be easily anticipated; and as the other characters have little concern in the plot, the play in general consists of conversation rather than action; and that conversation has much less of vivacity and humour, than are to be found in the successful dramas of this author. By the Advertisement, it should seem this play had but an indifferent reception on the stage. It seems, however, as it has already arrived at a second edition, that it has been found to give more pleasure in the closet.

- ART. 18. *The Counterfeit. A Farce, in Two Acts; as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.* Written by Ananias Franklin, Author of the *Egyptian Festival, Wandering Jew, &c. &c.* 8vo. 47 pp. 2s. Robinsons, &c. 1804.

Among the farces we have lately read, whether in two acts or in five, not one has made us less inclined to laugh, or more inclined to sleep, than this tissue of witless and vulgar schemes and conversations.

## NOVELS.

- ART. 19. *A Picture from Life; or, the History of Emma Tankerville and Sir Henry Moreton.* By Henry Whitfield, M. A. *Two Volumes.* 8vo. 8s. Highley. 1804.

Never was a Novel more misnamed than this. Instead of "*a Picture from Life*", it is a disgusting caricature of modern manners and conversation; and it is so far from being a "*History of Emma Tan-*

kerville and Sir Henry Moreton", that of 460 pages, scarce'y 20 are devoted to them. She is very good and very pretty, and he is brave and handsome; but as to *character*, they have none at all. The Honourable Mr. Pullet, and the Reverend Doctor Dash; the rich Justice at p. 139, of vol. i. Doctor Anapest, Tom Vortex, and Lord Shuffle; the English Naval Officer at p. 115; and the notable dinner-party at p. 139 &c. of vol. ii. these are the real heroes of the piece; and they are so egregiously foolish and vulgar, that we doubt whether any of these characters exist, except in the author's wild imagination.

ART. 20. *The Eve of San Pietro, a Tale, in Three Volumes.* 12mo. 10s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

This seems an imitation, and by no means an unsuccessful one, of Mrs. Ratcliffe's manner. A good deal of imagination and contrivance are exhibited; but it may perhaps be objected, that this Tale is somewhat too complicated. It is written by a lady, and is probably a first attempt; in this case it does the writer much credit.

## MEDICINE.

ART. 21. *The London Dissector, or a Compendium of practical Anatomy; containing a Description of the Muscles, Vessels, Nerves, and Viscera of the Human Body, as they appear on Dissection; with Directions for their Demonstration.* 8vo. 293 pp. 6s. Murray. 1804.

This is one of the numerous anatomical compendiums designed for the use of students. A fault common to most of these books is, that the descriptions are too concise; hence some omissions now and then occur. Thus, in the present volume, when treating of the connections of the stomach with the adjacent parts, the author has not mentioned that it is connected by its upper orifice with the œsophagus, and by its lower orifice with the duodenum. The muscles belonging to the eye, with its blood-vessels and nerves, are described; but no notice is taken of the internal structure of this important organ. Under the dissection of the thigh it is observed, that "you may occasionally perceive the lymphatic vessels running like lines of a reddish colour to enter the inguinal glands; they are more numerous on the fore-part than on the outside of the thigh". The valvular structure, and uses of this set of vessels should have been noticed here, as we do not find them noticed in any other part of the book. It may, however, be of some use to the anatomical student in the dissecting-room.

## DIVINITY.

ART. 22. *On Christ's Descent to Hell, and the intermediate State. A Sermon on 1 Peter iii. 18, 19, 20. By Samuel Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.* 4to. 18 pp. Hatchard, &c. 1804.

This discourse, we understand, is not separately published. It is annexed to the second edition of the Bishop's *Hosea*, and is otherwise  
fold



sold only to the purchasers of the first edition. Whether we shall find reason to speak further of the version\*, cannot yet be ascertained, but we can by no means deny ourselves the satisfaction of speaking in proper terms of the excellent Sermon before us.

The subject is the descent of Christ into Hell, and his preaching there, (a momentous subject, and the express topic of the third Article of our church); and it is here illustrated with the acuteness and vigour which are always conspicuous in the writings of this learned prelate.

The point considered is the place to which Christ descended, which is denominated Hell; and this is proved to be the place beneath the earth where the souls of the righteous rest in hope: and the Bishop particularly opposes by argument "the extravagant assertion," as he justly calls it, of Calvin, "that our blessed Lord actually went down to the place of torment, and there sustained, horrible to think or mention, the pains of a reprobate soul in punishment." P. 8. He reminds his reader also that this is the proper use of the English term *Hell*, though unfortunately it has become more known as equivalent to *inferno*, or the place of torment. Neither this explanation nor illustration are indeed new, but they are here illustrated and confirmed with peculiar ability.

From the words of Christ to the penitent thief upon the cross, the Bishop argues that the place to which he descended might also be called Paradise: and the words of St. Peter in his text, that he there "preached unto the spirits in prison, which some time were disobedient, when once the long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah," he explains to allude to the antediluvian penitents, who died indeed in the flood, but died in a state of repentance, and faith in the Redeemer to come. The illustrations of this particular interpretation we cannot here detail, though well deserving of it. We shall only mention that by *in prison*, he understands merely in safe custody. The use of these enquiries and arguments will best be stated in the Bishop's own appropriate expressions.

"The great use of it (this doctrine) is, that it is a clear confutation of the dismal notion of death as a temporary extinction of the life of the whole man; or what is no less gloomy and discouraging, the notion of the sleep of the soul, in the interval between death and the resurrection. Christ was made so truly man, that whatever took place in the human nature of Christ may be considered as a model and example of what must take place, in a certain due proportion and degree, in every man united to him. Christ's soul survived the death of his body. Therefore shall the soul of every believer survive the body's death. Christ's disembodied soul descended into Hell. Thither, therefore, shall the soul of every believer in Christ descend. In that place, the soul of Christ, in its separate state, possessed and exercised active powers. In the same place therefore shall the believer's soul possess and exercise activity. Christ's soul was not left in Hell. Neither shall the souls of his servants be there left, but for a season. The

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\* See vol. xviii. p. 569, and xix. p. 171.



appointed time will come, when the Redeemer shall set open the doors of their prison-house, and say to his redeemed, "Go forth." P. 18.

We have seldom been so much gratified as with the perusal of this curious, and most able discourse.

ART. 23. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, on Sunday April 15, 1804. By the Right Rev. Thomas Burgejs, D. D. Bishop of St. David's. To which is added, an Appendix of Miscellaneous Observations on Resuscitation. By the Society. 8vo. 44 pp. Rivingtons, Hatchard, &c. 1804.*

A few of the most striking of the arguments, which prove a creating Providence from the evidence of the works of nature, form the principal substance of this valuable discourse. The Bishop particularly dwells on the machinery by which animal life is supported, the distinction between the material and immaterial principles of life; and, as the occasion particularly required, on the suspension and restoration of powers of mind, by the obstruction or re-excitation of its bodily organs. After considering the methods by which Providence directs men to that use of their natural faculties which is most beneficial to them, which he might intend as witnesses of himself, the Bishop thus compares the analogous proceeding of God in the Redemption of man.

"We learn from the evidence of the most authentic records, that God ordained, that the sins of the world should be propitiated by the death of his own son. For this purpose He, (who, as the son of God, was God, and equal with God) was to become man, that he might, by his death, offer himself an atonement for the sins of mankind. The incarnation and death of Christ were to be the means of man's salvation. And how was this great purpose made known to the world? By God's choice of a particular people, tribe, and family, in which Christ was to be born; by the appointment of a particular time, when he was to be born and suffer; by a series of types and prophecies, through a long succession of ages, designating a remarkable person, who was to come into the world; and at length by the appearance of such a person, who by his life, miracles, death, and resurrection, verified the types, and fulfilled the prophecies. In this process of God's providence we see the same use of successive and connected expedients, as in the phenomena of nature, the same accumulated evidence of probable and accountable means, all tending to one conclusion, that God's government of the natural and moral world is conducted by progressive means and expedients; and that he affords a witness of himself in both by such a manifestation of the means, as is best suited to the capacities of imperfect, but rational creatures."

To assist the reader in following the chain of the argument, the discourse is analyzed in a short table of contents prefixed, which proves it beyond a doubt to be a sound and well-conducted composition.

ART. 24. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, on Friday, May 25, 1804, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By William Jackson, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.* 4to. 27 pp. 1s. 6d. Payne and Mackinlay. 1804.

A grave and dignified style of expression, well suited to the occasion, and to the place where it was delivered. characterizes the whole of this discourse, which is further marked in various ways as the production of a sound and thinking scholar. The aid, even naturally given, to our powers of exertion in difficulty and danger, by the influence of the religious principle; and the support it is capable of affording to the natural duty and feeling of patriotism, are the particular topics employed: which lead also to a view of our exclusive advantages as BRITONS, for which we are called upon to exert our valour. Speaking of the natural gratification arising from possessing property, he says;

"But that he enjoys this happiness, is not because chance or fortune has thrown it in his way, but because he has the privilege of BRITISH BIRTH-RIGHT. That he possesses in security also what he may thus call his own—this is no casual good, or circumstance of course, but because he dwells where there is TRUE LIBERTY—that is, where law and public authority provide with vigilance, that licentiousness take not the place of liberty, and that the power of violating the rights of others be not made the measure of doing so, with those who otherwise might be profligate or daring enough to attempt it. If we look further likewise, either to the whole structure of our civil constitution, or to the various energies of it, though I detain you not with discussions which might show how curiously the parts of it are framed together, or with what exquisite contrivance all the powers of it are directed to the advancement of the public good—yet the sum is, that in all which depends upon civil polity, we alone enjoy the happiness which all others envy." P. 16.

The preacher afterwards recommends prudence in the exertions made for defence, attended with a sober obedience to authority, interweaving some strong words of Thucydides to the same effect. Without making an ostentatious or improper use of such authorities, Dr. J. has alluded to them very judiciously on two or three occasions.

ART. 25. *Two Sermons, preached in the Parish Church of Sutterton, near Boston, in the County of Lincoln, April the 8th and 15th, upon Institution to the Vicarage. By the Rev. George Hutton, B. D. Vicar of Sutterton, and late Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford.* 8vo. 48 pp. 1s. 6d. Kelsey, Boston. 1804.

Impressed, as it appears, by a strong sense of the duties attached to his new station, the preacher addresses his parishioners with much earnestness and affection. In the first of these Sermons, on 2 Cor. xiii. 5. he dwells at large on that part of the Apostle's exhortation, "be perfect." Here he teaches what is required of a Christian, in  
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order to his being perfect, or going on into perfection; explains the nature of faith in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost; and shows what that faith requires of us. He mentions the great duties, more immediately incumbent on us as Christians; namely, what we owe to God, our neighbour, and ourselves; and exhorts us to the practice of them in our several estates and conditions of life. He states that faith and practice are the sum and substance of our religion; and points out the necessity of both by a familiar illustration, the one being considered as the tree, and the other as the fruit thereof.

In the second Sermon, the preacher fully explains, and strongly enforces, the other exhortations contained in the text; "be of good comfort—be of one mind—live in peace." Having thus given to his hearers a summary of the doctrines and duties of religion, the preacher exhorts them to a regular attendance on the public worship of Almighty God—to the use and practice of private, and of family prayer—and to a frequent attendance at the Lord's table.

If, as the prefixed address affords room for supposing, the inhabitants of this parish have felt "the intrusion of ignorant and presumptuous men, who seek to pervert the right ways of the Lord;"—we may reasonably hope that such instruction as is here given, enforced by the corresponding example of a resident pastor, will preserve the flock from schism and discord.

Among many things which highly gratified us in the perusal of these discourses, the following passage was singularly satisfactory: "and that every individual, in each of your families, may have opportunities of coming to the Lord's table, I propose to celebrate the holy Communion on the Sunday following each of the great festivals, as well as on the festival; and I intreat, and solemnly admonish you who are heads of families, to aid my instructions, by inculcating upon your children and domestics the duty of partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper."

We have lately, with much pleasure, observed several instances of this very commendable practice; and we earnestly recommend it to the attention of the clergy in general.

ART. 26. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of Durham, on Sunday the 6th of November, 1803, before the Delivery of the Colours to the Corps of Durham Volunteer Infantry. By Reynold Gideon Boyer, LL. B. Prebendary of Durham. To which is added, An Address to the said Corps, on the same Occasion. By Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick.* 4to. 20 pp. 1s. 6d. Pennington, Durham; Book-fellers in Newcastle, Sunderland, Stockton, and Darlington; Rivingtons, &c. London. 1803.

We regret that this Sermon, and the Address subjoined to it, did not sooner come into our hands, on two accounts; because their merits entitled them to an early notice; and because any profit, arising from the publication, is to be added to the subscription for clothing, &c. the infantry here addressed. Let us make such amends as we are able.

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The preacher takes for his text Luke xiv. 31. We cannot do better than use his own words; in which he insists upon "the strong similarity between the essential qualities of a brave soldier, and those dispositions of heart and mind, without which our Saviour declared that no man was fit to be his disciple. Both professions demanded the same self-denial, the same promptitude at the call of duty, and, on all great emergencies, the same contempt of inconvenience, danger, pain, and death.

"This similarity suggested to the Great Founder of our religion the beautiful allegory contained in the text, and in many other of his discourses; and which hath since been so closely pursued, and particularized, by all the sacred writers of the New Testament, but especially by St. Paul, that the ideas of combat and warfare can hardly be detached from the phrases, by which we now most commonly describe the course of life to which the follower of Christ is called, and the several precepts and rules, by the observance of which, he is to prove the sincerity of his profession.

"The singular and critical situation to which the inhabitants of these islands are now brought, causes a still stronger association of these ideas, by blending the duties of the Christian, who is zealous to preserve the true worship of God, with those of the patriot, who would spill the last drop of his blood to protect the threatened constitution and liberty of his country."—Under these circumstances, the words of the text are considered in their literal, as well as allegorical sense. The situation of this kingdom, and that of our enemy, are then adverted to; and the superiority derived from our navy, riding in triumph at the mouths of the hostile harbours, is stated as inspiring Britons with a contempt of the menace of invasion. But here we are justly warned against a *presumptuous* contempt of danger, and an *indolent* reliance on the divine aid. The measures of government for the defence of the kingdom are then noticed; the calling out the mass of the people to repel the enemy, unless a large proportion of the young and active should voluntarily undertake that service. "The latter mode has been adopted throughout these islands, with a zeal, unanimity, and patriotism, which has so far exceeded the proportion required, as to render that an object of laudable emulation, and anxious ambition, which was once only considered in the light of a necessary burden and duty." The Volunteers present are now exhorted to do honour to the post they have chosen, by an exemplary Christian conduct, as well as by their patriotic zeal; and their meeting for military exercise on the Lord's day is considered as a pledge for their assembling more constantly in his house. In a note, the application of any part of the Lord's day to military training is justified by the twofold necessity of *imminent* danger, and of the *various calls* of society, which cannot with safety suffer more interruption, until an actual invasion shall take place. But a serious warning is given, not to abuse this plea to the purpose of irreligion, dissolute mirth, and excess. The preacher now reminds his *hearers in general*, of their duty towards their more active brethren; to furnish, each according to his ability, things necessary to their accommodation, comfort and success. "In this, and in the whole prosecution of this inevitable and critical war,

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let our loyalty, union, and mutual assistance demonstrate, to the admiring and envying world, that these islands, separated from the rest of the globe by that element which brings and secures their prosperity, are to be considered as containing only one great and happy family, whose members, how much soever diversified by accidental circumstances, will ever unite in brotherly affection for their mutual defence; and to effect it will spare neither pains, blood, nor treasure; and that in the same degree in which they are fierce and terrible to an insulting or invading enemy, they will be invariably kind, and effectually helpful one to another." The discourse is concluded by a very earnest, moral, and religious peroration.

The Address of the Lieutenant-Colonel insists, with equal propriety and vigour, upon this essential point; that in order to the defence of our country, *courage* must be rendered effective by *discipline*. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers are addressed on their respective duties; the pre-eminence of Britain above the rest of Europe is justly affirmed to be a ground for national exultation; and the colours are delivered to the corps with strong wishes for a vigorous and successful defence of them.

ART. 27. *A Sermon, preached for the Benefit of the Charity-School, at the Parish Church of Crediton, January 8th; and at the Chapel of Oakhampton, June 1st, 1792. By the Rev. Roes Price, Vicar of Lamerton.* 8vo. 16 pp. 1s. Trewman and Son, Exeter. 1803.

Discoursing on Deut. xxxi. 13. the preacher sets forth the evils of ignorance; as exhibited in the wild notions, and the cruelties of uncultivated nations; and even in the state of our neighbours in North Britain, above a hundred years ago; compared with the manners and habits of the peasantry there at this day, improved by the establishment of parochial schools. He then urges his hearers to communicate the light they have received to the rising generation of their poor, industrious, and meritorious fellow-citizens. The influence of vicious examples; the propensity of youth to "follow a multitude to do evil;" and the interest of society are justly insisted on. To these temporal considerations, are added those of far higher moment, which affect their welfare in a future state. Thus, the institution in behalf of which the preacher is speaking, (like all similar institutions) is shown to have for its object the attainment of the happiness of this world, and of that which is to come. A suitable address to the *objects* of the charity concludes this impressive discourse.

ART. 28. *A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, humbly suggesting a further Consideration of a Passage in the Gospel of St. Matthew.* 8vo. 78 pp. 2s. 6d. Robson. 1804.

With great delicacy towards the Bishop, and more humility in his own person than the case could, in any point of view, require, Mr. Dunster, (who is understood to be the author of this tract) proposes an interpretation of Matth. xviii. ver. 10, different from that adopted by the Bishop of London in his excellent Lectures on St. Matthew.—The Bishop, whose interpretation is that of Origen, and most of the  
Fathers,



Fathers, of Grotius, and the most learned moderns, referring to these words of our Saviour:—"Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones. for I say unto you, that in Heaven *their Angels* always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven;" so explains them, that the most favoured Angels of the divine presence are declared to guard and watch over little children. From the same words, most of the ancients always defended the doctrine of guardian Angels. But whether a distinct Angel to each person, or a general guardianship of Angels is implied, the Bishop's words do not express.

Mr. D. endeavours to prove, and contends with some force, that by *οἱ ἄγγελοι*, *the Angels*, in this place, should be understood the glorified souls of such innocents. His best support, exclusive of the passage itself, is Waterland's explanation of Acts, chap. v. ver. 19. where the maid-servant says, on seeing Peter, it is *his Angel*, which that author says, means *his host*. The great question is whether this interpretation of *ἄγγελος* can be admitted. I would be very unjust not to say that Mr. D. argues ably in support of his interpretation, which has some manifest advantages. The only alloy to the reader's satisfaction is that much more is said than seems to be necessary, and that some want of clearness is produced by the over anxious endeavour to illustrate. Whoever has seen this author's very sensible editions of some of our British Classics, will think it rather extraordinary that he should suppose so many apologies necessary for a very respectable effort in the line of sacred criticism.

ART. 29. *Reflections proper for the present Times.* 12mo. 36 pp  
6s. Hatchard. 1804.

"By much the greater part of the following pages are extracts from authors of established reputation." We have only to say therefore, that they contain short accounts, 1. of God's dealings with the nations of antiquity: 2. of the principal occurrences in the French Revolution; with suitable concluding observations: and that the Reflections are soundly pious, and very "proper for the present times."

ART. 30. *Elements of Religion, containing a simple Deduction of Christianity from its Source to its present Circumstances, in a Series of Letters to a young Lady.* By Mrs. Marriott. 4 Vols. 12mo. 18s. Rivingtons. 1804.

The pious author of these volumes conceiving that initiatory compositions on the subject of religion, were still a desideratum in female education, was induced to prepare this work more immediately for the use of a young lady, her relation. She has certainly produced a useful and interesting publication, which we should be glad to find received in seminaries, where young women are educated. Where the historical part of the Old Testament fails, Mrs. Marriott has taken Prideaux for her guide; in the order of the gospel history she has followed Doddridge, and Musheim in the ecclesiastical history. The style is not quite so easy and familiar as the professed object might seem to require, and the sentences are often too long; but the merit of the whole as a work, sufficiently preponderates over these smaller defects,  
and

and it has accordingly our approbation, with the slight exception above-mentioned.

## LAW.

ART. 31. *The Trial at large of William Sparling, Esq. late Lieutenant in the Tenth Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and Samuel Martin Colquitt, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's Ship Princess, on an Indictment for the Murder of Mr. Edward Grayson, of Liverpool, Ship-BUILDER. Before Sir Allan Chambre, Knight, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, at the Assizes held at Lancaster on Wednesday April 4, 1804. Taken in Short-Hand, and collated with the Notes of other Writers. 8vo. 76 pp. 3s. 6d. or 3s. Common Paper. Vernor and Hood. 1804.*

It is a painful task to censure that misplaced tenderness in juries, which prompts them, in almost every case of death, arising from a duel, to give verdicts not fully justified by law or evidence. Whatever alleviations a murder of this kind may admit of, they are not, generally speaking, proper subjects for the consideration of a jury, but are matter for the exercise of that humane discretion which resides in the Crown, the only constitutional fountain of mercy. We will not apply these remarks to what was proved on this Trial, further than by saying that perhaps strict law might have required a different verdict; but, *Quid leges sine moribus?* Till good sense and good principle shall dictate some other mode of deciding differences on points of honour, we fear that little can be done to repress the horrid and unchristian custom of duelling.

With regard to the report of this Trial, though it does not appear in the name of a short-hand writer, we see no reason to question its accuracy.

## POLITICS.

ART. 32. *Sketches on the intrinsic Strength, Military and Naval Force of France and Russia; with Remarks on their present Connexion, Political Influence, and future Projects. In Two Parts. Part 1. 4to. 182 pp. 12s. No Publisher's Name. 1803.*

The design of this publication, so far as its design can be collected from the part now before us, is to exhibit in a comparative view the respective forces, and display the ultimate objects of the French and Russian empires. All the powers of Europe (England perhaps excepted) are expressly put out of the question. The two great empires, whose strength is here examined and whose policy is discussed, are described by anticipation, as first overwhelming every other state, and then engaging in a tremendous contest with each other. In the Preface, we are told that "the statements and facts may be relied on." Many of the author's statements, however, appear greatly exaggerated,

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and many of his facts to rest on mere conjecture. A considerable portion of the external resources of France, and of her means of aggrandizement, arose (according to this author) from the possession of Louisiana, which has been since relinquished, and of St. Domingo, which is lost, probably for ever. The same remark applies to Malia; which it is to be hoped the French will never possess. Many of this author's speculations are therefore out of date; and many of his assertions are, we think, very questionable. The work is, however, written with vigour, and, as it should seem, with good intentions. An outline is subjoined of the second part intended to be published; which contains "a general view of the politics and diplomatic history of Great Britain, from the peace of Utrecht to the present year of the French Consulate." In this paper are contained many just and forcible remarks, and we highly approve the author's general proposition, if practicable, of confining the possessions and influence of France to Europe; though some of the means by which he would effect it appear to us unnecessary and unjust. Many of his opinions of men and measures are also very questionable. It is indeed impossible for any man, especially if he has not been bred a statesman, to form an accurate judgment of all the transactions on which he takes upon himself to decide. Yet we are curious to see the work at large, of which an outline is here given, as the author has a bold and original turn of thinking. Should it be published, we recommend the omission of a low and unwarrantable sarcasm against an amiable Lady of high rank, which is at the same time incorrect.

ART. 33. *Two Letters, addressed to a Noble Lord, on the Manufactures, Agriculture, and apparent Prosperity of Scotland; with a few Strictures on the Speculations, Morals, and Manners of the Nineteenth Century.* 8vo. 55 pp. 1s. 6d. Longman and Rees. 1804.

The principal object of this writer is to dissuade the people of Scotland, and especially the manufacturers and land-owners, from the wild speculations which they are apt to cherish, the eager desire of wealth by which they are animated, and the inordinate luxury in which (he tells us) too many of them indulge. In all these respects the author asserts the Scotch to be far more blamable than the English, and paints, in a very striking light, the insatiation of those who, presuming on an increase of trade and manufactures, or an advance of rents, arising (as he thinks) from temporary circumstances, embark in hazardous and expensive concerns, without the capital which such concerns require. The introduction of the great distilleries he also considers as a very pernicious measure, both to the health and morals of the people, severely blaming the minister, who brought forward this measure, and the Scotch members, who appear to have acquiesced in it.

The author argues strongly, and with some apparent reason, that actual wealth in Scotland does not correspond with the rapid increase of luxury, and he describes, with some humour, the love of show and dissipation, which seem of late years to have taken possession of most

of the land-holders in that kingdom. We trust that his pictures are overcharged; but if in any degree just, they should be attentively and seriously contemplated by his countrymen, whose natural good sense would then, we should hope, point out the necessity of prudence and moderation.

ART. 34. *A Dive into Buonaparte's Councils, on his projected Invasion of Old England.* By Thomas Martyn, Author of a *Work on Shells, and other Subjects on Natural History, the Soldier's and Sailor's Friend, &c.* 8vo. 44 pp. 2s. 6d. Faulder. 1804.

The object of this patriotic writer is to put his countrymen on their guard against the mode of invasion which will probably be adopted by our enemy. He supposes, with great probability, that "at least two, perhaps three or four distinct feints to land a certain number of troops on our coasts will be attempted." To dissipate every alarm which these feints might create, he observes that, "whatever be the number of vessels composing the French flotillas, or the number of troops they have landed, still the distant situation of their operations from London would at once be the sure guide and indication to know and distinguish their errand; viz. to create surprize, to confuse the public mind, and divert government and the nation from their real and great object." The principal of these armaments would, he thinks, be directed to the coast of Devon, the second to that of Dorset, the third and fourth to the Norfolk and Lincolnshire shores. The great Armada will, he presumes, then issue forth, calculating at a fixed period to unite on the coasts of Sussex or Suffolk.

This anticipation of the enemy's designs is probable enough, but not new, nor accompanied by any novel suggestions as to the modes of defence. These however may, in some degree, be inferred from the author's general remarks, and from what he says in his notes; which contain nearly as many pages as the text. Subjoined are, an Address to the Volunteers, recommending warm cloathing during service, and such diet as appears to the author the most salutary, and a proposal to institute honorary rewards, to be given to those who shall distinguish themselves in the defence of the country.

ART. 35. *Remarks addressed to the Country, not to Parties, by a National Observer.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Richardson. 1804.

This, though obviously the performance of a young writer, breathes the honest spirit of a patriot and an Englishman; and some sober reflections are communicated in a style and manner, which the more grave and experienced politicians cannot do better than consider and observe. The writer's advice with respect to the choice of our foreign ministers is very wise and salutary.

ART. 36. *Letter to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. on the Folly, the Indecency, and the dangerous Tendency of his public Conduct. By the Rev. Edward Hankin, M. A. M. D. Second Edition. 8vo. 58 pp. 2s. Rivingtons. 1804.*

The conduct of the gentleman to whom this Letter is addressed is arraigned on grounds which, we think, every real friend to the country must approve. Though the author might have taken a far wider range, he confines his objections to the Hon. Baronet's Speech in the House of Commons, on the Defence Bill, July 18th, 1803, and his address to his guests, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, on July the 29th following. The first of these speeches he considers as a "gross abuse of the freedom of Parliamentary debate, as a libel of his Majesty, and as having a direct tendency to withdraw the people from their allegiance to their sovereign, to destroy their confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the two Houses, and thus to prepare them for sedition, treason, and rebellion." This charge he proves in detail, and to our satisfaction, and instead of the very objectionable speech at the Crown and Anchor, proposes a very loyal and proper one; but which, we fear, he will not easily persuade the Baronet to adopt. The design, however, of this publication is laudable, and the execution by no means discreditable to the reverend author.

## MECHANICS.

ART. 37. *Observations on the Effects which Carriage Wheels, with Rims of different Shapes, have on the Roads; respectfully submitted to the Board of Agriculture, and to the Consideration of the Legislature. By Alexander Cumming, Esq. F. R. S. Edin. 4to. 66 pp. Bulmer and Co.*

The object of this most useful publication is to show, that the common practice of making the broad rims of the wheels of waggons, and indeed of any other carriage, of a conical shape, is disadvantageous in every point of view; and that the cylindrical shape is of all others the most favourable and advantageous that can possibly be adopted.

Besides the subject itself, this work contains several letters which passed between Lord Somerville, President of the Board of Agriculture, and Mr. Cumming; from which it appears, that the present essay was some time ago presented to the Board of Agriculture for their perusal and approbation; and that the Board having highly approved of it, requested Mr. C. to procure at their expence two models of broad-wheeled waggons, one of which should have wheels with conical, and the other with cylindrical rims.

The models were accordingly made, together with other necessary apparatus, and the experiments were carefully and repeatedly performed with the same. Their result proved, to the full satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, and of every beholder, the indisputable superiority

ority of the wheels with cylindrical rims over those of a conical shape. A particular account of those experiments, and likewise a tabular statement of them, together with their results, form the latter part of the work. In the preceding part, Mr. C. enumerates, and in a very able manner explains, the peculiar properties of the conical and of the cylindrical shapes of wheels. He shows the theoretic principles of their actions, and illustrates the same by means of practical instances; after which, by way of recapitulation, he collects under one point of view the principles which he has endeavoured to explain and establish. These, which contain a useful abstract of the work, we shall now subjoin.

“The cylindrical rims.—1. Naturally advance in a straight line; 2. Have no friction or rubbing at the circumference; 3. No rubbing against the sides of deep ruts; 4. No throwing up of dirt by the hind part of the wheel; 5. Do not increase friction on the axis; 6. Have no pressure against the linch-pin; 7. The only resistance to their rolling in a straight line is from compressing, smoothing, and levelling the substances on which they roll; 8. They have no tendency to displace, derange, break the texture, or retard the concretion and induration of the parts on which they roll; 9. Their frequent rolling on compressible substances renders them more compact, smooth, hard, and impervious to water; and leaves them in a state more favourable to concretion and induration; and by keeping the *interior* and softer parts dry, *they* are the better enabled to resist violence, and to support the crust that protects them; 10. They have no tendency to open the joints in paved streets; but, on the contrary, to improve them, by producing the effect of ramming the stones on which they pass, by the *dead pressure* produced from the uniform velocity of all the parts; 11. And they advance in a *straight course* with the least possible resistance, and with advantages superior to any other possible shape; 12. They serve equally to improve the roads, to relieve the cattle, and to preserve the tires of the wheels: *and all these properties are as peculiar to, and inseparable from the cylindrical shape as they are favourable to the roads and to the cattle.*”

Conical rims.—1. They naturally roll in a circular direction, round their conical centre; 2. A constant force is required to confine them to a straight course; 3. When constrained to move in a straight direction, a rubbing and friction take place at the rim; 4. They increase friction on the axis; 5. They occasion a rubbing against the sides of deep ruts; 6. And a throwing up of dirt from the hind part of the wheel; 7. In dry weather they pulverise the best materials; 8. Which occasions much sludge in wet seasons, and much dust in dry; 9. In a compressible state of the roads they derange and break the texture of the parts, and leave them in a broken state ready to imbibe water, which introduces all the ruinous effects of wet seasons and severe frosts; 10. They promote the destruction of paved streets and causeways, by forcibly opening the joints and admitting water under the stones, which ultimately floats and discharges the gravel, loosens the stones, and sinks the pavement into holes; 11. They increase the labour of the cattle; 12. And promote the wearing of the tiers of the wheels by their constant dragging and grinding on the roads, none of which

which take place with the cylindrical wheels: *such are the effects that unavoidably arise from the conical shape, and they seem as much calculated for the destruction of the roads, as those of the cylindrical wheels are for their preservation and improvement.*"

The subject of this work is illustrated by two copper-plate engravings, the first of which exhibits a cylinder and a cone, for the purpose of explaining the peculiar properties of those figures. The second plate exhibits the apparatus, and the manner of performing the experiments with the above-mentioned models.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the perusal of this work, and the adoption of the principles which are therein explained, cannot be too much recommended to the public at large, as well as to those who are laudably inclined to remove pernicious prejudices, and to adopt useful improvements. The tract appears to have been printed long before it was published.

## MISCELLANIES.

**ART. 38.** *The Report of the Evidence, and other Proceedings in Parliament, respecting the Invention of the Life-Boat. Also several other authentic Documents, illustrating the Origin, Principles, and Construction of the Life-Boat, and its perfect Security in the most turbulent Sea. With practical Directions for the Management of Life-Boats. By Henry Greathead, of South Shields. 8vo. 71 pp. 2s. Asperne, Cornhill. 1804.*

It is a striking testimony to the merit of this invention, that in the discourse of the Bishop of St. David's, at the Royal Humane Society (*supra* Art. 23.) it is spoken of as one out of three extraordinary events honourable to our country, and beneficial to society, which have occurred within a few years: 1. the establishment of that society; 2. the discovery of the cow-pox; and, 3. the invention of the life-boat: and, in the Appendix to the same discourse, Dr. Gregory claims for the Humane Society the honour of having been "the first PUBLIC BODY who stood forth in recommending to the earnest attention of the country at large, that most important invention the LIFE-BOAT."

In speaking of a tract like this, we are not, as in many cases, to analyse or criticize its contents; we are only to contribute our endeavour to make more known and more patronized an invention of the highest utility. In this tract, all the documents necessary for explaining and illustrating the invention will be found. It will be seen, that Mr. Greathead has been honoured with the reward of 1200*l.* by a vote of Parliament; and that every other testimony conspires to prove, that it is not an empirical attempt, but a real, authenticated, and complete invention, calculated to save innumerable persons, under circumstances of the most trying hazard.

- ART. 39. *Verulamiana; or Opinions on Men, Manners, Literature, Politics, and Theology.* By Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, &c. &c. To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author, by the Editor. 12mo. 4s. 6d. Dutton. 1803.

There are many readers, it should seem, who are fond of these dissections of celebrated authors; and if any will justify such use of their works, Lord Bacon undoubtedly will. These extracts appear to have been made with care and judgment, and is by no means improper for "a parlour window".

- ART. 40. *A Narrative, exposing a Variety of irregular Transactions in One of the Departments of Foreign Corps, during the late War.* By Mr. James Poole, several Years a Regimental Inspector, and since Deputy Inspector General in that Department. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Parsons. 1804.

This publication exposes some very nefarious proceedings in a public department, and Mr. Poole appears to have acted an honest and spirited part in a case of much peril and perplexity. It appears rather surprising, that of the charges here brought, in strong and unequivocal terms, no public notice has yet been taken. The pamphlet was published at the commencement of the year.

- ART. 41. *Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History; containing Observations and Reflections on the Causes and Consequences of those Events which have produced conspicuous Changes in the Aspect of the World, and the general State of human Affairs.* By John Bigland, Author of *Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension.* 12mo. 6s. 1804.

We are well pleased with this publication, which, founded on the authority of the most celebrated historians, exhibits a very useful manual for the younger student. It is written with great vigour and perspicuity; nor do we see any sentiments obtruded, against which, as they relate either to religion or politics, it appears necessary to caution the young reader. It is a useful undertaking well executed.

- ART. 42. *Translations from the Greek, viz. Aristotle's Synopsis of the Virtues and Vices, the Similitudes of Demophilus, the Golden Sentences of Democrates, and the Pythagoric Symbols, with the Explanations of Jamblichus.* By William Bridgman, F. L. S. To which are added, the Pythagoric Sentences of Demophilus, by Mr. Thomas Taylor. 12mo. 5s. White. 1804.

Whether these maxims, which are imputed to Aristotle, are his or not, they are here, in addition to the others, specified in the title-page, made to form an agreeable little volume, in the manner of Rochefoucault and Bruyere. The Pythagoric Sentences, by Mr. Thomas Taylor, have been printed before in that writer's version of Sallust, on the Gods and the World.



- ART. 43. *Letters written by Henry Haldane, Esq. Captain of the Royal Invalid Engineers, and a Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Army, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Chatham, K. G. Lieutenant-General in His Majesty's Army and Master General of His Majesty's Ordnance, &c. &c. &c.* 8vo. 76 pp. 1s. 6d. Debrett. 1804.

These Letters relate entirely to a claim made by the author for brevet promotion; to which he thought his situation, as an Invalid Officer of Engineers, entitled him. His military superior was of a different opinion; and against that decision Colonel Haldane now makes a public appeal.

It is not for us to decide on a question of military regulation; but we are perfectly convinced from the character of the Noble Lord here addressed, that his feelings on the point in question were not dictated by partiality, prejudice, or other improper motive.

- ART. 44. *A new Compendium of Geography: containing its general Principles, and an Account of all the Countries of the Earth, their Divisions, Towns, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Bays, Straits, Capes, Islands, with an Appendix: consisting of Tables of Latitude and Longitude, Population of Countries, Towns, &c. Intended chiefly for the Use of Schools. By William Scott, Teacher of Education and Geography in Edinburgh. Second Edition, greatly enlarged and improved, and illustrated by a Set of beautiful Maps, including the latest Discoveries.* 8vo. 24<sup>c</sup> pp. Hall, Edinburgh; Cadell and Davies, London. 1804.

The first edition of this elementary treatise, by some means escaped our notice. Of the second, we can only say that it seems to be well adapted to the use of schools; and that, though the account which it professes to give of all the countries of the earth is necessarily meagre, it may yet be occasionally useful to the gentleman and man of business who will sometimes find, in its tables, what has perhaps escaped their memory. It is therefore a cheap purchase at five shillings.

#### FRENCH, PUBLISHED HERE.

- ART. 45. *Essai sur le principe de la Souverainete, par un Grand Vicaire.* Dulau and Co. Soho-Square. 1804.

This work deserves to fix the attention of the public. The author discovers for himself a new path, and proceeds in it, guided by the double light of reason and of Revelation. He had observed the defects of systems founded on a chimerical state of nature, anterior to the establishment of societies, where man, independent of all authority, would have been abandoned to himself without any defence against his passions. He proves that this hypothesis, which has no solid foundation, is confuted by the whole tenor of historical facts, being contrary alike to revealed truth and to the light of reason. Man, since his fall, is a being at the same time sociable and corrupted. His natural

natural state has then always been that of society, governed by an authority proportioned to its wants. God has not permitted him to fall *naturally* into a state of anarchy, in which his passions should be subject to no controul. It is for want of having attended to this double relation that publicists have represented the state of nature as different from the state of society; that they have, as it were, mutilated primitive man, to make him pass through successive states, where there is, in reality, no succession\*. This first Part destroys the basis which had served as a support to the anti-social dogma of the sovereignty of the people. To the eyes of every religious man, the doctrine inculcated here will appear demonstrated, and will even be very striking, if considered under a relation purely natural.

In the second Part, the author establishes his theory, and goes back to the original sources of Sovereignty. Here we observe that unity of principle, so desirable in argumentative works, which throws an equal light on all questions belonging to the same subject. A first authority, proceeding from God himself, the Patriarchal power, governed the world in its infancy. This truth had been perceived, but misunderstood, by a writer of little judgment; and Locke had attacked it with all the advantage which the bad logic of his adversary had given him. The author does not suffer himself to be intimidated by the authority, however commanding, of this great philosopher. He refutes his reasonings with equal justness and precision. He shows, in a simple and natural manner, how political governments were organised in the bosom of the government of nature. Ceasing itself to be sovereign, this first authority, which was the cause of all the rest, still remains the depositary of the most valuable interests of civil society, and constantly keeps up, through the advantage of education, that principal of civil life, without which no state can support itself. Still subsisting, after the revolutions which change the order of the world, it again undertakes, on the old foundations, the restoration of the edifice which the passions of men had overturned, and the powers with which it is invested show how a government acquires, by long possession, rights which it could not obtain by force, nor by all that success with which actions in themselves highly criminal are sometimes attended.

In a criticism of this kind, we can only give a very incomplete idea of a work in which the author's regard for method and perspicuity of style has never made him lose sight of a due dependence of consequences on their principle; in which the processes of nature have been so closely followed, that the impartial reader will recognise in it the train of his own thoughts. This work will be found of great utility to all governments, whatever may be their forms. Sanctioning their rights by the seal of divine authority, it preserves to social man all its dignity, and offers no violence to that liberty which he enjoys in a well-constituted state.

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\* French writers are now beginning to discover that which has long been known in England. See more particularly Whitaker's *Origin of Government*,

## FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

## FRANCE.

ART. 46. *Les Métamorphoses d'Ovide, en vers français; par M. de Saint Ange; nouvelle édition, revue et corrigée.* 1 Vol. 12mo. of 500 pp. Pr. 3 fr. 75 cent. Paris, 1804.

*Ovid* is so varied in his style, his descriptions differ so much from one another, that to reproduce them, talents are required which rarely fall to the share of one man. Mr. de St. A. however, adapts himself with a singular flexibility to this variety in his model. For instance, does *Ovid* borrow the masculine and energetic touch of *Homer*? It is likewise found in his interpreter. Read, for example, the passage where Hercules, ready to offer a sacrifice on mount Ceta, puts on the poisoned cloak.

“ Ignorant les dangers du tissu qu'il déploie,  
Du poison le héros se revêt avec joie.  
Mais à peine sa main sur les autels ardens  
Verse avec la prière et le vin et l'encens,  
Le venin échauffé dans ses veines circule.  
Endurcie aux tourmens, la grande ame d'Hercule  
Quelque tems, sans gémir souffre un mal si cruel;  
Vaincu par la douleur, il repousse l'autel,  
Et remplit tout l'Ceta d'un hurlement terrible.  
Il veut se dépouiller de ce supplice horrible:  
Mais sa chair se déchire et suit le vêtement.  
Ses efforts redoublés, redoublent son tourment.”

All the energy of the Latin expressions is rendered :

“ Capit inscius heros  
Induiturque humeris Lernæ virus Echidnæ.”

Could this be better translated than by the two first verses? The two next are likewise a faithful copy of these :

“ Thura dabat primis et verba precantia flammis  
Vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras.”

Another example of the heroic kind may be taken from the same fable :

“ At tu Jovis incluta proles,  
Arboribus cæsis, quas ardua gesserat Cete,  
Inque pyram structis, arcus, pharetramque capacem,  
Regnaque visuras iædum Trojana sagittas,  
Ferre jubes pœante satum : quo flamma ministro  
Subdita. Dumque avidis comprehenditur ignibus agger,  
Congeriem sylvæ Nemæo vellere summam  
Sternis ; et impositâ clavæ cervice, recumbis,  
Haud alio vultu quam si conviva jaceres

Inter

Inter plena meri redimitus pocula fertis.  
Jamque valens et in omne latus diffusa sonabat,  
Securosque artus, contemptoremque petebat  
Flamma suum."

"Toi, fils de Jupiter, ton grand destin s'achève.  
Des trones sont abattus; et ton bûcher s'élève.  
Philoctète a reçu ton arc et ton carquois,  
Et ces traits qu'Ilion devait craindre deux fois.  
Par ce fidèle ami la flamme est allumée.  
Couché sur les longs crins du lion de Némée,  
Sur ta lourde massue, avec un air serein  
Tu reposes ta tête, ainsi qu'en un festin  
Un convive penché sur la rose odorante.  
Déjà de tous côtés la flamme dévorante  
S'anime, le déphie, attaque le héros,  
Qui la voit, la méprise, et la souffre en repos."

Does *Ovid* express the complaints and regrets of love? The French verse appears to sigh and complain. *Cephalus* thus describes the last moments of his beloved *Procris*:

"Elle dit, et je vois, trop tard pour mon malheur,  
Qu'un vain nom a causé mon crime et son erreur.  
Que me sert-il, hélas! que je me justifie?  
*Procris* avec son sang perd un reste de vie.  
Elle me voit encor; c'est son dernier plaisir,  
J'eus son dernier regard, j'eus son dernier soupir;  
Et sûre que du moins pour elle je respire,  
Avec moins de regrets dans mes bras elle expire."

We may likewise cite this passage from the Letter by *Biblis* to her brother:

"Je suis vaincue: hélas! Mon destin l'a voulu.  
Il dépend de toi seul; sois mon juge absolu.  
Tu peux perdre ou sauver une amante timide:  
Choisis, et que ta haine ou ta pitié décide.  
Songe au moins avant tout; songe au moins qui je suis.  
Je suis ta sœur je veux être plus, si je puis.  
Es-tu mon ennemi quand je suis ton amante?"

When *Ovid* plays upon words, his translator sometimes disguises the faults of his model, as in the following passage, taken from the fable of *Narcissus*, when he speaks to his own image:

"Iste ego sum, sensi; nec me mea fallit imago:  
Uror amore mei; flammæ moveoque feroque.  
Quid faciam? Roges, anne rogem? Quid deinde rogabo?  
Quod cupio mecum est; . . ."

"Ah! trop tard je le voi,  
Je suis, je suis celui que je retrouve en toi:  
Je suis pour mon malheur amoureux de moi-même.  
Quel doit être le scien de mon délire extrême?"

Qui suis-je ? Que ferai-je, et que dois-je espérer ?

Si j'implore, est-ce moi que je dois implorer ?

Quand demander ? Je suis le bien que je demande. . . ."

*Novv. Espr. d. Journ.*

**ART. 47.** *Science de l'Histoire, contenant le système général des connaissances à acquies avant d'étudier l'histoire, et la méthode d'étudier qu'on a mise à ce genre d'étude, développée par tableaux synoptiques ; par P. N. Chantreau, professeur d'histoire près l'école spéciale militaire, établie à Fontainebleau ; membre de plusieurs sociétés littéraires, traducteur et continuateur des Tables chronologiques de John Blair ; dédié au premier consul de la république française. Partie notionnaire. Tome Ier. Chronologie, 1. 4to. of 600 pp. Pr. 31 fr. papier velin, 72 ir. Paris.*

According to the plan which the author has laid down for himself, it is easy to see that he will have given to this study all the extent of which it is susceptible, when he shall have completed this interesting production.

Mr. Ch. divides the study of history into what he calls the *notionary*, and the *methodical* parts. The former is to contain a Course of *Chronology*, of *Geography*, and of *Civil Organisation*.

In the first volume, we are presented with the Course of *Chronology*, which is itself subdivided into four parts : 1°. that which the author calls *mathematical*, giving an account of the division of time for different uses, as well civil as religious, among different people ; 2°. that denominated *documentary*, which comes in support of the facts ; 3°. the *comparative* part, showing the relations which the æras of different nations have to each other ; 4°. lastly, the *Chronology of facts*, comprising the principal events of history, both ancient and modern. This last part, without doubt the most interesting of all, begins with the known origin of the world, and ends with the treaty of Amiens. It is divided into *epochs*. The author, that he might leave nothing incomplete, in his work has added the Nomenclature of the celebrated personages who have flourished on the theatre of the world, which is generally accompanied by a concise notice of the opinion entertained of them by posterity. He never neglects to point out the historical sources from which any further information concerning them may be derived.

*Ibid.*

**ART. 48.** *Nouveaux principes de géologie, minéralogie, géographie, physique, &c. comparés et opposés à ceux des philosophes anciens et modernes, jusqu'à J. C. Delamétherie, qui les a tous analysés dans sa Théorie de la terre ; avec un abrégé de géologie tout nouvelle ; par P. Bertrand, inspecteur général des ponts et chaussées : seconde édition, revue et augmentée. 1 vol. in 8vo. of 560 pp. Paris. 1803.*

However strange the opinions of a writer may appear, one cannot be altogether inattentive to them, when he expresses himself, in the outset of his work, as the present author does.

" Si j'entreprends", says M. Bertrand, " d'établir toute la géologie sur de nouveaux principes, ce n'est qu'après avoir très-long-tems observé,

serve, fouillé et fondé l'enveloppe terrestre : personne peut être n'avant eu pour cette étude ni plus de curiosité, ni plus de confiance, ni plus d'occasions que moi, pendant cinquante-quatre années d'un service public, qui m'obligeait de travailler sans cesse sur les pierres, les terres et les eaux, dans des pays de nature toute différente."

There is certainly a distinction to be made among the different parts of this book. When M. B. acquaints us with what we may call the palpable results of his own geological observations, he interests, he instructs; but, when he pretends to proceed from what is known to what is unknown, he experiences the common lot of system-makers, he does not convince his readers, and his opinions are often ridiculous. *Ibid.*

ART. 49. *Londres et les Anglais; par J. L. Ferri de St. Constant; 4 voll. in 8vo. Pr. 20 fr. Paris.*

This work of M. F. de St. C. is intended to supply what had not before been said on England, and to rectify or confirm what had already been written by so many different authors concerning this country. It is the result of a long residence in England; and contains, at least, the author's own opinions, to which the reader will, we suppose, often not subscribe. *Ibid.*

## ITALY.

ART. 50. *Dizionario storico degli Autori ebrei e delle loro opere, disteso dal Dottore. G. B. De Rossi, Prof. di lingue orientali. Vol. I. 192 pp. Vol. II. 170 pp. 8vo. Parma.*

A very valuable supplement to Wolf's *Bibliotheca hebraica*; though, as must always be expected in a work of this nature, requiring still further additions and improvements. Among the Italian modern literary Jews, of whom a particular account is given here, we have *Jacob Saraval*, of Venice, who died at Mantua in 1782, was very well acquainted with the writings of Christian philologists, and allowed the importance of the various readings of biblical MSS; *Israel Benjamin Bassani*, a distinguished poet, who died at Reggio, 1790, &c. and of German Jews, *Bloch*, *Maïmon*, *Mendels John*, *Wesjel Herz Nafstali*, *Hartwig Wessley*, while nothing is said of *Euchl*, *Fricländer*, *Lerwe*, &c. of the same country. The author frequently refers to the *Catalogo ragionato de' juv MSS.* which is soon to appear under the title *MSS. codices hebraici omnium facultatam bibliothecæ auctoris accurate descripti, perpetuisque notis ac commentario illustrati.* The first volume is in the press.

## GERMANY.

ART. 51. *Christophori Rommel, Hasso Cassilani, Semin. Reg. Philol. et Soc. Goett. Priv. Stud. Priv. Sod. Abulfedæ Arabiæ descriptio commentario perpetuo illustrata. Commentatio in certamine literario civium Acad. Georgiæ Augustæ—præmio ornata. Göttingen; viii. et 98 pp. l. 4to.*

In the *Prolegomena* the author gives a concise account *de vita Abulfedæ et de fontibus hujus descriptionis*, as *Edrisi*, *Jakut Alhamavi*, author of



of the *Ketab al Moschtarek*, *Ibn-Haukal*, the author of the book *Al-Lobab*, *Hasson Ibn-Ahmed Mohallabi*, *Abn Riban Biruni*, *Ibn Said*, &c. He dwells particularly on *Edrissi*, on whose double geographical work he makes these interesting observations: "*Attamen inter utrumque (librum) discernendum esse, ex ipso effici mihi videtur Abulfeda. Quid enim quoties fere cunque librum Nozhat al Moschtak cum auctoris nomine laudat, in illius epitomæ aut verbotenus ejusmodi loca, aut ita, ut expectare potuissimus, rescissa ex parte, verum, ubi solum auctoris nomen appellat, aut nihil omnino, quod possit in comparationem adduci, aut res argumenti quidem similis, sed in singulis diversæ, ac suo proprio modo expressæ reperiri solent? Hinc non possum quin mihi persuadeam, Abulfedam quoties fere Edrisium sine libro appellat, opus ejus geographicum Ketab al mamaleki wal masaleki in Geographiæ suæ initio diserte excitatum significare; paris argumenti autem, quamvis usus rarioris fuisse librum titulo Nozhat al Moschtak inscriptum.*" We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that Mr. R. is at present employed in writing a Dissertation on *Edrissi*, and on his Geographical works.

The *Descriptio Arabiæ* is divided into the following seven Sections. I. *De Arabia in universum—nomen et ambitus, fines et magnitudo, fluvii, divisio in provincias.* II. *Terra Yaman.* III. *Provincia Ithegiaz.* IV. *Provincia Nagd.* V. *Provincia Arudh s. Yamah.* VI. *Provincia Hagier s. Bahbrain.* VII. *Deserta: Al-Erak, Al-Dschezirah, Asscham.* In the account of each of these Provinces, Mr. R. has availed himself of whatever was to be found in different commentators, lexicographers, and in the descriptions of modern travellers. *Jena ALZ.*

## HOLLAND.

ART. 52. *Brieven en Negotiatien van Mr. L. P. van de Spiegel, &c. —Letters and Negotiations of Mr. L. P. van de Spiegel, Pensionary-Counsellor of Holland, during the late War of that State with the French Republic; to which are added, many authentic Pieces necessary for the Understanding of those Letters.* 2 voll. Amsterdam. 1803. With a Portrait.

These Letters of the Pensionary-Counsellor *Van de Spiegel* were written between the 24th of December, 1792, and the 18th of July, 1794, to the different ministers of the Batavian Republic in foreign courts. They are very interesting.

Mr. *V. de Sp.* had occupied successively the offices of Secretary, Regent, and Burgomaster of the city of Tergoes, and of Pensionary-Counsellor of the States of Zealand. Having, while he held these places, rendered some services to the House of Orange, he obtained, through the Stadtholder, the first situation in the Republic of the United Provinces, that of Grand-Pensionary of Holland, which he filled to the time that Holland became the conquest of the French troops. He was imprisoned a short time afterwards; and the leading persons among the Dutch Jacobins were anxious to bring about his death, when the King of Prussia sent, through his Envoy at Basil, a note to the Ambassador of the French Republic in Switzerland, in which

which he expressed the interest which he took in the fortune of this respectable Pensionary-Counsellor, together with his hope, that the French Government would never permit sanguinary men to make attempts upon his life. Mr. *V. de Sp.* on his part, published his apology; he was set at liberty, and died in 179. . . .

Mr. *Van de Spiegel's* studies had not been confined to affairs of state only. He was a man of general learning, and particularly versed in the antiquities and history of his own country; many works published by him sufficiently show this: he gave a great proof of his disinterestedness after the conclusion of the treaty of the Hague, of the 19th of April, 1754. He refused the presents which the continental powers are accustomed to give to the ministers who sign the treaties, that he might save to the Republic the expence of the presents which it must have made to the ministers of England and Prussia. Like Barneveldt and De Witt, he held the reigns of government during very turbulent times, and was also in great danger of meeting with the same fate.

## TURKEY.

ART. 53. *Lehdschetsol-lugat*, in the year 1216 of the Hejirah (1802).  
851 pp. Fol. Constantinople.

A Turcico-Arabico-Persic Dictionary, by the learned *Esaad Efendi Mifti*, under Sultan *Mahmud*. This work, which was begun in the year of the Hejira 1138, was compiled from the most approved Dictionaries of the three languages, of which the principal were the following:

1. Merely Arabic Dictionaries. *Sabahi Dschezeweri*. *Camusi Firuzabadi*. *Misbah*, by the *Iman Cortobi*. *Misbahi munir*, by *Fajumi*. *Lisanol arab*, by *Ibn Mokerren*. *Tehzibul esma*, by *Ezheri*. *Sami filosofani*, by *Meidani*. *Moka demetol-ebib*, by *Dschavalleh*. *Alamet we Esafal belaghat*. *Faikologat*. *Nihayet*, by *Ibn Effir*. *Kenzal-lugat*, by *Sulebi*. *Diwan Ebu Iyhak Farani*. *Sebatul-ebbar* Mir *Ali Schirneway*. *Kenzol lugat* *Mokamed Ibn Maruf*. *Mosferredat* *Imam Raghib*. *Gharibol Musannif Ebul-Ob-ide*. *Camusal arwam*.

11. Arabic Dictionaries with a Turkish translation. The Arabico-Turkish Dictionary of *Wankuli*. *Cara Firi*. *Afsal-ereb*. *Terd-schimun Sahab*. *Achteru Kebir*.

111. Collections of Arabic Proverbs. The Proverbs of *Meidani*. The Proverbs of *Zamahscheri*. *Feraiaol-charaid*. *Timsalol-emfal*.

IV. Arabic medical works. *Nozhetounnufus*, by *Zeined-din Ibn Ebu-bur*. *Mosferredat*, by *Ibn Beitar*. *Mosfirredat*, by *Halimi*. *Mosferredat*, by *Scheich Dawid*. *Mosferredat Kebir Hezar Fenn*. The Natural History of *Demiri*. The Natural History of *Sejui*.

V. Persic Dictionaries. *Ferbeng Dschibangiri*. *Ferbeng Schuuri*. *Scherefname*. *Borkankati*, by *Ibn Chalef Tebrizi*. The works of *Halimi*, *Nimeti*, and many others.

This work, which must be very valuable to the Turkish student, can only be useful in the acquisition of the Arabic or Persic languages to those of other countries, who are likewise familiarly acquainted with the Turkish language.

ACKNOW.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We consider it as a great misfortune, that in a warfare which we carry on with the sincerest zeal for the cause of the Church, we should be liable to the misconstructions of our own Friends. That *Philos* is truly so, we have no reason to doubt; but he has been entirely misinformed as to one of our number: and we greatly mistake if he will not find the very matter he alledges fully refuted, in the very next article on the same subject, already published.

*Mr. T. C. Rickman*, writes expressly to disclaim some opinions we imputed to him. We can understand his words in no other way than we did; but we are heartily glad that he disclaims whatever we thought objectionable in sentiment.

We entirely coincide in opinion with our intelligent correspondent *Antipapa*, and will endeavour to promote the plan which he so judiciously recommends.

We rather fear, that the book mentioned by *W. S. Bristol*, has been mislaid; at least, we cannot at present find it, nor can recollect our disposal of it.

*One of the Society of Schoolmasters* has, we think, been misinformed as to the matter he states. We know some of the circumstances not to be accurate, and we cannot find any proof of the others.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The late course of *Warburtonian Lectures* will be published in the present year.

The new edition of *Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors*, undertaken by *Mr. Park*, is proceeding with all reasonable celerity. The additions will be considerable.

## ERRATA.

In our Preface to vol. xxii. p. xi. line 19, for *sixth* volume, r. *seventh*.  
In vol. xxiii. p. 281. line 11 from the bottom, for *Creator*, r. *Orator*.  
————— p. 581, line 14, for *twenty-first* volume, r. *twenty-second*.

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THE  
BRITISH CRITIC,

For AUGUST, 1804.

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Nos, facta aliena canendo,  
Vergimur in Senium.                      STATIUS.

While works of other men with care we trace,  
Age steals upon us with insidious pace.

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ART. I. *Archæologia: or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London.* 4to. 312 pp. 1l. 11s. 6d. White, &c. 1803.

THIS volume of the *Archæologia*, which is the fourth that has fallen under our inspection\*, is rich both in dissertations and ornaments. Thirty-four tracts, and fifty-seven engravings, besides an additional plate, intended to correct an error in a former volume, form a substantial claim to the attention of the public, and demand our care in analysis, which therefore we purpose to conduct in a new way. We shall divide the subjects into classes; and separately describe the articles under each head; thus conveying a more distinct notion of the value of the book, than could be given by a mere orderly enumeration, however exact.

The tracts in the present volume may be arranged in five classes of antiquities: 1, the Oriental; 2, the Greek;

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\* See our General Index, under the word *Archæologia*.

3, the Roman; 4, the ancient British, Saxon, or Danish; 5, English, properly so called. Of these, the last is certainly the most numerous; but the others also bear as large a proportion as could in reason be expected.

#### CLASS I. *Oriental Antiquities.*

Our attention is here attracted by two accounts of a Babylonish brick, lately imported. These are found in ART. X. p. 55, and XXVIII. p. 205. The former of these accounts is chiefly chemical, and is given by a physician, *Dr. Hulme*. It is accompanied by the engraving which represents the impressions on the brick, at pl. 10. The other paper is that of a learned antiquary, *Mr. Henley*; who explains, in a satisfactory manner, one of the impressions on the brick. *Dr. Hulme* examined the clay of which the brick is formed, and pronounces that it had not been baked, but hardened in the sun. He examined also the black cement adhering to it, and found it to be the *ασφαλτος* of the Greeks, called by the Latins *bitumen*; which being copiously produced by nature, at a moderate distance from Babylon, with the advantage of water-carriage, might encourage the Babylonians (as *Dr. H.* justly observes) to form the prodigious structures for which they are so famous. The sun baked their bricks, and their cement flowed from springs or pits. No wonder then that they were famous builders.

*Mr. Henley*, examining the brick in another point of view, interprets the impression on one side, with great clearness. There is the manifest figure of a dog, and something like a head near it, which *Dr. Hulme* conjectures to be a human head; but represents much better that of a bird, which *Mr. Henley* makes it. Over the dog are letters which express, according to this interpreter, one of the facts observed by the chemists; namely, that the brick was baked in the sun. They are, he says, equivalent to the Hebrew letters ענה אן; and signify נא, a baked brick, and אן, the sun. The dog is, of course, the representative of the Dog Star; and the bird's head denotes, he thinks, the Ibis. "The rise of the *dog-star*, or barking of Anubis, stately proclaimed the overflow of the Nile, a constant concomitant of which was the *Ibis*;" (p. 208) and as the Euphrates had its annual overflow as well as the Nile, the same symbols might there signify the same, or nearly the same things. The obvious objection here is, that the Nile is remarkable for overflowing at a very different season from other rivers, and that therefore the rising of the same star could hardly indicate the same circumstance in a different place. The dog is doubtless the *dog-star*, and as it is always hot at his rising (whence the *dog-days*) he is much in his

his place upon a brick baked in the sun. But about the Ibis, or bird, we must be allowed to doubt, and consequently about so much of the interpretation as depends upon it. The stamp on the other side of the brick, is declared by Mr. Henley to be a monogram. It may be so; but it includes several very distinct literal forms: there is an A, something like an N, a D, a P, an M, an I, and an X, besides others. Reference is here made to Dr. Hager's interpretation of another Babylonish brick; but, as we have not that now at hand, we cannot consult it\*. An engraving of the celebrated Persepolitan Monument (lately brought to France by *M. Michaut*) which was presented to the Society of Antiquaries by *M. Millan, superintendant of the National Museum at Paris*, is mentioned in the opening, and in the close of this paper. We trust that it will be accurately copied, and published by the Society of Antiquaries, with, or even without, illustrations.

We come next to the twentieth article, p. 132, being an account of an unpublished Phœnician coin, by the Rev. *Stephen Weston*. The delineation of the coin is given in the same plate with the Babylonian brick, i. e. plate 10. Mr. Weston says, that the letters on this coin are Phœnician, and equivalent to an *aleph*, a *nun*, and a *tau*; making together the word *anath*, which he explains to mean *an habitation*, or firm position. There is a head, which he determines to be of Hercules; a small mark which he calls a club; and a sea-horse, denoting the maritime situation of the place. This he conjectures to be Tyre; and it is a strong and curious confirmation of his opinion, that *Arrian* is said, by *Stephanus Byzantinus*, to have called Tyre *Anatha*. Voce ΤΥΡΟΣ. Ἀρριανὸς δὲ τὰ Ἀναθα Τύρον καλεῖ. As for the three dots behind the sea-horse's head, being "the golden apples of the Hesperidæ, or the three heads of Geryon", it is merely *somnium*. They may stand for any other three things as well, which indeed is plain enough from the dissimilitude of these two. We have nothing more that properly belongs to the Oriental Class. For, though the paper on the use of rhyme (p. 168) introduces Oriental languages among others, it belongs to no one of these classes exclusively, and must be noticed apart.

#### CLASS II. Greek Antiquities.

1. The first article belonging to this subject is No. III. p. 14, containing observations on an ancient symbol of Macedon,

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\* We are thus reminded that the tract of Dr. Hager, here referred to, has not received due mention in our pages.



*the goat with one horn*, by Taylor Combe, Esq. now of the British Museum. This paper is extremely curious, and the more important, as it strikingly illustrates one of the sacred prophecies. In the eighth chapter of Daniel, the symbol of Macedon is “an he goat from the west”,—“which had a notable horn, (i. e. *one horn*) between his eyes”. Now Mr. Combe shows, from various authorities of books and medals, that this *one horned goat* was the established symbol of Macedon. He traces it from Caranus, the founder of the Macedonian kingdom; he finds it on one of the pillars of Persepolis, where a Persian, holding such a goat by the horn, is aptly interpreted to signify the subjugation of Macedonia by the Persians; and he points out that a gem, in the Florentine collection, usually classed among the Griphi, or monsters, represented more probably the union of the Macedonian and Persian empires, under Alexander, by their appropriate symbols, the head of a goat with one horn, and that of a ram, united together. This very curious and valuable dissertation, is given to illustrate an ancient bronze figure of a goat with one horn, now in his own possession, but dug up in Asia Minor, and brought by a poor Turk into England. The figure of this goat is given on pl. 2, fig. 1; where the only fault is, that no scale is inserted to ascertain the size of the original, which probably therefore is the same as that of the engraving.

2. In the next article of Greek literature, we meet again the indefatigable Mr. Stephen Weston. This is at ART. VII. p. 33. The subject is chiefly *the second Arundelian Marble*, which contains the decree of the people of Smyrna, inviting the Magnesians to associate with them. The paper, however, is opened with a good remark on the subject of the first marble, the well-known, and much disputed chronicle of Paros. This, the author of the paper properly contends, bears the mark of its origin in the very first words; “I have written of ancient times beginning from Cecrops, the first Athenian king, down to Astyanax, *Archon at Paros*, and Diognetus at Athens.” Now, says Mr. W. very pertinently, who but a writer of Paros, would have joined the Archon of that island with the Archon of Athens, like the Mayor of St. Mawes with the Lord-Mayor of London? He also refers, with applause, to Mr. Gough’s defence of the Parian marble, in the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*: and, in truth, the attack of the late Mr. Robertson on that chronicle, though very ingenious, cannot be esteemed conclusive.

His illustration of the second marble is derived from the name SIPYLENE, occurring in the oath there engraved. What *Sipylene* had to do with a league between the Smyrnæans and

and Magnesium does not at first appear. But the same name being found on a coin in the possession of Mr. W. encircling a turreted head, on the reverse of which is a figure with the legend Σιπυλίων, there remains little or no doubt that Sipylene was the guardian Goddess of Magnesia, by Mount Sipylus\*, and that the coin was struck during the same league, which the engraved marble records. There is much merit in this illustration, and probably much truth.

3. A third article, connected with the antiquities of Greece, is No. XXXII. p. 231, being an account of the Walls of Constantinople, by Mr. Dallaway. The description of Constantinople, ancient and modern, published by this author in 1797, is probably well-known to many of our readers†. That this account, which may be considered as supplemental, appears in this place so much later, was occasioned, we are here told, by the detention of the author's papers in the Levant, and the loss of many of them. The account is illustrated by four plates in aqua-tint, representing three ancient gates of that city, and the famous seven towers. Seven gates only now remain, out of seventeen enumerated by Du Cange, the rest having been, at different times, walled up, and added to the solid fortifications of the city. These gates are here enumerated and described; but as they are neither of high antiquity, nor even the three here delineated of any beauty, it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon them. The paper closes with the following passage, which includes the reasons for presenting this memoir to the Society.

“Of the seven towers, so horribly notorious in the Turkish annals, I shall offer no account in this memoir. Although they are connected with the great wall, they do not absolutely form a part of it. On a general view of this stupendous fortification, if we consider that the most modern tower of the whole is coeval with the most ancient Gothic castle in our own country, the degree of veneration which such antiquity commands, may not unwillingly be conceded.

“During my residence at Constantinople, I was not unmindful of the honour this learned Society had done me in electing me one of their members, and had many sketches and notes, which I had vainly hoped might not have been unacceptable to them. From the wreck of my papers, I have been enabled to arrange the present memoir, which I request you to offer to the Society.” P. 242.

4. This article, which immediately follows the preceding, (being No. XXXIII. p. 244) again introduces us to Mr. Stephen

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\* So distinguished from *Magnesia* on the Mæander.

† See Brit. Crit. vol. xi. p. 29.

Weston. He is here employed in seeking the derivation of the Celtic term *Ogmios*, which Lucian says was applied by the Celts to Hercules, when represented as the God of Eloquence. He is willing to believe, that the Sanscreeet *Agam*, and the Irish *Ogham*, mean the same thing; and that they all imply a secret character or mode of writing. There seems, however, to be no allusion to any thing secret, in the passage of Lucian, but to the fair and open power of eloquence; and there is so much uncertainty in these derivations, founded on mere similarities of sounds, that we cannot, in any degree, give our assent to the conjectures here offered. Many other guesses, about *Ogmios* and *Ogham*, will be found in the articles referred to in the margin of this paper.

### CLASS III. *Roman Antiquities.*

This third Class now brings us back to the first article in the volume.

1. An account of a common Roman urn, with ashes and bones, found in digging at Colney in Norfolk, by the Rev. W. Gibson. It is illustrated by a plate. But, by some fault of editorship, No. 2 and No. 3 are referred to (p. 2) as giving different views of the same pot, whereas No. 1 alone belongs to it; No. 2 being the ring in the next paper, and No. 3 the coin with *Sipyrene* upon it, described by Mr. Weston in Article VII.

2. ART. V. p. 24, gives an account of various Roman antiquities, found at Topesfield in Essex. The article is written by Thomas Walford, Esq. The situation where these were found was "about two miles west by south of the ancient Roman road from Camulodunum to Camboritum". They consist (as recited here, and represented in plates 4 and 5) of 1, a sword-blade very much corroded; 2, a metal vase; 3, a patera also of metal: the former, such as is figured by Montfaucon in his second volume, plate 19, fig. 10, and called by him a *præfericulum*. The patera is imbossed in the middle, probably to receive the bottom of the vase when set together. 4, Three small cups of Samian ware; 5, a nail, whether of bronze or iron is not said; and, 6, the handle of a bronze patera.

3 and 4. Two separate papers, (ART. VIII. p. 27, and XXX. p. 221) on certain Roman antiquities found at Southfleet in Kent; both by the Rev. Peter Rashleigh. The articles recounted in them are, 1, an urn of strong red pottery, almost spherical, and large enough to contain twenty gallons. It had in it only burnt bones, and pieces of bluish glass. 2. Another urn, thinner and of different shape. On finding this, the broken glass in the former appeared to be fragments of a lacrymatory. 3. A stone tomb,

tomb, with two leaden coffins, each containing the skeleton of a child about seven or eight years old; but one of them having also, 4. A handsome gold chain, like a watch-chain; ornamented with bluish green stones or composition, and originally also with pearls, which time has nearly destroyed. 5. Rings, in the same coffin. All these are delineated in plates 6, 7, and 8. The search having been interrupted by the harvest, is resumed in the second paper (p. 221). We shall number the articles in continuation. 6. A Sarcophagus of thick stone divided into top and bottom, and containing, 7, two large glass urns or vases. The sarcophagus, four feet four in length. One of the urns, besides burnt bones, contained a transparent mucilaginous liquor which filled it to the brink, and remains to be chemically analyzed. Much of the same liquor was in the other urn; but there it had partly evaporated, which in the former it had not in the least. 8. The remains of a superb pair of shoes, and of a dress. 9. Very near to this sarcophagus, and on a level with it, were other articles found, such as bottles of red pottery, &c. but more particularly, 10. a decayed wooden box, which had been secured by copper clamps, and fastened by large, round-headed, copper nails. All these objects are carefully delineated in plates 38, 39, and 40; and plate 41 gives the general foundation of the walls by which these tombs were surrounded. It is certainly worthy of remark, that the field where these remains were found is called *Sole* field; (p. 38) *Sole* street being the name of a street at Crundal in the same county, where Mr. Hasted also found a Roman funeral urn. There can be no doubt that the present discovery is a Roman place of burial, but nothing has yet been found to mark the time of the interment, or the family to which it belonged. The two papers, however, are highly interesting.

5th. The fifth article of Roman antiquities (ART. XI. of the volume, p. 61) gives an account of a Roman military way in Essex, and of many Roman antiquities found near it. The author is Mr. Walford, who produced also the former paper, on the Topesfield Antiquities. This road, not mentioned by any author but Dr. Salmon, was the direct road from Camulodunum to Camborium. The road is here traced on plate 11; and, on plate 12, the remains of a Roman villa found near it. Here were also found a tessellated pavement, tiles, fragments of pateræ, and many other articles more than we can enumerate; but particularly a curious British gold coin (similar to fig. 55, in Camden Brit. p. 65) a silver coin of Domitian, in fine preservation, and several other Roman coins. Plate 13 represents several fragments of tiles, and plate 14 several other

Roman

Roman antiquities discovered near this road. Among these, a large glass urn is particularly curious. See plate 14, fig. 1 and 2. Nine stations, in this survey, are marked and described; but, in the letter-press, at p. 73, No. 8 is erroneously printed instead of No. 9. The paper is important.

6. The fourteenth article of this volume (p. 90) contains the description and delineation of several Roman antiquities found on Polden Hill, near Bridgewater, by Charles Joseph Harford, Esq. Plates 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, represent the objects in question; which, appearing to belong to the lower empire, are not unreasonably conjectured to have been the property of some British chief in the Roman service.

7. The next article, by the same author (p. 94) describes some similar remains, discovered on the Quantock Hills in Somersetshire, and contains some valuable remarks respecting the *torques*, and the *celts*. The following conjecture, we think well worthy of notice, as very highly probable.

“If I might be allowed to hazard a conjecture, I should suppose that the metal celts in our Museums were fabricated by foreign artists, and exported to this country; just as we have sent to the South-Sea Islands an imitation in iron of their stone hatchet, which is now become so scarce as to be deemed an object of curiosity, even to the natives of those countries.” P. 98.

8. The 16th article, p. 99, relates to some moulds for casting Roman coins, found at and near Edington, in Somersetshire, and is written by the Rev. J. Poole, in a Letter to the author of the two preceding papers. They are understood to be moulds for casting spurious coins, and they represent the coinage of several successive Emperors and their wives, namely, Severus, Antoninus, (or Caracalla) Geta, Macrinus, Elagabalus, Alexander Severus, Maximin, and Maximus, &c. It is remarkable, that most of these moulds are in such perfect preservation, as to admit of good casts being made in them in coloured sulphur; some of which, with a few of the moulds, were sent to the Society of Antiquaries. See p. 100.

9. The article which concludes our class of Roman antiquities, is the thirty-first of the volume, p. 224, and gives an account of some Roman urns discovered in Cornwall, and containing many coins. Notice is also taken of a Cromlech, or Cromlèh; which we shall mention under British Antiquities. This article is by the Rev. Malachi Hitchens.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

ART. II. *Travels in Africa, performed during the Years 1785, 1786, and 1787, in the Western Countries of that Continent, comprised between Cape Blanco in Barbary, situated in 20° 47', and Cape Palmas, in 4° 30' North Latitude. Embellished with a general Map of Africa, corrected according to the most authentic and recent Observations; and several Plans, Copper-Plates, &c. By Silv. Meinard Xavier Golberry. Translated from the French, without Abridgment, by Francis Blagdon, Esq. Two Volumes. 12mo. 12s. Ridgway. 1802.*

WE have waited for some time, in the expectation that this work would appear in a form more convenient for a library, and indeed more responsible to the merits of the original author. The subject of Africa has of late years occupied much of the public attention, and this writer certainly communicates a great deal of important and interesting information. But the plans, copper-plates, &c. specified in the title-page, are very small and trifling, and suited only for puerile books and libraries. However, as we have no alternative, we must take the matter as we find it, and give an account of what the reader may expect from the publication before us.

M. Golberry, the author of this book, was animated with the zeal for making discoveries in Africa, which at the period when the French Revolution was commencing, exercised the care and thoughts of many scientific Frenchmen. With this impression, he solicited permission of the Minister of Marine to go to Africa, and accordingly obtained the appointment of first aid de camp to M. de Bouffler, Governor of Senegal. We have, in these volumes, the result of his observations on Western Africa, in the space between Cape Blanco and Cape Palmas.

The author had conferences with individuals of twenty different black nations, and was enabled from his situation to point out and explain the trade of the French, English, and Portuguese. His observations also extend to the history, politics, situation, manners, customs, and employment of the natives, as well as the natural history of that part of the continent which he had the opportunity to examine. But we have here only a part of the writer's labours, and may hereafter hope to see them more extended in substance, as well as more convenient in form.

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The five first Chapters treat particularly of Senegal; the next are employed by a description of the gum tree, the Zahara, or Great Desert of Barbary, and the dromedaries, whose education is thus curiously represented.

“ A month after the birth of the dromedary, its rigid education commences: at that period the young animal is separated from its dam, who is only suffered to approach it at certain hours; and at this early age it is forcibly accustomed to abstinence: they only allow it a part of the milk which Nature had destined for its support, and with which the mammillary vessels of the mother are profusely filled; it is only suffered to drink seldom and sparingly: thus, from its earliest infancy it is accustomed to temperance.

“ In a short time afterwards, it is condemned to imprisonment and torture; all its legs are forcibly bent under its belly, and it is placed exactly in the same situation as it is forced to adopt when it receives and discharges its burthen; they cover its body with a carpet, or a piece of a tent, by which only its neck and head are left at liberty; and in order to confine it so that it can neither move nor stir, they place a great number of weighty articles on the borders of the covering. The animal passes four months in this cruel state of confinement; but the effect of such a rigid discipline is, that the recumbent posture becomes habitual to the animal.

“ After undergoing this punishment for the space of four months, the young animals are put altogether into a park, or inclosure, where they are fed only by children of nine or ten years old, and not oftener than twice a-day: their food is the milk of the dromedary, diluted with water.

“ It is asserted, that these young animals very soon know the children of the master to whom they belong, and come around them whenever they appear. On arriving at the park where the young dromedaries are kept, the children hold in one hand the vessel containing the diluted milk, and in the other they have a slight switch, which they strike against their thighs; on receiving this notice, the young animals lie down, and this practice becomes so habitual to them, that they put themselves into their usual posture at a single signal of the switch; in short, the obedience with which the dromedary adopts this attitude at the slightest notice from its master, and which obedience it retains for the whole of its life, is a circumstance truly admirable.

“ It is also from the tender age of six or seven months that this animal is taught to sleep with a burthen on its back: the weight of this burthen is increased as the animal advances in age and strength; and it is by this means that he is trained; as M. Buffon observes, “ a living carriage, which is often left loaded for several days without a moment's intermission.”

“ It must be admitted, that this discipline is indispensable; for the natural reach of a man's arm not attaining the top of the projection on the back of the dromedary, it would be uncommonly difficult to place a large and heavy burthen on the animal's back; but this operation becomes extremely easy, by the custom of genuflection, so peculiar to this creature when he receives or discharges his burthen.

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“ The Moors only keep a single un mutilated dromedary for every twelve females; those which are destined for war are castrated; and in consequence of this operation, the animals become more gentle, and may at all times be made use of; while the perfect dromedaries are refractory, and sometimes furious, during the rutting season, when they attack both animals and men.

“ The Moors make choice of the smallest and lightest animals for the course and for war: it is therefore very probable that they have two sorts or species, one of which is smaller than the other; they prepare them for the course, by making them run with horses; and this practice causes a great degree of emulation.

“ The Moorish horses, which are very quick in their paces, gain ground considerably in the beginning of the race; but, after some hours, the horse becomes exhausted with fatigue, is obliged to slacken his pace, and finally to stop: the dromedary, on the contrary, pursues his route, and is capable of continuing the race for twenty-four hours; and he can resume this sport for four days successively, in which time he passes over, incessantly on a quick trot, the space of two hundred and forty leagues.

“ On these extraordinary occasions, the dromedaries are fed with balls formed of a paste of millet mixed with gum; each animal commonly receives three of these balls in the morning, and three in the evening; their weight altogether is not more than two pounds; and this food, which is only employed on the occasions above-mentioned, is sufficient for the temperate animal, during the space of twenty-four hours, and keeps him in full vigour.

“ The dromedaries of burthen, and those used on journies, have only a simple halter; but those used for the course and for war, which are necessarily mounted and guided, have, instead of a bit, a ring or buckle passed through the skin above the nostrils, where it always remains; to this are fixed the reins, by which the motions of the animal are regulated.” Vol. i. p. 271.

The latter part of the first volume contains a well-written account of Bambouk, the origin and character of the people, their religion, and finally their wealth, arising from their gold mines; upon which, and the prospect they hold out of advantage to France, the author expatiates with all the enthusiasm of his country. The second volume commences with remarks on the cameleon, which are very amusing; but not more so than the writer's description of a journey to Goree from Isle St. Louis, from which we shall take an extract.

“ The fifth day of my journey, being in the environs of the two downs, that we call the *Petites Mammelles*, and which are perceptible to a considerable distance at sea, I formed the resolution of turning out of the direct road, to enter the interior of the territory, for the purpose of visiting a country, which my camel-drivers, and my negro-interpreter, represented as a part singularly famous for its agreeableness. This deviation from the direct road could not be more than twelve leagues, and I had to applaud myself for adopting my resolution.

“ After

" After proceeding for six hours over a dry and hilly road, where my camels were forced to ascend acclivities very difficult on account of their sleepiness, I discovered a verdant horizon, and a very rural and agreeable perspective.

" Instead of those moving white and arid sands, which afflict and fatigue the sight and the mind, or of those dismal and solitary shores which *confine* (Gallicism) an open sea, we here met with beautiful trees, and a cheerful verdure, which announced a fertile and happy country.

" A great number of men collected on a rising ground, shaded by two fine date-trees, directed their attention to my caravan, which was advancing towards the valley of the two Gagnacks.

" All nature now appeared to have changed her face and colour; she seemed to have risen from the dead; and my mind also acquired a new existence, for I enjoyed the pleasure of seeing myself surrounded by fresh and animated vegetation.

" We began to tread upon a meadow enamelled with flowers, and interspersed with trees of the most beautiful green. The odour arising from the productions of the soil relieved my senses, and I experienced nothing but agreeable sensations; my camel-drivers, domestics, and soldiers made the air resound with cheerful songs; and my faithful Taliba kept at my side, while his eyes indicated the pleasure of his mind.

" The silence which we kept sometimes for whole hours, while travelling over the desert, or the languid conversation which was frequently carried on, were now replaced by the tattling inspired by joy; in short, we all felt contentment, even to my fine and faithful wolf-dog, who expressed his pleasure by his barking and his frolics.

" In this manner we proceeded to the entrance of the valley of the two Gagnacks, with a degree of harmony and satisfaction which disposed us to feel all the charms of this beautiful country.

" The two negro villages, both of which bear the name of Gagnack, the one situated on the elevation which closes the valley to the north, and the other at the foot of a hillock which terminates its southern extremity, and which the natives call Dock-Gagnack, because Dock in their language means water; and because it is on the bank of a fresh and clear stream, are each composed of six or seven hundred huts, and are separated by the valley, which is in every respect a rural place, being ornamented with every beauty afforded by nature.

" My little caravan became an object of great admiration among the Jolofs of the valley of the Gagnacks, who inhabit a delicious spot, though situated out of the frequented roads. My appearance was to them a great event, and a crowd of men, women, and children of both villages advanced towards me with unequivocal signs of surprize.

" The crowd, however, did not press upon us; and I entered the valley at the regular pace of my camels, while the inhabitants of the two villages continued to advance slowly towards me. I soon perceived that the slowness of their pace was owing to the orders and signs of some men at their head, whom I afterwards discovered to be the chiefs of the two villages.

" At length I found myself amidst the natives of one of the most beautiful vallies in the world: their number was upwards of two thousand;

land; but though they all surrounded me, they did not occasion the least uneasiness, for their anxiety only indicated their surprize and curiosity; and the most striking benevolence was marked in their agreeable physiognomy.

“The chiefs of the two villages came towards me, shook hands, and made a present of milk, eggs, fowls, fruit, and palm-wine: their words, which my negro interpreted, were expressive of peace, friendship, and favour; in short, every action of these good people announced that I should experience from them the most amiable hospitality.

“After a short conference, in which my interpreters explained, that the mere desire of seeing the inhabitants of this fine canton, had induced me to come amongst them; and upon the assurances of benevolence which were given us by the chiefs of the two villages, I was carried to the entrance of the branch of Dock-Gagnack, escorted by the chiefs above-mentioned, and followed by a crowd of the good negroes, who seemed surprized and enchanted at our appearance.

“I ordered the caravan to halt near an enormous *baobab*, the top of which was furnished with immense branches; but in its trunk the hand of time had excavated a cavern twenty-two feet in height and twenty feet in diameter. In the following chapter will be given a description of this extraordinary tree, the patriarch of the vegetables in this beautiful country, and whose infancy may, perhaps, be dated from the earliest times which followed the deluge; it existed in the year 1786, on the bank of the branch of Dock-Gagnack, about two hundred and fifty paces from the village, in a green and brilliant state of antiquity, surrounded by the freshest, most cheerful, abundant, and variegated vegetation which could be found in any part of the world.

“It was under the shade of this beautiful tree that I fixed my tent and little camp. The limits within which I am obliged to confine the present accounts compel me to abridge the description of my stay in this agreeable valley.

“After two days pleasure, a period which I may reckon amongst the happiest of my life, I quitted with regret the beautiful valley of the two Gagnacks, where I was treated with a cordiality, frankness, and generosity which will never be obliterated from my memory.”  
Vol. ii. p. 35.

The Island of Goree is next, and particularly described, as are also the Jolof nation, the Mandings, and the kingdom of Barra. The Termite insect employs the whole of a very entertaining Chapter, which is followed by many sensible observations on the commerce of the countries comprised between the bar of the Senegal and Cape St. Marie. Chapter 24th is assigned to Sierra Leone, with an account of the produce of the English and French factories in the year 1785, and part of 1786. The author next describes the temperature of the western countries of Africa, which necessarily leads to an account of the prevailing diseases, which have lately been ably commented upon by Dr. Winterbottom.

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The work concludes with some desultory remarks on various subjects of natural history, and on the characters, habits, and industry of the countries and people of that part of Africa which is comprised in the present work.

We have been much pleased and entertained with this performance, which really merits the better and more substantial ornaments of typography. Before, however, we finally conclude, we beg leave to express our strongest disapprobation of the cruel experiments made on theameleon, as described in the first Chapter of the second volume. We hope, and wish to believe, that there is no Englishman who, for the sake of philosophical experiment, would suspend seven animals in a cage, to ascertain how long they could exist without food.

ART. III. *An Account of the Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler: including an Historical Review of the Systems which had successively prevailed before his Time. By Robert Small, D. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.* 8vo. 367 pp. 7s. 6d. Mawman. 1804.

THE admirable discoveries of the celebrated Kepler, which form the steady foundation of the present system of astronomy, have been demonstrated, illustrated, and commended, by Newton, Gregory, De la Lande, Keil, Vince, and other eminent astronomers. His planetary laws, which have manifested the harmony, and the mutual dependence, of the celestial movements, are daily confirmed by almost every new astronomical discovery; and every labourer in that sublime science must feel himself indebted to the immortal Kepler. Among the admirers of those laws, and of the genius of their discoverer, the author of the work which is now before us, must be allowed to hold a very distinguished place. He thinks, that

“ as the discoveries of Kepler have contributed more than all other causes to raise the science of astronomy to its present state of improvement, they not only deserve full and particular explication, but also all the circumstances which led to them, and even the mistakes committed in their prosecution, become interesting objects of curiosity.”

His intention, therefore, in the present publication,

“ is to give a more full and particular account of Kepler's discoveries, than any to be found in the usual systems, or the general histories of astronomy; and to extract the account from his own investigations.”

This

This work is divided into eight Chapters, the contents of which are specified in the following list.

Chapter I. Of the principal Motions and Inequalities of the Celestial Bodies.

Chap. II. Of the more ancient Theories and planetary Systems, and especially of the Ptolemaic System.

Chap. III. Of the Copernican System.

Chap. IV. Of the System of Tycho Brahé.

Chap. V. Of the Preparations to Kepler's Discoveries, and of his original Intentions.

Chap. VI. Of Kepler's planetary Theory, founded on apparent Oppositions, and of its total Failure.

Chap. VII. Of Kepler's Solar Theory; namely, his Theory of the second Inequalities.

Chap. VIII. Of the Theory of Mars resumed, and the Application to this Planet of the physical Method of Equations; together with its important Consequences.

Very numerous notes are placed by themselves after those eight Chapters, together with eleven copper-plates, containing diagrams for the illustration of the subject.

In the first Chapter, this author considers how the striking inequalities of the movements of the seven principal celestial bodies, namely, the Sun, the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, must have perplexed the ancient observers of the heavens. He briefly delineates the hypotheses which were successively offered and refuted, in proportion as the progress of investigation exposed their insufficiency or irregularity; and then proceeds to show by what means the limits of the principal motions of the moon and planets came to be determined with approximate accuracy.

The second Chapter describes the Ptolemaic System, with its spheres, primum mobile, &c.; the Egyptian system; the concentric, and the excentric solar theories, together with the methods of ascertaining, according to the different theories, the solar excentricity, the longitude of the solar apogee, and other such like particulars, not only for the sun, but likewise for the moon and the planets.

The third Chapter treats of the Copernican System. The insufficiency of Ptolemy's system, and the great inaccuracy of his astronomical tables, gradually induced the penetrating genius of Copernicus to form a new theory, which might better accord with the phenomena of the celestial bodies, and might furnish more accurate means of calculating their movements. After a long and patient examination of the necessary particulars, and after a considerable degree of hesitation and reluctance, he was at last prevailed upon to publish his new System, and

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Dr. Small progressively mentions the probable motives which first induced Copernicus to form his plan, the considerations which gradually enabled him to construct, to correct, and to complete his System, and the new methods he used for calculating the principal phenomena of the heavens. This System being well known to the scientific world, a description of it cannot be required at our hands; we shall, therefore, only subjoin the last paragraph of the Chapter, which shows the temper of the times when Copernicus's System was published, and the powerful obstacles which were opposed to it.

“ The system”, this author says, “ of Copernicus was not received, on its appearance, with any degree of that approbation which it deserved, and which it now universally obtains. Its cold reception, indeed, fully justified the hesitation and tardiness of its author, to communicate it to the world. Yet, his want of success in explaining the latitudes and first inequalities of the planets in longitude, and the intricacy of his theories on these subjects, were not the principal causes of rejecting his opinions. On the contrary, those were the parts of his labours which, on their first publication, were chiefly valued : and his theory of Mercury, especially, notwithstanding its being encumbered with more epicycles than his explication of the second inequalities had banished, excited the admiration of many eminent astronomers. But his system was chiefly opposed, on account of all in it that was valuable and distinguishing : and the substitution of the diurnal and annual motions of the earth, for the apparent diurnal revolution of the heavens, and the annual motion of the sun, was such a violent contradiction, both of the philosophical principles of the age, and the immediate evidence of sense, that all its advantages were undervalued, and proved insufficient to procure to it general credit. The conception of Copernicus, which represented the distance of the fixed stars from the sun to be so immense, that in comparison with it, the whole diameter of the terrestrial orbit shrunk into an imperceptible point, was too great to be adopted suddenly by men accustomed to refer all magnitudes to the earth, and to consider the earth as the principal object in the universe. Instead of being reckoned an answer to the objection against the annual revolution of the earth, that her axis was not found directed to different stars, it was rather considered as the subterfuge of one who had invented, and therefore tried to vindicate, an absurdity : and, when in answer to another equally powerful objection, that no varieties of phase were seen in the planets, especially in Venus and Mercury, Copernicus could only express his hopes that such varieties would be discovered in future times, his reply, though it now raises admiration, could not in his own times make the least impression on those who opposed his system. The earth was universally supposed to be so immense and ponderous as to be incapable of any kind of motion : and the diurnal rotation, in particular, was thought to be decisively confuted by the consideration of centrifugal force; which would throw off all bodies, animate and inanimate, from its surface.  
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These objections, and many others of no force in themselves, but in that age deemed irresistible, by reason of the low state of human knowledge, prevented the Copernican system from being generally considered in any other light than as a mere hypothesis, and were the principal causes of the celebrity for some time maintained by the system of T. Brahé." P. 124.

The fourth Chapter describes the system of the celebrated Danish astronomer Tycho Brahé, together with the methods he used for determining a variety of particulars in astronomy. His system has been long since rejected as insufficient and erroneous; but the facts established by his numerous observations, which have enriched the science of astronomy, will doubtless be acknowledged and remembered by the latest posterity.

"The principal merit", this author observes, "of T. Brahé, and in which he far excelled all the preceding astronomers of whom we have any knowledge, was that of a zealous, indefatigable, and most ingenious observer of the heavens; and, indeed, in the time in which he lived, this was the chief and most important distinction which an astronomer could attain. He properly considered observations as the only foundation of a just astronomy; and finding astronomy as it then stood, in a great measure destitute of this foundation, he extended them to the greatest part of the celestial phenomena. Though he had to contrive and form the greatest part of his instruments, he determined, without any assistance from the pendulum, and by the laborious method of distances, the positions of no less than 777 fixed stars; the parallaxes, refractions, diameters, and whole peculiarities, of the sun, moon, planets, and even the comets which then appeared, were subjected to his examination; and by the uncommon magnitude of his instruments, and the ingenuity of their construction, he not only attained to an accuracy before unknown, but also made several perfectly new discoveries, still allowed to be of the most delicate and subtle kind, and most apt to elude observation." P. 133.

The fifth Chapter commences with an account of Kepler's life. This ingenious and indefatigable man was born in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, in the year 1571. He was the disciple of the astronomer Maestlinus, and in the year 1591 was appointed Professor of Astronomy at Gratz, in Stiria, which office, it is said, he accepted with reluctance. Two years after this appointment, he published his *mysterium cosmographicum*, as the first fruits of his astronomical studies. Not long after, he became acquainted with T. Brahé, from whose observations Kepler's investigations of the theory of astronomy derived no small advantage, and upon which, as a solid foundation, he instituted a variety of calculations.

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All those particulars are described at large, and with propriety, in this fifth Chapter, together with all the intermediate steps, and collateral circumstances.

A similar observation may be made with respect to the contents of the sixth Chapter, which treats of *Kepler's theory, founded on apparent oppositions, and of its total failure.*

In the seventh Chapter, which treats of Kepler's solar theory, this author relates, that Kepler began his researches from the second inequalities of the planets, and how he pursued the track with that remarkable peculiarity which distinguished him from other men; namely, an unconquerable desire of discovering the causes of natural phenomena, and of tracing them up to general analogies and laws. His hypothesis of the action of the sun on the planets, of the passive nature of the latter, of the supposed cause of their variations, also the imperfections of those hypotheses, and the subsequent attempts to correct them, are likewise particularly described in this Chapter.

The eighth, which is the longest and the most interesting Chapter of the work, contains the application of the physical method of equations to the planet Mars, together with its important consequences.

Dr. S. describes minutely and in regular order, the various attempts, the laborious calculations, and the disappointments, with which Kepler's investigation of the theory of Mars was attended, together with the accidental circumstances which lastly crowned his labours.

The transition from the theory of Mars to those of the other planets was natural, and apparently less perplexing; yet it was not without a considerable deal of labour and patient examination, that at last Kepler succeeded in establishing his famous planetary laws; namely, that every planetary orbit is an ellipse, in one of the foci of which the sun is situated; and that in revolving round this common focus, every planet describes areas proportionate to the times of its motion. Also, that the squares of the periodical revolutions of the planets are constantly proportional to the cubes of their distances from the sun.

Dr. Small describes, in a particular manner, all the steps which led to the accomplishment of those discoveries, together with the solutions of certain problems which depended thereon.

Without the assistance of diagrams, it would be impracticable for us to render the nature of those discoveries sufficiently intelligible to our readers; nor, indeed, could this be required at the present time; considering that Kepler's discoveries, and  
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the most direct methods of calculating what belongs to the planets, are now generally understood, and are described in a variety of astronomical works. Nevertheless, Dr. Small's work is entitled to much commendation. He has given, in plain but very intelligible language, a pleasing historical review of the systems of astronomy; has shown how the errors and imperfections of one system were instrumental in the formation of another less exceptionable hypothesis; and has pointed out the very steps by which a succession of industrious human beings have ascended from a state of the most abject ignorance, up to the knowledge of the sublimest truths.

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ART. IV. *Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India.* By James M'Gregor, A. M. lately superintending Surgeon to the Indian Army in Egypt. 8vo. 7s. 238 pp. Murray. 1804.

THE medical officers attached to the Egyptian expedition, appear to have fulfilled the duties of their situation with much zeal, and to have taken great pains to make themselves acquainted with the diseases peculiar to that unhealthy climate. In some of our late volumes, we gave an account of two publications on the diseases of this part of Africa; namely, one by Mr. Dewar\*, and another by Mr. Powert†; the latter on the endemic ophthalmia of that country; and the former on the various disorders which showed themselves among the British forces, and particularly on the dysentery; a complaint as frequent and fatal on the shores of the Nile, as it is in the West-Indies. Mr. M'Gregor's observations on these disorders are not uninteresting; but having already given an account of these complaints from the before-mentioned authors, we shall pass them over in the present instance, and proceed to notice this practitioner's remarks on the fever which appeared in that part of the army to which he was attached, and on the plague.

The fever was of the remittent (and sometimes intermittent) type, and is represented to be the same as the remittent fever of Bengal; the same, in fact, with that which prevails over the peninsula of India and the eastern islands. The first step in the cure of it was to cleanse the primæ viæ, by calomel and

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\* Brit. Crit. vol. xxii. p. 314.

† Ditto, vol. xxi, p. 674.

neutral salts. Some gave emetics; but these, in this author's opinion, were not always necessary. In the first stage, likewise, as particular symptoms called for them, venesection was performed, and blisters were applied, with diaphoretics and opiates; but if the fever was of any duration, the constant practice was to endeavour to affect the mouth as speedily as possible with mercury. On the subject of fever, the author adds, that no well marked case of typhus occurred in Egypt, and that he never saw a case of this sort of fever in India, the climate of which appears to be inimical to it.

We now proceed to the most important part of this publication; we mean the observations on the plague.

“ There is an opinion which very generally prevails”, the author observes, “ in regard to the plague; namely, that extremes of both heat and cold stop the progress of the contagion. If this be true in regard to heat, it did not appear to be so in the army in Egypt, in regard to cold. It raged most in the coldest months. In different countries, and in different seasons in the same countries, the plague assumes very different appearances. Our knowledge of this fact enables us to reconcile the opposite accounts given of the disease and of its treatment, by different writers. In the Indian army, when the disease first broke out, the cases sent from the crowded hospitals of the 61st and 88th regiments, were, from the commencement, attended with the typhoid or low symptoms; while the cases sent from other corps encamped near the marshy ground of El Hammeh, were all of the intermittent or remittent type. The cases which occurred in the cold rainy months of December and January, had much of the inflammatory diathesis; and Mr. A. Whyte remarked, that every case admitted into the hospital at Rhamania, had symptoms of pneumonia. At the end of the season, it wore the form of a mild continued fever.”

The author seems to have no doubt respecting the contagious nature of the plague, but he thinks it communicable only by contact. Then follow histories of several cases (among which is that of Dr. Whyte, who tried the rash experiment of inoculating himself with the matter of a pestilential bubo, and died seven days afterwards) illustrative of the symptoms and treatment of this disorder. The symptoms are so fully detailed by various writers, that it cannot be necessary to particularize them here; but it is proper to insert the author's remarks concerning the treatment.

“ A variety of modes were put in practice; but with so little advantage, that some were inclined to despair of success from any. Though with it, many were lost; yet oxygenation, and particularly the use of mercury, had most success. The first indication was to clear the primæ viæ. Some gave emetics; but, in general, there was no time for this. The general practice at last was, to begin with a purge of calomel, which, if it operated briskly, relieved the head,  
and



and rendered the skin soft. The second indication was to induce a ptyalism and perspiration. As offering the fairest prospect of effecting both at once, Mr. Price proposed the warm nitric-acid bath; but the stock of nitric-acid was insufficient for this, otherwise than on a small scale. Nitric acid was given internally; and where the patients would drink it, it showed good effects. Mr. Price thought well of the citric acid. In some of the Arabs he effected cures by this, and by a bath of strong vinegar. Others washed and sponged their patients with vinegar or lime-juice. The third indication was to obviate debility. With this view, bark, wine, and opium, were very largely given; and, at a certain stage, the cold-bath. Dr. Whyte used the lancet very freely, but every one of his patients died. Some gentlemen attached to the Brunonian system, put the stimulating plan to the test, keeping their patients under the influence of wine and opium; but this practice was never successful, and they deserted it."

On the whole, the author seems to be persuaded that mercury and the nitric acid are the best remedies against the plague; but he inculcates, that they must be very early and very liberally exhibited. When the stomach becomes irritable, he suspects they can never be given with propriety. He regrets that a fair trial was not given to cold-bathing. In several places the author hints at a similarity between the plague and the yellow fever; and, at the end of the volume, the points of the resemblance are exhibited in the form of a table.

Contrary to what has proved to be the fact with regard to its operation in this country, Mr. McGregor states that the nitric acid was successfully administered to syphilitic patients in Egypt, as well as in India. The disease is doubtless much milder in these climates than it is in Europe.

But, to return to the subject of the plague, we would remark, that the employment of acids in this disorder is a very ancient practice; and that it is by no means proved, that the nitric acid is superior to the acid of lemons or even vinegar, as an antipestilential medicine: and though upon further trial (and further trial is certainly wanted) it should be found that calomel, and other preparations of mercury, have a decidedly remedial effect in cases of the plague; it by no means follows, that this effect is to be ascribed to oxygenation, since the mercurial oxyds have an action upon the living body distinct from, and vastly more powerful, than that which is dependent upon the quantity of oxygen they contain.



ART. V. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL. D.* By John Majon Good. 8vo. 547 pp. 10s. 6d. Kearlsey. 1803.

"TO write a life of a friend", says Mr. Good, "is a delicate undertaking; the public are (*is*) entitled to a correct impartiality of statement; while the heart of the writer, from a sacred regard to the duties which friendship itself inculcates, is perpetually prone to magnify the merits, and to soften the imperfections, of the character he attempts to delineate."

Perhaps we may add, that the *head*, as well as the heart, is prone to magnify merits and soften imperfections; because, where a writer sits down to compose so very large a volume as that now before us, his principal object must be, to convince the public that he has not thrown away his labour, and that the character he delineates is as worthy of their attention as of his care. This, we confess, if not delicate, is certainly difficult. The public must have a stock of admiration in hand, a fund of curiosity prepared, in order to complete the biographer's full purpose, and bestow the fame for which he is anxious; and the character of Dr. Geddes, both as a man and as a writer, appears to us to be rather limited. How far it may be extended by the present work, we cannot determine; but, if we except a very few biblical scholars on the continent, and a very small party of free-thinkers in our own country, we know not to what class Dr. Geddes can appear as a hero, or as "a man of *pre-eminent* talents and acquisitions". There is always one consideration beyond the mere possession of talents, which must be taken into the account, before we can be lavish of praise or admiration; we mean, the *use* to which they have been applied; and, well knowing this before the publication of Mr. Good's "Memoirs", we perused them with the caution which we would recommend to our readers; which is also peculiarly necessary in a work calculated to revive the memory of what we hope is already nearly forgotten, the most daring attempt ever made in this country to destroy the credibility of the Holy Scriptures, and to sap the foundation of all religious belief. That this was the aim and end of Dr. Geddes's Translation, and especially of his "Critical Remarks", we have decidedly proved, in our review of the latter work\*; and have found no reason, from Mr. Good's narrative, to re-

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\* Brit. Crit. vol. xix. pp. 1, 134, 283, 343, 524, 623; and vol. xx. pp. 53, 165.

to act the smallest particle of our assertions. We learn, indeed, what was somewhat new to us, and we learn it with regret, that the whole of Dr. Geddes's life, almost from childhood, was devoted to this object; but we shall now examine into his history a little more minutely.

Dr. Alexander Geddes was born in the year 1737, in the parish of Ruthven, and county of Banff, in Scotland: his parents (Roman Catholics) were poor: at the age of fourteen, he was removed to Scalan, a free Roman Catholic seminary in the Highlands, of obscure fame, where he acquired some knowledge of the Vulgate Latin Bible. At the age of twenty-one, he was removed to the Scotch College at Paris, where, we are told, he made great proficiency in the Greek and Latin, as well as in the modern languages, and studied school divinity and biblical criticism. In 1764, he returned to Scotland, and officiated as priest among the Catholics in the county of Angus; but was scarcely settled, before he received an invitation to become a resident in the family of the Earl of Traquair; in what capacity, unless as a friend, does not appear. He accepted, however, an offer so favourable to the pursuit of his studies; and here, as he had done at Paris, he made all his studies preparatory to the plan he had long concerted, of giving a new translation of the Bible. In 1768, he was obliged to leave this family, in consequence of a mutual passion betwixt him and a female branch of it, which, by his vow of celibacy, he could not indulge. On this he went again to Paris; and, when he returned, about nine months after, accepted the charge of a Catholic congregation, at Auchinhalrig, in the county of Banff; where he became a popular, and, according to this account, a very useful pastor. The reconciliation of certain religious animosities appears to have been one object of his zeal in this place, and his biographer represents him as eminently qualified to succeed.

“Free and independent in his own mind, he took the sacred Scriptures alone as his standard of faith, and exhorted every member of his congregation to do the same, to study for himself, to interpret for himself, and to submit to no foreign controul, excepting in matters fairly decided by the Catholic Church at large, assembled in general councils.” P. 36.

There is something very imposing in this liberality of opinion; but we know not how to understand it, if what Mr. Good previously informs us be true, that the Catholics would not look into the *English* Bible, because translated by heretics: and in what other language the good Doctor's flock were to study for themselves, and interpret for themselves, we know not.

However

However this may be, he became involved in pecuniary difficulties in this place, from which he was relieved by the late Duke of Norfolk, who had by some means heard of him, and expressed a wish for his acquaintance. To prevent similar embarrassments, he took a small farm, which again reduced him in his circumstances; and he now endeavoured to relieve himself, by an application to the Muses. "Some dæmon", he says, "whispered him that he had a turn for poetry". He listened, and, in 1779, published "Select Satires of Horace, translated into English Verse, and for the most Part adapted to the present Times and Manners". The profits of this work, with some other assistance, not only enabled him to pay his debts, but encouraged him to try what his abilities might obtain for him in London. He had another urgent motive for quitting his present narrow sphere. He appears, at no time of his life, to have been inclined to submit to superior authority; and had frequently incurred the displeasure of the Bishop of his diocese, by attending the ministry of a Presbyterian friend. The Bishop warned him, and remonstrated against what he was pleased to call *heretical* conduct; but finding the Doctor refractory, he deposed him from his office, and prohibited him from preaching within his diocese. Previously, however, to his leaving Scotland, he received a mark of respect, which his biographer represents as very uncommon for a Roman Catholic priest; this was the degree of LL. D. from the University of Aberdeen\*. His reputation for learning appears, indeed, to have been very considerable; and he was one of the literati who took a very active part in the institution of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland. Mr. Good enumerates some articles of his writing, in their volume for 1792.

He arrived in London in the beginning of the year 1780; and, by the influence of his patron, the Earl of Traquair, was soon invited to officiate as priest in the Imperial Ambassador's chapel; where he remained until that establishment was suppressed, by an order from the Emperor Joseph II. He preached, however, occasionally at the chapel in Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, until the Easter holidays, 1782; after which, he voluntarily withdrew from every stated ministerial function, and seldom officiated in any chapel whatever: and here ends the public or official life of Dr. Geddes. All that follows is the life of an author; to enable him to pursue which, and particularly to

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\* There is no University of Aberdeen, properly so called. There are two colleges, totally independent of each other, Marischal and King's. Rev.

complete his Translation of the Bible, Lord Petre engaged to allow him a salary of 200*l.* and took upon himself the entire expence of whatever private library Dr. Geddes might judge requisite to establish, in the prosecution of his favourite object; leaving him, in this respect, totally unlimited. With such munificent encouragement, he published, in 1780, his "*Idea of a new Version of the Holy Bible, for the Use of the English Catholics*". This was confessedly an imperfect sketch, as he had not yet settled what model to follow. But we are diverted from it by his biographer, whatever were its merits, who gives here a tedious account of his journey to Scotland; of the publication of "*Linton, a Tweeddale Pastoral*", a very meagre performance; and of a pamphlet relative to the Roman Catholics, in answer to one that appeared about the time of the riots: in this, Dr. G. endeavours to prove the happy progress of the modern Roman Catholics in liberality of spirit, and their consequent right to full toleration. His scheme of translation, however, went on vigorously; and we find among his encouragers, Bishop Lowth and Dr. Kennicott, neither of whom lived to see the unpleasant consequence of their liberality. In 1785, he published his "*Prospectus of a new Translation of the Holy Bible, from corrected Texts of the Originals, compared with the ancient Versions, with various Readings, explanatory Notes, and critical Observations*". Of this, a favourable opinion was generally entertained by biblical scholars. There were, indeed, objections to it, even then; but there was nothing which alarmed the established opinions of mankind; and perhaps at this time the author himself had not projected those bold innovations and absurd paradoxes which distinguish his "*Critical Remarks*". Innovators may be sometimes puzzled where to begin, but it is certain that they seldom know where to stop. Mr. Good employs nearly sixty pages in an analysis and extracts from this pamphlet; for which, as he has by such means contrived to enlarge his volume beyond all requisite proportion, we shall, once for all, permit him to apologize in his own words.

"I have thus given a minute analysis of this elaborate work; more minute, indeed, than I shall find it necessary to offer respecting any one of the Doctor's remaining publications: the Prospectus being an important document in the elucidation of his life, as well from the general entertainment and instruction it cannot but afford the reader, as from its laying a foundation for many of the chief publications and events that characterize his future history." P. 145.

The favourable reception given to this Prospectus was followed by "a Letter to the Right Reverend the Bishop of London; containing Queries, Doubts, and Difficulties relative

tive to a vernacular Version of the Holy Scriptures". The chief objects of this Letter are, to enquire how far the style and phraseology of our present English version ought to be adopted or rejected? To what extent we should admit the introduction of Hebraisms, or modes of phrasing peculiar to the Hebrew tongue? Whether, in cases of their occasional rejection, they should be retained in the margin? Whether, if it be allowable to vary the idiom or phraseology, it may not be equally lawful to suppress those expletive and redundant words, which, originating throughout every language in colloquial dialect, are too often continued by the best and most elegant writers, in spite of all grammar and philological consistency, from a want of hardihood to expunge them? Whether, if the pleonasm be retrenched, the ellipsis should not be supplied, if the supplements be virtually contained in the elliptic phrase? How far, and in what circumstances, it may be expedient to follow the Hebrew arrangement of words and sentences? And whether the present orthography of proper names should be preserved, deduced, for the most part, from the Masoretic punctuation; or, consistently with the plan of our first English translators, Tindal and Coverdale, a nearer approximation to the Greek and Latin exemplars may not be indulged for the sake of euphony? Mr. Good is rather too copious in his extracts and observations on this Letter, in which it is not necessary for us to follow him, as we have already so fully examined the Doctor's pretensions to consistency upon his own plan, in the Reviews already referred to.

While the Doctor was thus preparing for his grand attack on the inspiration of holy writ, he was led, by what motives we cannot conceive, to vindicate the divinity of Jesus Christ against Dr. Priestley, in a pamphlet, in which that doctrine is attempted to be proved by one "prescriptive argument", namely, the general assent of the earliest fathers of the Christian Church, grounded on the direct means they must have possessed, of informing themselves of the sentiments of the Apostles. &c. We are not told whether Dr. Priestley answered this pamphlet; but Mr. Good argues at some length against it. We shall not in this place appreciate the merits of the biographer or the author; but, if the general assent of any body of men, and particularly of the earliest fathers of the church, be necessary to the validity of opinions, we would ask, what must become of Dr. Geddes's Translation of the Bible, and his "Critical Remarks"? We shall likewise pass over the tedious accounts here given of some other minor publications from his prolific pen, on the application of the Dissenters to Parliament. For the Dissenters he appears to have had a certain



certain degree of contempt, which, in such a wide Dissenter as himself, was rather uncharitable. Among his literary labours about this time, are enumerated forty-seven Articles which he wrote in the Analytical Review. In all this, however, his *magnum opus* was neither forgotten nor neglected. In 1788, he issued his "Proposals for publishing by Subscription" his Translation of the Bible; soliciting the opinions, hints, &c. of literary characters; and received so many communications, that in July, 1790, he found it necessary to publish a "General Answer to the Queries, Counsels, and Criticisms" offered. Of these, the greater part were rejected; but some, Mr. Good informs us, he adopted; and, in replying to the different orders of querists, discovered "that high independence of spirit" which was the peculiar characteristic of his disposition; but which, we think, Mr. Good might have expressed in terms more appropriate to its real nature. His subscribers amounted to 343, but among them were very few Roman Catholics: in truth, their suspicions were now awakened, and from them he had little encouragement to expect. We shall here make a short extract, to enable Dr. Geddes to exhibit his own character in his own words. One of his querists had asked him, and the question was by no means impertinent, whether he was a Christian? "I answer", said he, "positively and peremptorily, I am a CHRISTIAN"; and, as he was at the same time asked whether he was a Roman Catholic, he says,

"I must consult my old friend and countryman Duns Scotus. Now Duns Scotus instructs me (very properly) to make a distinction between the two terms; and to say, "A CATHOLIC I am *absolūtē*, a Roman Catholic only *secundum quid*". If the querist understand Latin and logic, he will be at no loss to comprehend my answer; but in case he should be a mere English scholar, and for the sake of other English readers (if there be any) who may entertain any doubts about my *catholicity*, I will make my distinction as clear and explicit as he or they can wish. If by the epithet Roman be only meant holding communion with the see of Rome, and acknowledging the supremacy of its Bishop, I am certainly so far a Roman Catholic; but, in any other sense or respect, I am no more a Roman, than I am a French, German, or Spanish Catholic. If to the appellation *Catholic* any discriminating adjunctive were necessary, I would call myself a *British* Catholic; but I rather adhere to the simple declaration of an ancient martyr, "CHRISTIAN is my name, and CATHOLIC my surname." P. 200.

This reply, which Mr. Good says "possesses an equal portion of brilliancy and liberality", appears to us a most wretched and Jesuitical mode of evading a question, the meaning of which he perfectly understood, but had not the courage  
or



or honesty to answer. He knew that at this moment he had discarded the principal of those doctrines, which give denominations to all Christian churches; he knew that he might rank with infidel sectaries, if a body of such, of his own opinions, could be formed; but that, in the usual acceptation of the words, and in the sense of the querist, he was *not* a Roman Catholic. We are not greatly surprised, therefore, to be told by his biographer, that such replies were "not likely to obtain for him any great share of popularity within the pale of his own church".

Mr. Good now enters into a very diffused account of the application of the English Catholics for additional relief in the matter of *præmunire*; in all which, we might have lost sight of Dr. Geddes, had it not been for two sarcastical pamphlets written by him on the subject, which, his biographer allows, were not distinguished for wit or manners, although they strongly marked his petulant and irritable temper. His "*Epistola Macaronica*" occupies also too much room; at best it was but a temporary squib, at the expence of the Dissenters. His "*Carmen Seculare*", in honour of the French Revolution, was published the same year (1790); a very tame and unclassical composition; singular, however, in allowing *sincerity* to the unhappy King. From the consideration of these forgotten, and in some respects disgraceful, trifles, by the aid of which Mr. Good has spun out fourteen pages, he proceeds to the Slave Trade, Cowper's Homer, *L'Avocat du Diable*, and Anstey's *Pleader's Guide*. The reader will wonder at this discordant assemblage, until he is told that Dr. Geddes wrote a satirical pamphlet, entitled "an Apology for Slavery"; that he did not think Cowper a fit person to translate Homer, and undertook the task himself, by publishing the first Book in a literal version, of which Mr. Good has given specimens; decidedly proving, that the names of Cowper and Geddes will never again be associated as rivals; that the *L'Avocat du Diable* was a short Poem, in ridicule of the late Earl of Lonsdale, who prosecuted Peter Pindar for a libel; and, as Dr. Geddes, in his Introductory Address, thinks that "law matters are susceptible of versification", this very naturally introduces a compliment to Mr. John Anstey, the author of the *Pleader's Guide*. We can, however, sooner pardon this writer's liberality of "tediousness", than the flippant mention of Mr. Wilberforce, in p. 269, which we would recommend him to revise. The liberties he has taken with Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas arise from political prejudices; but here is a want of personal candour and respect, very inconsistent with Mr. Good's talents and impartiality.

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Still, however, we are detained from Dr. G.'s great work, by a variety of subordinate employments and matters; among which, the biographer's introduction to him is a very prominent article; and, as it exhibits a portrait acknowledged by all the Doctor's friends, we shall extract it.

"It was about this period, the year 1793, I first became acquainted with Dr. Geddes. I met him accidentally at the house of Miss Hamilton, who has lately acquired a just reputation for her excellent *Lectures on Education*: and I freely confess that at the first interview I was by no means pleased with him. I beheld a man of about five feet five inches high, in a black dress put on with uncommon negligence, and apparently never fitted to his form: his figure was lank, his face meagre, his hair black, long and loose, without having been sufficiently submitted to the operations of the toilet—and his eyes, though quick and vivid, sparkling at that time rather with irritability than benevolence. He was disputing with one of the company when I entered, and the rapidity with which at this moment he left his chair, and rushed, with an elevated tone of voice and uncourtly dogmatism of manner, towards his opponent, instantaneously persuaded me that the subject upon which the debate turned was of the utmost moment. I listened with all the attention I could command; and in a few minutes learned, to my astonishment, that it related to nothing more than the distance of his own house in the New Road, Paddington, from the place of our meeting, which was in Guildford-street. The debate being at length concluded, or rather worn out, the doctor took possession of the next chair to that in which I was seated, and united with myself and a friend who sat on my other side in discoursing upon the politics of the day. On this topic we proceeded smoothly and accordantly for some time; till at length disagreeing with us upon some points as trivial as the former, he again rose abruptly from his seat, traversed the room in every direction, with as indeterminate a parallax as that of a comet, loudly and with increase of voice maintaining his position at every step he took. Not wishing to prolong the dispute, we yielded to him without further interruption; and in the course of a few minutes after he had closed his harangue, he again approached us, retook possession of his chair, and was all playfulness, good humour, and genuine wit.

"Upon his retirement I inquired of our amiable hostess whether this were a specimen of his common disposition, or whether any thing had particularly occurred to excite his irascibility. From her I learned that, with one of the best and most benevolent hearts in the world, he was naturally very irritable; but that his irritability was at the present period exacerbated by a slight degree of fever which had for some time affected his spirits, and which had probably been produced by a considerable degree of very unmerited ill usage and disappointment. I instantly regarded him in a different light: I sought his friendship, and I obtained it; and it was not long before I myself witnessed in his actions a series of benevolent and charitable exertions, often beyond what prudence and a regard to his own limited income would have dictated, that stamped a higher esteem for him upon my heart than

than all the general information and profound learning he was universally known to possess, and which gave him more promptitude upon every subject that happened to be started than I ever beheld in any other person. I saw him irritable, but it was the harmless corruscation of a summer evening's Aurora—it no sooner appeared than it was spent, and no mischief ensued. And when I reflected that it was this very irritability of nerve that excited him to a thousand acts of kindness, and prompted him to debar himself of a thousand little gratifications that he might relieve the distressed and comfort the sorrowful, I could scarcely lament that he possessed it; or, at least, I could not avoid contending that it carried a very ample apology along with it. Dr. Geddes himself was by no means insensible to this peculiar characteristic of his nature: he has frequently lamented it to me in private, and I have often beheld him endeavouring to stifle it in public, either by abruptly quitting the room, or introducing another subject. On one occasion I remember particularly his doing both. He was dining with me in company with the late Dr. Henry Hunter, of physiognomonic memory, the celebrated Abbé Delille, and several other literary friends. Unfortunately one of the subjects advanced was physiognomy itself. Geddes had read Lavater with much attention, and expressed himself extremely dissatisfied with the confusion and want of system that seemed to prevail in his writings; and which, in his opinion, precluded all possibility of applying his doctrines with precision. Hunter, the friend and translator of Lavater, immediately accepted the gauntlet, and became his champion: the combat grew warm on both sides; the good humour of Dr. Geddes was soon lost; and, in proportion as he became violent, the company at large gave evident tokens of espousing the cause of his antagonist. He perceived his error; and, at the moment when I most trembled for the consequences, he rose suddenly from table, joined my two children who were playing in the same room before the fire, and abruptly entered into their amusements. A debate of some other kind however shortly afterwards occurred, when, once more sensible of an undue degree of warmth in his language, he suddenly retired without daring to trust himself any longer in the contest. No man, I fully believe, was more sensible of his prevailing defect; and no man ever took more pains to remedy it: but it was inherent in his constitution, and he often laboured to no purpose. “I am not ill-natured,” says he of himself, and with strict justice, in his Letter to the Bishop of Centuria—“those who know me know the contrary. Animated and irascible I am, but I am neither malevolent nor resentful. I may safely say that “the sun has never set upon my wrath.” P. 300.

This character, which may be safely left to the consideration of our readers, is followed by his ludicrous opinions on physiognomy; his taking a house in Marybone, and fitting up his shelves with his own hand; his garden, and green-house; in all which employments, his biographer has not been able to conceal the fickleness and childishness of his mind. We are also favoured with extracts from his “*Secular Odes on the French*”

French Revolution", one stanza of which will be sufficient to show, that his judgment was at least equal to that of any of his contemporaries of the same party !

" Think ye that Frenchmen e'er again  
Will stoop to wear the galling chain ;  
No : sooner shall the sun withhold  
From earth his streams of lucid gold."

His translation of Gresset's *Ver Vert*\*, occupies more room than it deserves ; but we arrive at length to his *Translation of the Bible*, the first volume of which was published in 1792. Mr. Good enters into a critical examination of certain parts of this volume, sometimes approving, and sometimes censuring it, always, however, evincing a copious share of Hebrew literature, and in many instances more taste and moderation than the translator. It is almost unnecessary for us to enter our protest against his *general opinion* of the work, or to assign reasons, otherwise than by referring to our former labours, why we cannot think with Mr. Good, that in this work, " the noblest powers of an enlightened mind, are applied to the noblest purposes". In our opinion, very considerable powers of a variable and ill-regulated mind were employed for the most pernicious purposes ; and Mr. Good is welcome, if he pleases, to rank this among those " repeated clamours of ignorance, bigotry, and superstition", such as those which " sunk heavily upon his heart, and highly *exacerbated* his irritable system". He was most hurt, it appears, at the opposition given by the members of his own church, who, besides many discouraging symptoms of hostility, at length sent forth a Pastoral Letter against his Translation ; to this he answered, in an " Address to the Public", and was in consequence " suspended from the exercise of orders in the London district" ; which, however, he had long voluntarily relinquished.

*Exacerbated* as his irritability was by this controversy, he took several opportunities to vent his humour on temporary objects, and on persons with whom he had no connection. This produced, among others, a metrical translation of Dr. Coulthurst's Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, and a burlesque Poem on the dispute between the Bishop of Bangor and Mr. Grindley ; an anonymous Fast-Day Sermon and New-Year's Gift, &c. We are interrupted also by a long account of his " Modest Apology for the Roman Catholics

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\* Mr. Good very candidly rates Dr. Geddes's poetical effusions at their proper value, which is by no means great. He had a knack at rhiming, but it is impossible to misname it a genius for poetry. *Rev.*  
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of Great Britain", published anonymously; as "he was well aware that the introduction of his own name would not, at this period, assist its circulation". We come at length, however, to the termination of his labours. After a painful and lingering illness, he died February 26, 1802, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. At this crisis, Mr. Good takes considerable pains to repel an insinuation, that "on his death-bed he recanted many of his opinions, and that such recantation was studiously concealed". It evidently appears that he recanted nothing; and that, when pressed on the subject, he evaded questions in the ambiguous manner of which we have already given a specimen; ex. gr. his confessor, a M. St. Martin, said, "you fully believe in the Scripture?" He roused himself from his sleep, and said, "certainly."—"In the doctrine of the Trinity?"—"Certainly, but *not in the manner you mean.*"—"In the mediation of Jesus Christ?"—"No, no, no—not as you mean: in Jesus Christ *as our Saviour*—but not in the *atonement.*"

We have no pleasure, however, in pursuing this subject; he is now beyond the reach of all human praise or blame: and we should not have been so minute in detailing his history and character from the work before us, if we did not perceive a disposition to enroll him among the good, and wise, and learned men, who have been accounted the benefactors of the human race, and the ornaments of the religious world. This, Mr. Good seems to consider as a duty; and we will allow that he has performed it with ability, but not with success. He has brought together a large portion of materials, which are illustrated by learning, and by learned references; and he is, upon the whole, impartial, for which we are indebted to him. His portrait of Dr. Geddes is correct; but he has not been able to make it pleasing; and whoever consults his personal history in this work, will certainly be much less in love with him than his affectionate biographer. What, indeed, was his character, divested of the ornaments of biographical panegyric? but that of a man misled by the love of singularity into the mazes of contradiction and infidelity; determined to attack opinions, not because they were erroneous, but because they were established; one who originally formed the simple plan of translating a book, which he conceived of the highest utility; and yet afterwards, and in his maturer years, endeavoured to destroy all that could make it useful or important. We hear much of his irritability, and indeed, without the authority of his biographer, he has left abundant proofs under his own hand of this weakness; but this surely will not be thought very characteristic either of the Christian or the philosopher; while the feebleness of his claims to either epithet is yet more conspicuous in the trifling



trifling and insignificant nature of those things which excited his passions. His literary acquirements were, in some branches, considerable; but in the employment of his talents there was frequently something undignified and trifling, that showed a mind vexed with restlessness, rather than seriously employed for the public good. While he was engaged in so important a work as the translation of the Bible, he was perpetually stooping to pick up any little dirty anecdote of the day, as the subject for a pamphlet or a poem; and while he was suffering by the neglect or censure of those whose religious opinions he had shocked and insulted, he was seeking comfort in ridiculing the characters, of men who had never offended him by any species of provocation. For the many impieties, as we account them, in his last publication, his biographer, at the close of the work, attempts an apology; but of what kind? He asks,

“How seldom we have seen a man systematically educated in the characteristic tenets of *any* established community, and especially of the Church of Rome, who, when he has once begun to feel his independence, and has determined to shake off his fetters, and to think for himself, has not flown much further from the goal at which he started?”

And he refers us to the history of Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot. To such a vindication Dr. Geddes is heartily welcome. Mr. Good may not have intended it, but he has certainly placed him in the class to which he belongs, and ought not to have spoiled the effect of his apology by dubbing him, in the very next page, “a sincere Christian”. We may also add, upon strong grounds of probability, that had he lived to translate the New Testament, he would have flown yet “further from the goal”, and far surpassed (because he was more open and undisguised) the illustrious characters with whom he is assimilated in the race of *independence*.

We have only to add, that a list is prefixed to this work of Dr. Geddes's publications, amounting to thirty-five; of which, there is not one that will probably ever be reprinted. We learn also that he left a considerable part of a Translation of the Psalms, which is about to be published.



ART. VI. *A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By Mr. Davy.* 8vo. 91 pp. 3s. Cadell and Davies. 1802.

THIS Syllabus is divided into three Parts, the titles of which, together with those of their Divisions, are as follows:

Part I. The Chemistry of ponderable Substances. Division I. Of the Chemical Powers, and the Modes of Application. Div. II. Of undecomposed Substances, or simple Principles. Div. III. Of Bodies composed of Two simple Substances. Div. IV. Of Bodies composed of more than Two simple Substances. Div. V. Of Substances composed of different compound Bodies, or of compound Bodies and simple Bodies. Div. VI. Of the general Phænomena of chemical Action.

Part II. The Chemistry of imponderable Substances. Div. I. Of Heat or Caloric. Div. II. Of Light. Div. III. Of the electrical Influence. Div. IV. Of Galvanism.

Part III. The Chemistry of the Arts. Div. I. Of Agriculture. Div. II. Of Tanning. Div. III. Of Bleaching. Div. IV. Of Dyeing. Div. V. Of Metallurgy. Div. VI. Of the Manufactory of Glass and Porcelain. Div. VII. Of the Preparation of Food and Drink. Div. VIII. Of the Management of Heat and Light artificially produced.

Each of those Divisions is again subdivided into sections, articles, &c. Of such a publication as the present, the order or disposition of the materials, and their number, are almost the only particulars which can demand examination. With respect to the former, this author undoubtedly deserves our approbation. He begins with the simplest facts, and gradually proceeds to those of a more complex nature. The chemistry of ponderable substances has been justly separated from the chemistry of imponderable agents; and he has bestowed proper attention on the ultimate object, or the useful part of the science; namely, its application to the arts, and to the necessities of human life and œconomy.

With respect to the number and quality of the articles or materials, we may also confidently assert, that the work we are at present examining must be considered as a very ample Syllabus, or assistant to those who attend the lectures; for they will find in it a full statement of such particulars as are most likely to be forgotten; such as the names of ingredients in  
chemical

chemical compounds, and the quantities, weights, or measures, of those ingredients, and of the results of sundry operations.

It only remains for us to add a few specimens of this author's style, which we shall do, by selecting one from each of the three Parts of the work.

"Hydrogene appears to be capable of combining with only three simple bodies besides oxygen; nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus. For the hydrocarbonates, which were formerly supposed to consist wholly of hydrogen and carbone, contain, as it would seem from some late experiments, a portion of oxygen. Its compounds are not possessed of many analogous properties; one of them is an alkali, and another an acid.

"1. Compound of hydrogen and nitrogen. *Ammoniac*, or volatile alkali, is obtained by the action of lime upon muriate of ammoniac; likewise it is formed when nascent hydrogen is exposed to nitrogen gas at a low temperature. It is a permanent gas at common temperatures, weighing in the cubic inch about 0.18 parts of a grain. Its smell is highly pungent; and its taste burning and acrid. It renders green, vegetable blues. It extinguishes flame. It produces white fumes when brought in contact with the volatile acids. It is extremely soluble in water, 75 grains of water being capable of absorbing 25 grains of gas, forming with it a fluid of specific gravity 0.908. Ammoniac is decomposed into its constituent parts by the action of electricity, or of a high degree of heat. It is compounded of one part hydrogen and five parts nitrogen." P. 19.

#### *"Of the Effects of Heat.*

"1. Heat was considered as the general power of expansion in Part 1. Its particular agencies, and the laws by which it is governed, are worthy of a minute examination.

"2. The effects of those actions of heat upon living organs, by which the peculiar sensations of heat and cold are produced, are well known. They are relative, and influenced by the state of the organ.

"3. Bodies increase in volume when heat is added to them, and diminish in volume when it is subtracted from them. The exceptions to this law are very few. Different bodies, and even the same bodies, when differently heated, expand in different ratios, by the additions of equal quantities of heat. In general, gases are more expansible by heat than fluids, and fluids than solids.

"4. The more powerful agencies of heat upon bodies, are often connected with changes in their forms of aggregation. Solids by a certain increase of heat are converted into fluids, and fluids into gases. Also by a subtraction of heat, gases become fluids, and fluids solids.

"5. It was formerly supposed, that the absolute weights of bodies were diminished by heat; but some delicate experiments lately made, have proved that this opinion is erroneous.

"6. Heat is possessed of most extensive powers in producing chemical combinations, and decompositions. For as it expands different bodies in different ratios, so it likewise diminishes in different ratios the attractions of their particles for each other." P. 49.

*" Of Glass-making.*

" 1. Glass is formed by the fusion of potash, or soda, with sand, chiefly containing siliceous earth. It is made of different degrees of density, by means of oxide of lead; and it is rendered transparent and colourless by certain substances containing oxygene.

" 2. The best kind of flint-glass is composed of about 120 parts of white siliceous sand, 40 parts of pearl-ash, 35 of red lead, 13 of nitre, and 25 of black oxide of manganese.

" 3. Glass is coloured blue by the oxide of cobalt; red by the oxide of gold; green by the oxide of copper, and yellow by the oxide of antimony and lead." P. 87.

ART. VII. *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean: in which the Coast of Asia, from the Lat. of 35° North, to the Lat. of 52° North, the Island of Insu, commonly known under the Name of the Land of Jesso, the North, South, and East Coasts of Japan, the Lieuchieux and the adjacent Isles, as well as the Coast of Corea, have been examined and surveyed. Performed in his Majesty's Sloop Providence, and her Tender, in the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798. By William Robert Broughton. 4to. 11. 5s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.*

GEOGRAPHERS have often lamented, that the more northern parts of the Pacific Ocean have not been sufficiently surveyed; which probably would not have been the case, if Captain Cook had not unfortunately lost his life, or if Captain King, his successor, had not been prevented by the season from prosecuting such an attempt. To these great navigators, La Perouse succeeded; and Mr. Broughton seems to apprehend, that the more fastidious reader may suppose the present publication to be preoccupied by the discoveries of the gallant Frenchman. This is, however, far from being the case. The discoveries and surveys of the two navigators are separate and distinct; they did not follow the same track; and whatever merit La Perouse may claim from the survey of the great island of Sagareen, our countryman is entitled to similar and equal praise for his examination of Chica, and of Jesso, or Insu. The insularity of Sagareen was ascertained by La Perouse, by his sailing through the straits which bear his name; and in like manner was that of Insu determined, by the sailing of the Providence through the Straits of Sangaar. The western coast of Insu was not at all investigated by La Perouse; and, in their progress

progress to  $52^{\circ}$  north latitude, the crew of the Providence penetrated many miles the furthest. However the different claims of both navigators may be asserted, it is certain, that the survey of the north, south, and east coasts of Japan, the Lieuchieux, the islands of Madjicocemah, with the examination of the coast of the Corea, belong exclusively to our countryman. When the very stormy and tempestuous coast of Japan is taken into consideration, it seems almost incredible, that so accurate a survey should have been made in so small a vessel; for Captain Broughton had the misfortune to lose his ship, and prosecuted the remainder of his undertaking in the Tender.

Whoever shall take up this book for mere amusement will be disappointed; it consists chiefly of nautical remarks, made by a seaman, and communicated in the most unadorned language. But we consider the book as of the very highest interest and importance to navigators, and to such we principally recommend it.

The following was the progress of the voyage. From England the Providence sailed to the Canary Islands, to Rio Janeiro, to Port Jackson, Otaheite, the Sandwich Islands, and Nootka Sound. From this latter place they steered immediately for Japan and Insu. This latter place was very imperfectly known to Europeans before this voyage, and that of La Perouse. The people are thus described.

"Sept. 16. At sunrise the boats were sent in search of water, which was found opposite our situation; and the Japanese who attended signified it was very good. Several of the natives accompanied us; but the jealousy of this man would not let them approach within a certain distance. They spread mats on the beach, while we were filling water; and entered into conversation with us, smoking small pipes of tobacco at the same time. Their enquiries seemed to allude to our departure, and to shew their anxiety for our going away. On our proceeding towards the village, they strongly objected; and to avoid any difference, we gave up the point.

"We rowed along the beach to the westward about two miles; the country gradually rose in sloping hills, covered with verdure, and interspersed with wood. We came to a fine stream of water near some houses: on our landing, the natives, with great humility, brought us mats to sit upon, and fortunately there was no Japanese present to interrupt their civility. This part of the coast being more convenient for taking in water and wood, I determined to move the ship towards it; and, after observing the sun's meridional altitude, we returned on board. During my absence, several Japanese had arrived at the village, with horses carrying merchandize; in the afternoon they came on board, with some degree of ceremony, to pay us a visit. They were clothed in dark-coloured cottons; with silk sashes round their waists; and each of them wore two sabres, richly ornamented with gold and silver, whose scabbards were highly japanned: their sandals

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were

were of straw and wood matted. They also carried their pipes and fans with them. They were very particular in enquiring what nation we belonged to, and what our intentions were in coming among them; and as they seemed to comprehend our answers, they immediately noted them, having, like the Chinese, Indian ink for that purpose. After smoking out their pipes, and taking some refreshment, they returned on shore. In the evening, a junk anchored near us: she was laden with sea-weed (*Jucus saccharinus*), and sailed the same night.

" 17th. This morning we hauled the seine with indifferent success, and were also employed in wooding and watering. I visited the opening we had perceived coming in, which proved to be a small harbour, having within it 3 fathoms, and the entrance to it was between some rocks above water. It is a very convenient port for small vessels, and surrounded with houses: one of a larger kind was inhabited by some Japanese, with a garden producing French beans and turnip radishes. On our return, we landed at the large village, and met our Japanese acquaintance, who appeared very uneasy in seeing us so near their habitations, and strongly pressed us to return to the ship: we however walked to the watering place, where we embarked to their great satisfaction.

" 18th. In the morning we moored the ship nearer the watering place, and for the first time saw some women. They were fishing with the men, and assisting them in rowing. Their hair was cut very short, close round their heads; their lips were punctured with a blue colour, and their clothing seemed in every respect similar to the mens'.

" 19th. Through the whole day we were employed in wooding and watering.

" 20th. In the morning we proceeded to examine the north-west side of the bay. After rowing three miles, we came to a small village situated at the mouth of a rivulet; this, for some distance, we traced along the beach. It appeared to flow from the north; and we imagined its source to be at a considerable distance, from the depth of the water, and the rapidity of the stream. The country through which it meandered presented a very beautiful autumnal prospect; the hills were clothed with verdure, which was varied with clumps of trees, disposed in the manner of an English park, and appearing as if arranged by the hand of art. The inhabitants of this small village received us with great civility, but in no part did we see any cultivation,

" We returned on board in the afternoon, against a strong wind from the S. E. quarter; occasioning a large swell, and increasing in the night.

" 21st. The same wind and weather continued, and the surf on the beach was so high we could not get off either wood or water.

" 22d. The surf on the beach remained so high, that our parties could not land till Saturday; when the winds, both from sea and land, became moderate, and enabled us to complete our taking in wood and water. The natives constantly attended our people on shore, barring grapes for buttons; and sometimes we were able to persuade the fishermen,

fishermen, as they passed by the ship, to sell us some fish; but this we could but seldom obtain.

" 25th. The master was sent to examine the shore between the ship and the apparent island. In the morning we were visited by a new party of Japanese, superior to the others in dress, and equally so in behaviour. We derived not only pleasure, but information also, from their society. They shewed us a chart of the world, which appeared to have been constructed in Russia; and having a book with them, in which were drawn the arms of different countries, they immediately pointed out those of Great Britain, to which country they supposed us to belong. They had also a Russian alphabet; and, by what I could understand, one of them had been at Petersburg. We had on board a seaman of that country, who conversed with them in his native language. They permitted me to copy a large chart of the islands to the north of Japan, and promised me to bring one of their own doing the next day. After mutual civilities, they went on shore. The master returned in the evening, having found a very good harbour in the N. E. corner of the bay, formed by the apparent island, which he discovered to be a peninsula.

" 26th. Fine weather enabled us to get every thing from the shore, and we prepared for going to sea. Our Japanese friends joined our party at dinner, and presented me with a chart of their own doing; in return I gave them Captain Cook's general chart of the world, which gratified them extremely. They were curious in making remarks on whatever they saw; and what they could not comprehend, they immediately represented in India ink drawings. They seemed highly pleased to hear that we intended to depart shortly." P. 96.

They next visited the Kurile Islands, of which Mareekau was the boundary of this, as well as of La Perouse's voyage. Ranging the eastern coast of Japan, and passing to the Lieuchieux Islands, they proceeded to Macao, thus completing the first part of the expedition. Their second expedition was to the north through the Straits of Sangaar, returning by the coast of the Corea, and the Yellow Sea. Unfortunately, their ship was wrecked on a coral reef off the island of Typinsan; the description of whose natives, their manners, country, and habitations, is very interesting. This misfortune occasioned their return to China; where, having disposed of his supernumeraries, Captain Broughton proceeded to survey the coasts of Tartary and Corea. The description of the island of Lieuchieux, called by the natives Loochoo, is among the most entertaining parts of the volume; nor is that of Matzmai at all less so. We shall give one extract more, representing the island of Tzima, between Japan and the coast of Corea.

" It continued raining without intermission till day-light, when we had fair and pleasant weather, with the wind from the N. W. quarter. The



The sea was open to us from the south to S. 23° E.; and in the angle we saw very distinctly the island of Tzima, at ten leagues distance.

“ Early in the morning we were surrounded by boats full of men, women, and children, whose curiosity had brought them off to see the strange vessel. They were universally clothed in linen garments made into loose jackets and trowsers, quilted or doubled; and some of them wore large loose gowns. The women had a short petticoat over their trowsers; and both sexes, linen boots, with sandals made of rice straw. The men wore their hair in a knot tied up to the crown, and the women had theirs twisted and plaited round their heads.

“ The features and complexions of these people resembled the Chinese, particularly their small eyes; and in general all our visitors were extremely ordinary in their persons: but it is to be remembered there were no young women in the party; the females being composed entirely of old women and children.

“ In the morning we went on shore in search of water, landing at the village for that purpose; and from thence one of the inhabitants conducted us to a fine run of water, most conveniently situated for our purpose. We were in want both of wood and water; but of the former article the country seemed very deficient. After taking some altitudes for the watch, and observing the distances for the longitude, we took a walk, attended by a numerous party of the villagers. The harbour, we perceived, extended some distance to the westward of the rocks we had noticed in coming in, and also to the N. E. and S. W. of them, terminating in small bays that afforded shelter from all winds. Many villages were scattered round the harbour; and in the N. W. part we observed a large town, encircled with stone walls, and battlements upon them. Several junks were *laying* in a basin near it, protected by a pier. Another mole or basin appeared to the S. W. of the other, near some white houses of a superior construction, enclosed by a thick wood.

“ The villages seemed to abound with people, and the harbour was full of boats sailing about on their different avocations. They were similar in figure, though inferior in workmanship, to the Chinese boats; and like them made use of skulls and matted sails.

“ As we came near another village they stopped, and begged we would not proceed any farther; and we complied with their request. On our return we remarked several graves, which the natives had pointed out and explained to us: they were placed in an east and west direction, and the ground elevated over them. Trees were planted in a semi-circular form round most of them, and universally distinguished by some stone work.

“ We got on board to dinner; and in the afternoon we were visited by some superior people, who came from up the harbour. They were dressed in large loose gowns, and were paid great deference to by the common people. They had on large black hats, with high crowns, manufactured with a strong gauze not unlike horse hair, very stiff and strong. They tied them under the chin; and these hats, serving as umbrellas, were three feet in diameter.

“ Each person carried a fan, with a small fillagree box attached to it, containing perfume; and a knife handsomely mounted was fastened round

round their waist. A boy attended each of them, who had charge of their tobacco pipes; and whose occupation was to keep their dresses smooth. Most of them wore their beards long.

" Their inquiries seemed to tend to a knowledge of what brought us to their country; but I fear our replies gave them very little satisfaction, as we could so little comprehend each other. They were seemingly pleased with their reception, and soon after took leave of us.

" We went on shore to ascend the high land near us to the south, and from thence to take some bearings. Our view from the top was very extensive; and we saw distinctly over every part of the harbour. Our angles were however useless, the needle being so strongly affected as to point east instead of north, owing to some magnetic power in the mountain, which would not admit the needle pointing true in any situation. This hill was high and rocky; but the sides produced coarse grass, on which cattle were feeding; and in the lower parts, some paddy fields.

" On our return on board in the evening we found the vessel crowded with visitors, nor could we get rid of them till dark, and even with great difficulty, using almost violence to induce them to go into their boats. At last they went on shore.

" Soon after dark we were surprized seeing these boats coming off from the shore, full of men, and very desirous to come on board. I did not chuse to permit them, and they came to an anchor along-side. As we were unacquainted with their intentions, their conduct appeared to us suspicious; and we prepared for the worst, having every body stationed at their quarters. In a short time a boat came to them from the shore with lights, which being distributed amongst the others, after some consultation, they took up their anchors and rowed on shore to the village.

" Fresh breezes and very pleasant weather from the N. W. quarter: the nights were cool and the days warm, having a clear sun. We had no boats off till after breakfast, when two came full of visitors, dressed in a superior style to any we had yet seen. In each were some soldiers carrying small spears, that were as staffs to their colours, which were a blue satin field, with their arms in yellow characters. The hats of the soldiers were decorated with peacock's feathers. They made me a present of salt fish, rice, and sea-weed (*fucus sacharinus*).

" After many inquiries respecting us, we plainly saw they were extremely anxious for our departure, which I explained to them was impossible, as we were much in want of wood, water, and refreshments. They immediately offered to send us any quantity of the former; but I could not persuade them to send any of the cattle we pointed out to them, grazing on the shore. As money appeared of no value, and we had no other means to induce them, we were under the necessity of bearing with the disappointment, of seeing daily what we could not procure.

" These great men were dressed in the same form as the others we had before seen, but their garments were much finer; and the outer one was of a light blue gauze or tiffany.

" Under their chins, as if tying their large black hats, they had a string of large beads, either agate, amber, or black wood, which

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was suspended in a bow over their right ears. Some of their hats were tipped with silver round the crown.

“The attendants and those in office paid these men the most submissive respect, always speaking and answering the questions put to them in a stooping posture, looking upon the deck.” P. 329.

This is most undoubtedly a valuable work; but more pains should have been taken about its accuracy. Many errors of the press occur; the proper names are not always spelt alike; the charts will be satisfactory only to navigators; and the single engraving of the man and woman of Volcano Bay is miserably executed.

**ART. VIII.** *Observations on the Disease called the Plague, the Dysentery, the Ophthalmy of Egypt; and on the Means of Prevention. With some Remarks on the Yellow Fever of Cadiz; and the Description and Plan of an Hospital for the Reception of Patients affected with Epidemic and Contagious Diseases. By P. Affalini, M. D. One of the chief Surgeons of the Consular Guard, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by Adam Neale, Surgeon. 12mo. 218 pp. 4s. Mawman. 1804.*

**D**OCTOR ASSALINI was a medical officer in the French army which invaded Egypt, and afterwards penetrated into Syria, under the command of Bonaparte. In the course of these campaigns, that army became afflicted with the plague and other diseases, to which natives as well as strangers are liable in those countries; which were occupied by the French long enough to give this and other intelligent physicians full opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of some other endemic affections, besides the plague. The translator regrets that none of our own countrymen who went out with the expedition to Egypt, have as yet come forward with the information they must have collected on the last-mentioned disease; but this regret will cease now, that Mr. McGregor's Observations\* have been published; which, it would appear, were sent to press nearly at the same time with this translation.

Monf. Affalini is at a loss by what name he should call the plague. But why this squeamishness against a name so long established? From motives of policy, it may be right to conceal the plague from the vulgar (if it be possible to conceal it) under another name, when it breaks out in a fleet or army;

\* V. Supra ART. IV.

but in a treatise addressed to medical men, there need be no difficulty how it should be called. *Fever with buboes, or bubonic fever*, would indeed be preferable, as being more characteristic, if the plague were *always* accompanied with inguinal or axillary tumors; but as these are often absent, that name is exceptionable; and we see no good reason why we should not abide by the old terms, plague, and pestilential fever. This point, however, is altogether of little consequence. A circumstance of much greater moment, is that which relates to the contagious or non-contagious nature of this disorder. This author maintains the latter opinion.

“ Although a great many persons were attacked with *the fever with buboes*, after having communication with the sick, there was a still greater number on whom this intercourse produced no such effect; and, on the other hand, many, in spite of the most complete shutting up, fell under its influence. The Egyptians, Syrians, and Turks, who communicated without any precaution with the sick, and shared the effects of those who died, did not contract the disease. The neglect with which the regulations of lazarettoes, and the laws of quarantine on the roads from Alexandria and Damietta to Cairo were observed, did not occasion the disease to spread itself to the latter city. Into the hospital of Ibrahim Bey, three patients were received, who died two days after of the disease; yet of sixty who were then in that hospital, not one caught the contagion. The physicians of the country, and Citizens Desgenettes and Larray braved the contagion throughout; the first inoculated himself in the arms and groins, yet none of them were attacked with the disease. The author himself received on his hands the pus of buboes which he was laying open; he slept in sheets washed by a woman who died the next day of the disease: a sick woman reposed herself on his bed, and died in like manner on the day after; yet he had no attack of the malady.” (Thouret’s and Hallé’s subjoined Report.)

Whatever doubts they may raise in some minds, these arguments appear to us by no means convincing. It is not denied, at the outset, that of those who had communication with the sick, many were afterwards attacked with the same disorder. If this did not happen in all the instances mentioned, the contrary positive fact is not thereby invalidated; and, though several might fall ill among those who adopted the system of *shutting up* in the completest manner; yet may it be suspected, that they either resorted to that system too late (having previously been in the way of contagion), or that after their seclusion, the contagion gained admission, through some channel or other, in spite of all their precautions. If other proofs were wanting of the utility of shutting up, that alone of the Orphan-Hospital at Moscow (see De Mertens on the Plague, Brit. Crit. xiii. 551) would suffice. In opposition to the statement of Des-

genettes having inoculated himself, and of the author having received the pus of buboes on his hands, with impunity, may be quoted the instance of our countryman Dr. Whyte (see M'Gregor's Medical Sketches), who fell a victim to his scepticism in this particular. Negative facts have but little weight. Every practitioner knows, that many people who never had the small-pox have been inoculated without taking the disorder; yet who would thence infer, that the small-pox is not communicable by contagion? We are ready to allow, that M. Affalini possesses much ingenuity; but he has certainly been blind to a well-established fact, namely, that the disease called the plague is communicable by contact. This being established, the utility of shutting up, and of quarantine, must be obvious; and we think no good whatever can result from the attempt here made to undervalue them, or to represent them as unnecessary. The production of this disorder (the plague) he ascribes to a combination of causes, namely, climate, the state of the weather, and the influences of filth and marshes. He lays down three indications of cure: 1. to diminish plethora, when it exists; 2. to empty the primæ viæ, when they are loaded; and, 3. to excite perspiration. The two first being conditional, the last is the grand and essential part of the treatment. He frequently prescribed a decoction of equal proportions of Peruvian bark and coffee, which went by the name of *bitter coffee*. He also employed coffee without sugar, and mixed with citron juice, as a preservative against the plague. He makes favourable mention of oily frictions, which are generally followed by profuse sweats, to which he thinks their beneficial operation is to be attributed.

After this, the author proceeds to the consideration of the other topics mentioned in the title-page. In particular, he seems to doubt that the yellow fever, which broke out at Cadiz in 1800, was an imported disease, or that it spread by contagion. On the subject of dysentery, he mentions that the physicians of Cairo prescribe, with good effect, the rind of the fruit of the baobab-tree (*Adansonia*) in these cases. Besides small doses, frequently repeated, of the rind in powder, they also employ the substance adhering to the seeds, which has a sourish-sweet agreeable taste. Then follow the author's remarks on the Egyptian Ophthalmia; and, lastly, a description and plan of an hospital for soldiers attacked in Egypt with the plague, with observations.

ART. IX. *The History of the Invasion of Switzerland by the French, and the Destruction of the democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden.* By Henry Zschokke, National Prefect of the Canton of Bazil. Translated from the French of J. B. Briatte, Secretary of Legation to the Helvetic Republic at Paris. With a Preface and Supplement by the Translator. 8vo. 7s. Longman and Rees. 1803.

IT is somewhere remarked by Gibbon, that History would but ill execute her honourable office, did she condescend to plead the cause of tyrants, or vindicate the maxims of persecution. Of all the atrocious proceedings on the part of the French, which provoke the astonishment, and justify the indignation of mankind, the artifices, the perfidy, and cruelty with which they accomplished the destruction of the liberty of Switzerland, seem to exhibit the largest field for historical severity. This is in part exhibited in the publication before us, which presents the reader with a plain and energetic, though concise account, of the invasion of Switzerland generally, but more particularly with the destruction of the republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden. It is the performance of an author very advantageously known by many esteemed works; and who, in 1798, was nominated by the Helvetic Directory, Commissioner of Government, and charged with the grateful office of healing, as far as they could be healed, the ravages of war. It may therefore be considered as authentic in the first instance; to which may be added, that it has been circulated with extreme avidity in Switzerland and Germany; has been translated into French, from which version, which is asserted to be perfectly faithful, the present work has been taken.

A rapid glance is taken, in the first part of the performance, of the history of Switzerland, and the progress and confirmation of the Helvetic Confederacy; from which it appears, that the canton of Schwitz, from first laying the foundations of liberty, had the honour of giving its name to the rest of Helvetia. The religion, the employments, and the manners of this simple people, are also discussed at some length; but we wish more particularly to direct the reader's attention to the professed object of the book, the invasion of the country by the French, which is thus introduced.

“ The inhabitants of the Alps, without troubling themselves with the terrible contest between people and kings, enjoyed in tranquillity the blessings of peace. Free from every foreign yoke, knowing no laws but those which they had given themselves, if they suffered under evils,



evils, it was only to themselves that they could attribute them. We have seen that they were rude and without culture; but custom guided them in the path of justice; and the absence of violent passions preserved them in that calm which the virtues always accompany. They lived in solitude, without renown or envy, and were on that account the happier. The political storms, which murmured at a distance, seemed to stop at the summits of their mountains. States fell in pieces, and disappeared from the map; a general confusion agitated the half of Europe; and they alone, scarcely apprized of the events, little thought that the moment was at hand in which they were to be involved in the vortex: foreign nations were trembling for their fate before they even suspected the approach of danger.

"The French nation, within a few years, had levelled the throne of its kings, terrified the world by the splendor of its triumphs, and defeated the confederacy of united sovereigns. It remained victorious, but insulated in Europe; envired by princes reduced to insignificance, but whose hatred was implacable.

"The magistrates of this great and new republic recognized the danger of their insulated condition. The elements of which this empire was composed, and the form of its government, were too different from those of other countries to hope any solid and durable alliance betwixt them and France.

"Between states, as between individuals, there is no real union, except that which is founded upon similar principles and interests: similarity in power and riches never suffice for its consolidation. France wished to secure the fruit of her victories; she wished a guarantee for her future tranquillity; and to attain these ends she resolved to surround herself with countries whose organization resembled her own. She therefore, with all her power, favoured revolutions among her neighbours, by entrusting the reins of government into the hands of those who for a long time had been unsuccessfully combating the enemies of the rights of man. In this manner were created the Batavian, Ligurian, Cisalpine, and Roman republics.

"Nations are always, with respect to each other, in a state of nature: there exists between them no other law than that of force and general agreement. There will never be any real public law, unless the dream of poets be fulfilled, that of the creation of a supreme tribunal, which shall decide concerning the grievances prevailing between different nations. It is doubtless painful, that justice must give way to the combination of imperious circumstances; but such is the course of events in this world; and the wise man consoles himself if, among the wrecks of subverted order, he can hope to discover the elements of a better hereafter.

"The Helvetic confederacy, incoherent in its parts, and long threatening dissolution, now saw this termination at hand. Different kinds of intestine disturbance; the remonstrances of the governed; the blind haughtiness of the governors; the mutual rivalry between the cantons, all united in the work of destruction. France, seeing with pleasure the dissensions which tore the confederates, did not delay to profit by them. She fomented the discord, fed the hatred and the hopes of parties, excited the cantons against each other, and thus  
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made way for the revolution in Helvetia, which was soon to break out.

“ The cantons of Berne, Zurich, and Basil had already penetrated the secret designs of France, and were almost in open rupture with her, while the Waldstaeten, still in security, followed their ancient routine, without troubling themselves with the alarms of their neighbours. They thought, that by abstaining from interference with the affairs of others, none would interfere with theirs; and that the pacific prudence of their conduct would secure them from every danger. But the first days of December, 1797, brought on the precursive signs of that terrible hurricane which, after having threatened for seven months, was at length totally to overthrow the government under which these people had lived the four past centuries. Zurich, the first canton of the Helvetic league, invited them to a general conference, “ rendered necessary by existing circumstances, and the purpose of which was to concert measures for warding off the evils with which the country was menaced\*.” P. 99.

The intrigues of the French agents, and the agitation of the people of Helvetia, are now detailed with plain and unadorned frankness: of this people, notwithstanding all the artifices exercised upon them, “ the great majority, led by the recollection of the blessings of a hundred years peace, by that of the flourishing condition of their country, and the crimes with which the French Revolution had been stained, detested every kind of political innovation”. But all was vain; the foreign interference of the French first discomposed the union, and they fell successively under the machinations and force of the common enemy. Confusion and discord spread their influence around, and the French were finally triumphant. France, which affected to preach war to thrones, and peace to cottages, led its destructive armies against the humble cabins of peasants and herdsmen. Yet the contest, though short, was, on the part of the democratic cantons, Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden, so noble and so magnanimous, that the struggle must ever be recorded to their immortal honour. The following short extract, which we transcribe with a mixture of grief and anger, will at the same time manifest the noble spirit with which the Swiss were animated, and the treachery to which they fell victims.

“ All the frontiers of the antient canton of Schwitz, except a small part covered by the Mattathal, were now exposed; and it was necessary with fewer than four thousand men to line an extent of near twenty-five leagues, and to make head against much superior French

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\* Circular letter of Zurich to the Cantons, dated 7th December, 1797.”

forces which advanced from all quarters. The last ray of hope of saving the country vanished at this aspect of affairs. "What remains for us now (said the soldiers) but to die the glorious death of our ancestors?"

"The effect of so many misfortunes, however, was to augment the general enthusiasm, and carry it to the highest pitch. The old men and children desired to share the glory of falling with their country. Women and girls employed themselves in dragging the cannon taken at Lucerne from Brunnen, and they conveyed them over rocks by frightful roads as far as Rothenthurm. They were almost all armed, and chiefly with clubs. Many of them had adopted as a mark of distinction a knot of white ribbon round the head. Wherever they met with a coward who sought to withdraw himself by flight from the danger of his country, they stopped him, and forced him to return to the frontier, and take his place in the ranks of the army. Thus the internal police of the country was managed by the weaker sex, while their fathers, their husbands, their sons, their brothers, guarded the summits of the mountains, and faced the foe and death.

"On their parts, immoveable as the rocks on which they stood, they waited courageously for an occasion to devote themselves for their country. They wished to renew upon the green heights of Morgarten the sacred monument of the ancient valour of the Swiss, and to leave to their posterity, if not freedom, at least a memorable example of what a free people can do in its defence\*.

"Aloys Reding, assured of the disposition of his soldiers, turned to them, and thus addressed them:

"Brave comrades, dear fellow citizens, the decisive moment is now at hand! Surrounded with enemies, abandoned by our friends, it remains for us only to know if we can bravely follow the example which our ancestors left us at Morgarten. An almost certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire: no reproaches on our part shall attend him. Let us not mutually deceive ourselves at this solemn hour. I had rather have a hundred men prepared for every event, and upon whom I can rely, than five hundred who would spread confusion by their flight, and by a perfidious retreat would fruitlessly sacrifice the brave men who still resisted. As to myself, I promise not to forsake you, even in the greatest peril. **DEATH AND NO RETREAT!** If you share my resolution, let two men come forth from your ranks, and swear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your word†."

\* The greater part of the inhabitants of Schwitz had an opinion, that in losing the form of government established by their ancestors, they at the same time should lose all liberty, civil and religious, and become the vassals of France.

† The author of this work vouches for the authenticity of this harangue, as well as for that of another which we shall soon repeat. He avers that both are given simply and purely, as they were pronounced on the field of battle, and without the least poetical embellishment."

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"The soldiers, resting on their arms, heard in a kind of religious silence the words of their chief, and some of these hardy warriors were seen melted to tears: when he had ceased, a thousand voices were heard; and "We will share your fate! we will never forsake you!" resounded on all sides. Two men then came from the ranks, and extended their hands to Reding, in sign of fidelity for life and death. This treaty between the chief and his soldiers was sworn in the open air, and in the face of heaven, and bears the stamp of patriarchal manners worthy of the golden age.

"The night between the 1st and 2d of May meantime approached. From distance to distance were perceived fires kindled for signals. The soldiers slept on the ground near their arms. Aloys Reding repaired to the village of Rothenthurm, the scattered cottages of which border the high road from Schwitz to Einsiedlen. He there found the council of war, which, in order to be nearer the army, had removed thither from Arth. Reding took with him the dispositions relative to the formation of a second line of defence, in case it should be necessary to abandon the first.

"This conference, besides its importance from the objects discussed in it, was also remarkable by the presence of the celebrated rector of Einsiedlen, Marianus Herzog, who acted a principal part in it. This man was to the northern part of the canton of Schwitz, what Paul Styger was to the southern. Not less proud, ambitious, intriguing, and crafty, he even surpassed his rival in hypocrisy and fanaticism. There was no excess to which he had not given way, no crime which he had not committed; and yet the multitude, whose affections he had been able to captivate, regarded him as a model of virtue; and whilst he was digging the tomb of his country and the church, he was proclaimed the saviour and martyr of both. Sure of the favour of the people, he employed it to the forwarding of his perfidious designs, and placed himself at the head of the administration of the small town of Einsiedlen. His power increased to such a degree, that he disposed at his pleasure of the troops of this part of the canton; while the officers, to avoid being massacred by their own soldiers, rendered complete fanatics, were obliged to submit to his caprices without the least remonstrance. Not content with this, he wished to extend his influence over the rest of the canton; and for this purpose employed emissaries to spread through it disorder and disorganization. All his practices and cares tended to ruin the authority of the men who still preserved some credit with the people. The council of war was especially the body whose power and influence he laboured to undermine.

"He had caused, on May the 1st, 600 men of Einsiedlen to occupy the important defiles of Mount Ezel, a formidable bulwark of the canton of Schwitz, washed by the lake of Zurich, and he loudly demanded of colonel Reding an officer to be placed at the head of this troop. But none of those in the battalions of Schwitz chose to divide the command with this imperious monk, well assured that the orders they should have to give would not be executed if they were contrary to the capricious notions of Marianus. Reding in consequence told the men of Einsiedlen, that since they had made their warlike preparations

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tions under the direction of their rector, he could send them no other chief. "I have no confidence (he added) in him whom you have taken for your leader; I consider him as an enthusiast from whom no good is to be expected; but I rely upon the courage and fidelity which distinguish the officers and soldiers of Einsiedlen\*."

"This warrior of a new mould arrived at midnight at the house where the council of war was assembled, and no one ventured to refuse him admittance. When the question of forming a second line of defence was agitated, he said, with warmth, that it was useless to deliberate upon this matter, the very idea of which indicated an improper fear. "We shall be conquerors (he added) if every post be as well defended as I mean to defend that of Schindellegi. I swear to you by all the saints, that the soldiers of Einsiedlen and I will fight at this post to the last drop of our blood." Before he retired he renewed this oath to colonel Reding, and promised to give him immediate information of every thing important that might occur.

"On the 2d of May, at ten in the morning, the French, to the number of 2000 men, appeared before the Schindellegi. The chasseurs engaged, and held the enemy in check almost two hours, so as to give time to two battalions of Schwitz to advance with their cannon, and take part in the action. An hour after noon, the fire of the French, which had gradually slackened, ceased entirely.

"The Swiss on this morning fought not like unexperienced herdsmen, but as well and bravely as veterans grown gray in the service. All advanced with ardour, and were impatient to come to the bayonet. Several of them, though wounded, would never quit the field. A soldier, among others, having early received a considerable wound in his leg, and at noon a shot in the body, continued to fight with the same courage, till a third wound in his arm absolutely prevented him from handling his weapon. Then alone he thought it time to retire, and walked eight leagues to his home. Concealed behind rocks and trees as marksmen, there were always two in the same post; and none were heard to lament over their own wounds, or the death of their comrades. Every one envied the lot of him who, on that memorable day, fell in the cause of his country." P. 295.

The name of Aloys Reding will be dear to posterity, nor will the memory of the deeds of his gallant countrymen ever be forgotten. Lamentable indeed it is, that such valour and such prowess should be ineffectual; but these patriots did not yield till they had demonstrated the noblest attachment to their duty, after being also most unworthily led aside by the basest treachery.

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"\* The Waldstacten seemed destined to be the victims of their priests. The people of the canton of Unterwalden, as much blinded as those of Schwitz, had likewise given all their confidence to two capuchins, who during that war took a leading part in their affairs."

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The translation deserves the highest praise; this has all the spirit of an original work; and appears to have been performed by one who partook of the gallant spirit, and sympathized in the calamities which he records. The Supplement is almost too affecting to be read. It describes the cruel proceedings of the French, who it seems were dissatisfied with the moderation of their General, and urged him to find reasons to break his treaty. This, of course, was done; and scenes of murder, devastation, and horror succeeded. Bonaparte, after much insolent language and injurious treatment, fearing again to inflame the desperate valour which proved so fatal to many of his best troops, has condescended finally to treat the democratic cantons with greater indulgence. They are allowed to retain their popular institutions, their general assemblies, their convents, and, what they highly prize, the name of Swiss. The appellation of Helvetians they considered with disdain and disgust. Their gallant leaders were released from the confinement into which they had most unjustly, and most cruelly, been thrown, and were permitted to resume their magisterial functions. If they shall again enjoy their former tranquillity and humble happiness, the blood of their patriots will not, as the translator forcibly remarks, have been shed in vain.

ART. X. *A Reply to Academicus, in a Letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Michell, M. A. Fellow of King's College in Cambridge. By a Friend of the Rev. Dr. Kipling, Dean of Peterborough.* 8vo. 77 pp. Hurst, London; Deighton, Cambridge; Todd, York. 1804.

HAD this masterly tract fallen into our hands before we reviewed the *Remarks*, to which it is a Reply, it would not only have saved us some trouble, but also have prevented us from making to Academicus a concession, which we now find he had no right to claim, and which was in some degree injurious to the well-earned reputation of the Dean of Peterborough. The reason why the author, who subscribes ACADEMICUS JUNIOR, addresses his Letter to the Rev. MR. MICHELL, we think it incumbent on us to lay before our readers in his own words.

After observing that printers and booksellers are accessaries to the circulating of every published libel, and that Mr. Michell, who, we understand, is now, or lately was, one of the Syndics of the Cambridge press, was accessary to the publishing of the *Remarks* by Academicus, he proceeds thus:



“ My friend, the Dean of Peterborough, published in June last a small volume to demonstrate, that the Articles of the Church of England are not Calvinistic. About six months afterwards appeared remarks on the Dean’s pamphlet. The author of those remarks chose not, for wise reasons no doubt, either to prefix his name to what he had written, or to trust any bookseller with it; but to prevent himself from being discovered, consigned to you, Sir, the publication of his work. By avowing, as you do avow, that you are the editor of this pamphlet, you acknowledge yourself to be an accessary; and by concealing the author’s name, you have tacitly taken upon yourself to be responsible for its contents. You are a responsible accessary therefore at least.

“ As the term “ accessary” has every where an unfavourable acceptance, it is necessary that I should mention, before I proceed any farther, why I deem your publication a criminal one. It is criminal in my opinion, Sir, on three accounts. First, because of its mischievous tendency. Secondly, because of the base and dishonest means, to which its author has resorted. Thirdly, because it is libellous. Its direct tendency is to countenance and encourage the factious practices of those numerous methodistic and evangelical preachers, who are now striving with the utmost vehemence, both in their public harangues, and in their private meetings, to render the established clergy contemptible and useless. The dishonourable means, of which its author has made use, are misquotation, misrepresentation, and falsehood. It is libellous, because in one place it is asserted and strenuously maintained, that the Calvinistic doctrine of reprobation, than which a more impious tenet never was broached, is a doctrine of the Church of England; and we have lately been told by a most learned judge from the bench, that *to vilify either the government or the religion of this country, is to libel its constitution.*

“ Thus much being premised, I shall now enter upon an examination of those remarks, which you have published upon my friend’s pamphlet. They relate partly to the Articles, and partly to the Liturgy, of the church established in this country; and as those remarks, which relate to the Articles, have the precedence in your work, I shall commence my examination and reply with discussing and deciding upon them. These seven Articles, the contents of which are alone the object of the present controversy, are the 8th, the 9th, the 10th, the 12th, the 16th, the 17th, and the 31st. These shall be the seven heads or divisions of my examination and reply.”

The examination and reply are conducted through these seven heads with perfect fairness, and with great ability; and the conclusion, that “ the Articles of our Church are not Calvinistical”, is so completely established, that we venture to say, that neither *Mr. Michell* nor *Academicus*, if they be different persons, will ever overturn it. Where all is excellent, it would be difficult, in giving specimens, to make a selection; but we have no selection to make. Having too hastily admitted (vol. xxiii. p. 497) that the remarks of *Academicus* on the

12th and 16th Articles of our Church, "seem to vindicate Calvin from some of the charges brought against him by Dr. Kipling"; and the Reply of Academicus, Jun. having convinced us of our mistake, we feel it a duty to submit what he says on these two Articles to the judgment of our readers.

"Your remarks under this head (the 12th Article) are introduced by the following preface: "on the subject of good works Calvin says expressly, that they are the fruits of grace. In the 12th Article it is expressly said, that good works are the fruits of faith. In this Article, therefore, says the Dean, p. 33, the founders of our church have flatly contradicted Calvin". He does say so; and immediately subjoins an argument to prove, that what he has said is true. The argument is this:—It is evident, he observes, from these words—"omne bonum in nobis opus non nisi gratiam facere", which occur in that section, wherein Calvin expressly affirms good works to be the fruits of grace—it is evident from these words, that by grace Calvin understood there the *invincible agent*, by whom alone, as he thought and asserted, every good work in us is wholly done and performed. But if every good work in us is in no degree our's, but is wholly and solely the workmanship of invincible grace, faith, as the Dean infers, can have no share in the production of them. They are the fruits, not of faith, as is affirmed in this 12th Article, but of invincible grace. This reasoning you have kept out of sight, and have proceeded to make remarks on what you thought fit to bring forward, just as though no such reasoning existed.

"Your first remark is this: "I will take the liberty of suggesting to the Dean, that the Scripture agrees with Calvin in calling good works the fruit of the spirit. (Gal. v. 22.) The fruit of the spirit is love, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance. But if these good works are the fruit of the spirit, they are the fruit of grace. Hence it follows, that our 12th Article cannot flatly contradict Calvin without being equally contradictory to St. Paul". This Sir, does *not* follow. Had it been true, that the Apostle, to this expression, *the fruit of the spirit*, and Calvin to these words, *the fruit of grace*, annexed the very same idea, then indeed your inference would have been just. This, however, is not true. For though by grace Calvin, and by the spirit St. Paul, denominated the same agent, namely, the third person in the Trinity, yet the opinions which they entertained concerning the operations of this divine person were very widely different. By grace Calvin understood an agent who operates *invincibly* on men, and is sole operator in the work of salvation. But such by no means was the Apostle's notion of the influences of the spirit; and this in effect you have yourself acknowledged, by contending for a *co-operating* grace. According to Calvin, good works are the fruit of grace *alone*. But we have your authority for saying, that according to St. Paul good works are the fruit of the spirit *in part* only. This 12th Article of our church therefore may flatly contradict Calvin without in the least contradicting St. Paul. In the two following paragraphs you attempt to demonstrate, both from Scripture and from our 13th Article, that "faith is a fruit of grace". And

And having, as you thought, established this point, you add—"hence it follows, that good works, which are the fruit of faith, are also the fruit of grace". What a sophism! Is this good logic—an apple is the produce of a tree—that tree is the produce of the earth; ergo, an apple is the produce of the earth? Or this—A is the son of B; B is the son of C: therefore C is A's father?

"ARTICLE 16.

"Having transcribed this Article at length, you then tell us, that "from the expression, *we may rise again*, which occurs in it, the Dean has inferred, p. 39, that possibly we may *not* rise again, contrary to Calvin's doctrine of final perseverance, and that the fallacy of this argument is evident from the design of Article". In order for the reader to judge whether the design of this Article does prove my friend's argument to be fallacious or not, I shall repeat the argument, and then produce the design.

"The Dean's argument is this. In the 16th Article are these words, "by the grace of God we *may* rise again". In the Latin edition it is, "*possumus* denuo resurgere". It is affirmed, therefore, in this Article, only that it is *possible* for an elect of God, who has fallen into sin, to rise again. But if it is only possible for him to rise again, it is also possible that he may not rise again, but may fall away finally. Calvin on the contrary maintains, that this is impossible.—This reasoning is wholly founded on the words *may*, and *possumus*, each taken in its literal sense.

"The design of the Article is, you say, to condemn two heresies. First, that after receiving the Holy Ghost, it is impossible to sin. In opposition to which the Article affirms, that we may depart from grace given. The second heresy is, that sin committed after receiving the Holy Ghost is unpardonable. In opposition to which, this Article affirms, that by the grace of God we *may* rise again and repent".

"But does this design prove, that the words *may* and *possumus*, on the literal meaning of which the Dean's argument is wholly founded, are not to be interpreted literally? The word *possumus* you have artfully suppressed.

"Every Calvinist maintains, that an elect *cannot* fall away finally, but *must* rise again and repent. And had the framers of our Articles been, as you contend they were, rigid Calvinists, such must have been their opinion. Though, therefore, these words of the Article—"by the grace of God we *may* rise again", were sufficiently forcible to condemn this heresy—"sin committed after receiving the Holy Ghost is unpardonable"—yet they are not the words which the framers of our Articles, had they been Calvinists, would have used for this purpose. No believer in the Gospel would say a dead man *may* rise from the grave, and live hereafter: the language of a Christian is, "We *must* all rise from the grave, and live again". In like manner those divines by whom our Articles were composed, had they been Calvinists, would have written thus—"by the grace of God we *must* rise again, and repent (amend our lives)". Those words would both have expressed what they really thought, which these words—"we *may* rise again", did not express (if they were Calvinists); and would also have much more forcibly condemned the above-mentioned heresy. I conclude, therefore,

therefore, from the words and from the designs of this Article, that those divines were Anti-Calvinists, and that this is an Anti-Calvinistic Article."

That such of our readers as are little conversant with Calvinistic theology, may perceive the full force of the reasoning on which this conclusion rests, it may be proper to inform them, that, according to Calvin, the grace of God is given to the *elect alone*, and that therefore none but the elect can either *fall from grace*, or *by grace rise again*. "Hoc si recipitur, extra controversiam erit, non suppetere ad bona opera liberum arbitrium homini, nisi gratia adjuvetur, et gratia quidem speciali, cuæ ELECTI SOLI per regenerationem donentur. Nam phreneticos nihil moror, qui gratiam pariter et promiscue expositam esse garriunt\*." Such is the doctrine of the father of the sect, and like unto it is that of his legitimate children. "ALL those whom God hath predestinated unto life, and THOSE ONLY, he is pleased, in his appointed and accepted time, effectually to call by his word and *spirit*, out of that state of sin and death in which they are by nature, to grace and salvation by Jesus Christ†."

We recommend this pamphlet to every student of theology; because we have examined with some care the numerous quotations which it contains from the works of Calvin, and can pronounce them to be, what quotations by mere controversialists very seldom are, made with scrupulous accuracy.

ART. XI. *Nugæ Antiquæ: being a Miscellaneous Collection of Original Papers, in Prose and Verse; written during the Reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, Elizabeth, and King James: by Sir John Harington, Knt. and by others who lived in those Times. Selected from authentic Remains by the late Henry Harington, M. A. and newly arranged, with illustrative Notes, by Thomas Park, F. S. A. Two Volumes. 8vo. 16s. Vernor and Hood. 1804.*

TO Dr. Harington of Bath, in whose family these papers were originally preserved, the public is much indebted for many curious and amusing particulars recorded in them. They were published by his son, the late Rev. Henry Harington,

\* *Instit. Lib. 2, Cap. 2, § 6.*

† Westminster Confession, Chap. 10.

with no great skill of editorship, in the well-known volumes, entitled *Nugæ Antiquæ*. These appear to have been twice published before the present edition, for that which we have before us, of the date of 1779, in three volumes, 12mo. is called, in the title, "a new, corrected, and enlarged edition". One material fault, even in that *corrected* edition, is that no kind of arrangement is given to the contents; not even so much as to place those together that belong to one another\*. Mr. Park, to whom the care of the present edition has been intrusted, a diligent and sagacious antiquary, has with judgment adopted the chronological order, which (after two pieces of higher antiquity) extends from 1546 to 1611. The miscellaneous articles, thus arranged, occupy the first volume: the second contains Sir John Harington's "Briefe View of the State of the Church", or supplement to Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, his discourse that Elias must personally appear, and a sketch of the character of John Lord Harington; with a small collection of Poems, either by Sir John, or contained in the Harington MSS. To give more unity to the work, Sir John Harington (the translator of Ariosto) is made the hero of it. His life, drawn up by the former editor, is improved and illustrated, and the chronological line is closed before his death, which happened in 1612. In consequence of this plan a few papers, relating to the family at a later period, have been rejected, as well as some other extraneous matters. The former however of these might, without impropriety, have been thrown into an Appendix. A few articles are also added, which are distinguished by an asterisk.

The care of the present editor appears to have been considerable; his notes are numerous, yet neither obtrusive nor prolix, but sufficient to illustrate whatever might require illustration. He has also had the advantage of communications and assistance from our best literary antiquaries, Mr. Malone, Mr. Bindley, and Mr. Douce; whose valuable collections are always liberally opened to those whose researches require their aid.

Besides the papers of Sir John Harington, or relating to him, there are, preserved as it seems in the same MSS. several Letters of Mr. afterwards Sir John Cheeke; some of Roger Ascham, with Speeches and other productions by the Queen herself; all of which will now be found exactly in the order of time to which they belong. The "State of the Church",

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\* An apology is however made for this irregularity, in the Preface to vol. ii. ed. 1779; but, as the same causes no longer subsist, it became necessary to remove the fault.



says the editor, "which is curious for its biographical and historical notes, has been amplified and revised, from collation with an original MS. copy in the British Museum, apparently presented by its author to Prince Henry Frederick, anno 1607". As a specimen of this edition, we shall produce a Letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, now first printed. It follows a Journal of the Earl's proceedings in Ireland, from the 28th of August to the 8th of September, 1599, which is also first published in this edition, and serves materially to illustrate some of Sir John Harington's papers. The Queen seems already a good deal displeased with her Lord-Lieutenant, and states her opinions without reserve. Both these are printed from MSS. in the Cottonian Library.

*"The Queen to the Earl of Essex, in answer to his Lettre with his Journall.*

"ELIZABETH R.

"Right trustie and welbeloved cousin and counsellor, we greet you well. By the lettre and the jorvall which we have receaved from you, we see a quicke end made of a slowe proceedinge, for anie thinge which our forces shall undertake in those quarters which you pretended to visite, and therefore doubt not but before this time you have ended the charge of the last two thousand which we yealded for other purposes, and of the three hundred horse onely destined for Ulster services. It remaineth therefore that we return you somewhat of our conceipt, uppon this late accident of your interviewe with the rebels.

"We never doubted but that Tyrone whensoever he sawe anie force approache, ether himselfe or anie of his principall partisans, wold instantley offer a parley, specially with our supreme Gouvernor of that kingdome, having often don it to those who had but subalterne authority, always seeking these cessations with like wordes, like protestations, and uppon such contingents, as we gather these will prove, by your advertisement of his purpose to goe consult with Odonnell. Herein, we must confesse to you that we are doubtfull least the successe wilbe futeable with your owne opinion heretofore, when the same rebels heald like coorse with others that preceeded you. And therefore to come to some aunswere for the present, it appeareth to us by your jorvall, that you and the traitor spake together halfe an howre alone, and without anie bodyes hearinge; wherein, though we that truste you with our kingdome are farre from mistrusting with a traitor; yet, both for comelines, example, and for your owne discharge, we merwaile you wolde cary it no better, especially when you have seemed in all thinges since your arrivall to be so precise to have good testimony for your actions; as, whensoever there was anie thinge to be don to which our commandement tyed you, it seemed sufficient warrant for you if your fellowe counsellors allowed better of other wayes, though your owne reason caryed you to have pursued our directions against their opinions; to whose conduct if we had meant that Irlaunde (after all the calamities in which they have wrapped it) should still have been abandoned, (to whose coorses never any could take more exceptions  
then



then yourselfe,) then was it very superfluous to have sent over such a personage as you are, who had decyphred so well the errors of their proceedings, being still at hand with us and of our secreatest counsell, as it had been one good rule for you amongst others, in mosse things to have varied from their resolutions, especially when you had our opinion and your owne to boote.

“ Furthermore, we cannot but muse that you shoulde recite that circumstance of his beinge sometime unconvered, as if that were much in a rebell, when our person is so represented, or that you can thinke that ever anie parlee (as you call it) was uppon lesse termes of inequality then this, when you came to him and he kept the depth of the brooke between him and you; in which sorte he proceeded not with either of our ministers, for he came over to them. So as never coulde anie man observe greater forme of greatenes then he hath don, nor more to our dishonour, that a traitour must be so farre from submission, as he must have a cessation granted because he may have time to advise whether he shoulde goe further or no with us. And thus much for the forme. For you have dealt so sparingly with us in the substance, by advertising us onely, at first, of the halfe howres conference alone, but not what passed on either side; by letting us also knowe you sent commissioners, without shewing what they had in charge; as we can not tell (but by divination) what to thinke may be the issue of this proceedinge. Onely this we are sure of, (for we see it in effect,) that you have prospered so ill for us by your warfare, as we can not but be very jealous lest you shoulde be as well overtaken by the treatie: —For either they did not ill that had the like meetings before you, or you have don ill to keape them companie in their errors; for no actions can more resemble others, that have been before condemned, then these proceedings of yours at this time with the rebels. For you must consider that as we sent you into Irland, an extraordinary person, with an army exceeding anie that ever was payd there by anie prince for so longe time out of this realme, and that you ever supposed that we were forced to all this by the weake proceedings even in this point of the treaties and pacifications. So, if this parlee shall not produce such a conclusion, as this intollerable charge may receive present and large abatement, then hath the managinge of our forces not onely proved dishonorable and wastefull, but that which followeth is like to prove perilous and contemptible. Consider then what is like to be the end, and what wilbe fitte to builde on. To trust this traytor uppon oath, is to truste a divill uppon his religion. To truste him uppon pledges is a meare illusorye, for what pietye is there among them that can tye them to rule of honestie for it selfe, who are onely bound to their owne sensualities, and respect onely private utilitye. And therefore, whatsoever order you shall take with him of laying aside of armes, banishinge of strangers, recognition of superiority to us, or renouncinge of rule over our rights\*, promising restitution of spoyle, disclaiming from Onealeshippe, or anie other such like conditions, which were tollerable before he was in his overgrown pride, by

his owne successe against our power, which of former times was terrible to him : yet unlesse he yeald to have garrisons planted in his owne countrye to master him, to deliver Oneales sonnes, (whereof the detayning is most dishonorable,) and to come over to us personally here, we shall doubt you doe but peece up a hollowe peace, and so the end prove worse then beginninge. And therefore, as we well approve your owne voluntary profession, (wherein you assure us that you will conclude nothinge till you have advertised us, and heard our pleasure,) so doe we absolutely commande you to continew and performe that resolution. Allowinge well that you heare him what he proffers, draw him as high as you can, and advertise us what conditions you wolde advise us to afforde him, and what he is like to receive : yet not to passe your worde for his pardon, nor make anie absolute contract for his conditions, till you doe particularly advertise us by writinge, and receive our pleasure hereafter for your further warrant and authority in that behalfe. For whatsoever we doe, ought to be well weyed in such a time, when the worlde will suspect that we are glad of anie thinge out of weaknes, or apt to pardon him out of mistrust of our power to take due revenge on him : considering that all which now is yealded to on our parte, succedeth his victories and our disasters. In our lettres of the fourteenth\* of this month to you and that counsell, we have written those things that are fitte for them to aunswere and understande : and therefore we will expect what they can say to all the partes of that lettre, with which our pleasure is that they be fully acquainted, aswell for your discharge an other time, if you vary from their opinions, (when we direct otherwise,) as also because we wolde be glad to receive their answere aswell as yours.

“ Given under our signett, at Nonsuch, the xvijth day of September, 1599, in the xliij yeare of our raigne.

“ To our right trustie and right welbeloved counsen and counsellour, the Earle of Essex, our Lieutenant and Governor General of our realme of Irland.” P. 302.

Among the poetical pieces now added, are some by the Earl of Surrey, not printed with his “ Songs and Sonnets”, of which the most considerable are five Chapters of Ecclesiastes paraphrased in Alexandrine couplets : Ovid’s Epistle from Helen to Paris, translated by Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knt. asserted by a most competent judge (Bishop Percy) to be “ part of the series of poetical MSS. collected by the Haringtons”. There can be no doubt, that the present edition of the *Nugæ*, corrected and improved as it is, will be welcomed by such of the public as have a relish for the remains of literary antiquity ; and will be considered as a satisfactory proof, how much useful illustration and addition may be expected in Walpole’s Royal and Noble Authors, when it shall come from the hands of the same editor.

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\* \* This letter of the 14th Sept. which Moryson terms “ a *sharp one*,” was printed in his *Itinerary*, B. I. Ch. i. Pt. 2.”

ART. XII. *The Opportunity; or, Reasons for an immediate Alliance with St. Domingo.* By the Author of "*the Crisis of the Sugar Colonies.*" 8vo. 156 pp. 3s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

WHOEVER remembers the former publication on the subject of St. Domingo by this author, and compares it with the events which have since happened, must observe several striking circumstances in which those events have confirmed the opinions, and indeed the predictions, hazarded in that work. This undoubtedly gives to the writer, in pursuing the same subject, a strong claim to our attention; a claim which he naturally prefers and enforces on the present occasion. He now considers the important question, "*What line of conduct a British Minister ought to adopt towards the people of St. Domingo*"; and, without much preface, declares his opinion to be, that we ought

"to acknowledge without delay the liberty of the Negroes of St. Domingo, and to enter into federal engagements with them as a sovereign and independent people, and further, not only to grant, but, if necessary, to volunteer a guarantee of their independency against the Republic of France."

That this proposition should startle his readers at first by its apparent boldness, the author seems to have expected; but he maintains,

"that the course proposed, though a decided, is not a rash one; that the measures recommended by him are bold in appearance, not in reality; and that they are essential to any plan of colonial policy, from which future security can be expected or hoped."

A proposition so introduced, by a writer whose former speculations have proved him well acquainted with the subject here treated, deserves a more minute and full examination than the nature of a miscellaneous review will admit. We will, however, give a brief outline of the arguments by which it is supported. After some observations, tending to show, that a new order of things has arisen in the West-Indies, and that our views and measures must be accommodated to this state, he sets before us four different plans of policy that might be adopted; namely, 1st, to interdict all commercial intercourse whatever, between his Majesty's subjects and the inhabitants of St. Domingo; 2nd, to permit such intercourse, but without any conventional basis; 3rd, to enter into some commercial treaty or convention with the negro chiefs, not involving any relations

relations closer than those of general amity and trade; 4th, to adopt the decisive measures which the author recommends. The first of these plans the author briefly shows to be, in all probability, impracticable, or, if practicable, open to such strong objections, that he does not suppose it at all likely to be adopted. He, however, points out here the great advantages of a trade with St. Domingo, and shows that the Jamaica planters themselves were not insensible of them. The inconveniences that would arise from the second plan (of trading without any agreement) are next pointed out; and it is, we think, satisfactorily proved that, to regulate our intercourse with this people, there must be some treaty or convention. This brings the author to the most important consideration and principal object in his work, a comparison between the third and last plans which he has stated. Here all his ability is employed to prove, that a mere treaty of amity and commerce could not produce equal advantages, and would be liable to equal objections with the plan, recommended by him, of a close alliance, accompanied with a guarantee of independence to the negro state. In the first place, he conceives the latter measure would diminish the danger to our own islands, by inducing the negroes of St. Domingo to pay more attention to agriculture than they can do while their liberty is in danger; it will also, he thinks, greatly add to the security of any commercial treaty. He also points out a mischief likely to arise from the circumstance that the St. Domingo negroes, though at peace with us, are at war with Spain; as much British property is, in order to elude the restrictive laws of Spain, covered by Spanish flags and papers. Against such an evil, he deems a close alliance with St. Domingo the best attainable security. Other probable causes of disputes are also stated, which the closest union of interests could alone enable us to prevent or remedy. He also paints strongly the great danger that would menace our own islands should the government of St. Domingo be ever induced to side with a maritime enemy of this country.

But the grand, and (as the author deems) conclusive arguments, are grounded on "the possibility of a conciliation between St. Domingo and France, and the consequences of leaving the Republic on the termination of the present war in possession of her claim to that island". He shows it to be not at all improbable, that the successors of the present despot of France (whoever they may be) should, by reversing his system, either procure the sovereignty of France to be again acknowledged, or at least should form an alliance with the blacks; which last measure, he thinks, would be still more injurious than the former to the interests of Britain. In this part of the present work,

work, he refers to the "*Crisis of the Sugar Colonies*", for "the probable effects of negro liberty in St. Domingo, when associated with the power, and directed by the councils of France". Supposing, however, that the French government should be mad enough to attempt the restoration of slavery in that island, he insists, as he had done in his former work, on the great danger that would thence arise to our colonies, from the vicinity of so large a force as must be employed for that purpose; and he intimates his suspicion (the reasons of which are detailed in a note) that the pretended Louisiana expedition was really intended for St. Domingo, and probably would have failed from thence to attack Jamaica; upon which hypothesis, he shows the conduct of the Consul towards this country to have been perfectly natural, and that our complaint of preparations in the enemy's ports was not so groundless as is generally supposed. He next points out what would necessarily be the conduct of France were she obliged to desist from the supposed new war with her colonists; and shows that such a conduct must induce them to accept of peace with independence, and to engage with her in a perpetual treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. Thus, after a short respite to our colonies, "the irresistible sword of negro freedom would fall into the hands of France". He sums up his arguments, and answers the principal objection to them, in the following manner:

"Take then, Sir, your choice of future prospects. Place yourself by anticipation in the act of negotiating for a new peace, and look forward to whichever of these consequences of the treaty you deem the least to be deprecated. Expect the future policy of the Republic to be of what character you please, just or nefarious, cautious or rash, rational or absurd;—suppose as you please, either that she will, or that she will not attempt to coerce and subjugate by new armies the people of St. Domingo; and if such an attempt is to be made, imagine it either to be, or not to be, successful. In each of these cases, you will be involved in some of those dangerous consequences to which I have adverted, and the fearful extent of which was demonstrated in my former address.

"Of all the considerations then by which my advice may be supported, the most powerful is that which an adversary perhaps might adduce on the opposite side:—*to avoid difficulties in the next pacification with France*, you should not lose a moment in acknowledging the independence, and securing the alliance of St. Domingo.

"What," I seem to hear some timid politician exclaim, "will you obstruct our path to peace by new obstacles! Have we not differences enough already to adjust with France, without reviving her pride, by demanding the abdication of her most important colony?"

"With such Englishmen, if any there be, as are prepared to accept from our haughty enemy unequal and unsafe conditions of peace, I desire



I desire not to reason—they may be disposed, for ought I know, to renounce all our West Indian colonies, rather than protract the present arduous contest: but for my own part, I see no prudent medium, between truckling to our insolent enemy at once, and exacting from him such conditions, as are compatible with our own future security, abroad, as well as at home. I am sure too, that this commercial country is not yet prepared to give up her trans-atlantic possessions, as the price of the amity of the Great Nation; and therefore if peace were worth the sacrifice of honour and security, it would still, in my opinion, be unwise to leave France in possession of a title to St. Domingo; because that title would soon be the means of engaging us, for the preservation of our sugar colonies, in a new and more formidable war. If we must have a West Indian cause of hostilities with the Republic, I would rather it should be such a cause, as would place the arms of the Indigenes, and the interests of the African race, on our side, than one that would range them both under the standard of our enemies.

“ I presume not to say at what exercise of our indubitable rights, the arrogant pride of France may not be offended; but this I will affirm, that the measure in question, will give her no just or specious ground of complaint.

“ To support the revolting members of a hostile state, is an unimpeachable exercise of the rights of war. By our Elizabeth, and by the Great Henry of France, such policy was practised without scruple; and the haughty Philip was obliged to sheath his sword without avenging the affront. But of the numerous precedents that might be adduced, the conduct of France herself in the American war, is at once the most appropriate and recent; and surely the pride of a French government may fairly brook, what Great Britain herself was obliged to digest, little more than twenty years ago.

“ It is, however, wronging the argument to compare these two cases; for France had no pretence of any necessity, arising out of the care of her own security, when she acknowledged, and engaged to defend, the independency of the United States; whereas the preservation of our most valuable colonies, demands from us an alliance with St. Domingo. I might add, that the one measure was a violation of the duties of peace: while the other, if now adopted, will be the act of an open enemy, possessing all the rights of legitimate war.

“ But independently of all precedent, and beyond the range of all ordinary principle, the proposed treaty might be justified, if necessary, upon the very singular nature of the case.

“ France, by her own act, whether intentionally or through the unforeseen effect of her domestic revolutions, is immaterial, has created a new political power in the Antilles; a power dangerous perhaps in itself, but which in her hands would inevitably be destructive, to the security of its colonial neighbours. She has therefore imposed upon us a necessity of treating this new power as independent; and of engaging it, if we can, in such connections, as may exclude her influence or authority over it in future.” P. 103.

Several



Several other very forcible arguments are subjoined, in order to remove the prejudice which the boldness of the author's proposition might create against it. These our limits will not permit us to detail. The author likewise vindicates, with some warmth, the general character of the negroes, and even their humanity. But, against this, the indiscriminate massacres, *in cold blood*, which are said to have been lately committed, afford too dreadful a proof. A very animated appeal against the continuance of the Slave Trade concludes this energetic work; which is certainly distinguished above ordinary political tracts, by force, sagacity, and original thought, and deserves at least the serious attention of those who guide the public counsels.

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ART. XIII. *Views in Egypt from the original Drawings in the Possession of Sir Robert Ainslie, taken during his Embassy to Constantinople, by Luigi Mayer: engraved by and under the Direction of Thomas Milton: with historical Observations, and incidental Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of that Country.* Royal Folio. 102 pp. Letter-Press, and 48 coloured Plates. 6l. 6s. Bowyer, Pall-Mall. 1804.

ART. XIV. *Views in Palestine, from the original Drawings of Luigi Mayer, with an historical and descriptive Account of the Country, and its remarkable Places. Vues en Palestine, &c. the same Title in French.* Royal Folio. 47 pp. and 24 coloured Plates. 3l. 3s. Bowyer. 1804.

ART. XV. *Views in the Ottoman Empire, chiefly in Caramania, a Part of Asia Minor hitherto unexplored; with some curious Selections from the Islands of Rhodes and Cyprus, and the celebrated Cities of Corinth, Carthage, and Tripoli. From the original Drawings in the Possession of Sir Robert Ainslie, taken during his Embassy to Constantinople, by Luigi Mayer: with historical Observations, and incidental Illustrations of the Manners and Customs of the Natives of the Country.* Royal Folio. 37 pp. and 24 coloured Plates. 3l. 3s. Bowyer. 1803.

THOUGH these splendid and beautiful publications more directly present themselves to the eye of the connoisseur than to the judgment of the literary critic, we cannot think it right to pass them altogether in silence. By whom the written  
account

account accompanying the plates was drawn up we are not told; it is, nevertheless, respectably executed, as we shall presently show by an extract; and in the two latter works the whole is also given in French, as well as the descriptions of the plates. Though the Views in Caramania are dated, in the title, 1803, we are inclined to think that those of Egypt were first published, and that all belong properly to the present year. The addition of a French translation, for the use of foreigners, appears manifestly to be a second thought. The question, however, is of little moment.

The original drawings of Constantinople taken by the same artist, Mayer, were the first specimens of his works known in this country, and were well calculated to establish his reputation. They were presented, if we mistake not, to his Majesty, by Sir R. Ainslie; they were at least for some time at the Queen's Palace, where several persons had the advantage of seeing them. The style of the artist is well imitated in the coloured plates contained in these works. They are executed in a peculiar style of aqua-tint, the effect of which is in most cases admirable. The buildings and landscapes are in general beautiful; the effects of light and shade, particularly in some of the interior views taken by torch-light, are extremely grand. Of this, we cannot give a more remarkable instance than that of plate 10 in the Egyptian views\*, which presents "the interior view of the Catacombs at Alexandria, exhibiting the circular chamber, and the entrance to it". The composition of this is in all respects fine, and the lights and shades most happily disposed. The only objectionable plates appear to be those of detached figures, given for the sake of the *costume*. These are, in general, disagreeably large and coarse, and by no means harmonize with the elegance of the other parts. As there is nothing relative to Egypt which more excites curiosity, or with more reason, than those extraordinary structures the pyramids, we shall take from the description of these our specimen of the style of illustration here employed.

"An ingenious gentleman of Germany, Mr. Witte, who never saw them, by the by, has endeavoured to maintain the hypothesis of their being the work of nature, not of art; and he goes so far as to ascribe the same origin to the ruins of Persepolis, Balbec, and Palmyra, the

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\* A troublesome fault here, though apparently trifling, is the omission of numbers on the plates, in consequence of which they are in no copies placed according to the printed directions at the end. We shall mention them, however, as there described.

palaces of the Incas in Peru, the temple of Jupiter at Girgenti in Sicily, and even to Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain. Mr. Bryant too imagines, that the three largest at least are not artificial structures of stone and mortar, but solid rocks cut into a pyramidal shape, and afterwards cased with stone. The opinion of Mr. Bruce approaches this; and it appears highly probable, that as much of the stratum of rock, on which they are raised, as could be made subservient to the purpose, was employed in the lower part of the structure. Yet it seems unquestionable that all above the great gallery and sepulchral chamber, at least, must have been the work of art, for, as Mr. Reveley observes, and this is conformable to the testimony of others, the great gallery, chamber, and sarcophagus are of granite; which could not have been brought in through the passage leading to them from the side of the pyramid; and cannot be in its natural situation, in the centre of such a mass of soft freestone.

“ On approaching the pyramids from Geeza, the first that offers itself is the largest, standing on a hill of rock, about an hundred feet higher than the plain below. Its base is buried in the sand, that now rises in a slope on the north side, within two courses of the entrance, which formerly was mid way between the base and the summit. This, as well as the other, is built of a stone very little harder than chalk, whitish when scraped, but become by exposure to the air of a yellowish brown hue, being the same with the rock on which they stand. It was originally cased with a different stone, as appears from the concurrent testimony of ancient authors, and from this circumstance, that the courses of stone, which give the appearance of steps externally, are neither uniform in size, as they vary from the height of near five feet to little more than two, nor diminishing with regularity, one or other of which would no doubt have been the case, had it not been intended that they should be concealed. A considerable portion of the casing of the second pyramid still remains at the top, and by the holes that are visible in many places where it is removed, it has evidently been destroyed by the hand of man. Many authors say this casing is of granite: but it is of a whitish tint, very unlike granite either red or gray; and the summit, which is decayed by time, for no man can climb up the *asblar* casing, is not rounded off, as granite would decay, but stands up in points.

“ The great pyramid wants about eight feet of its height at the top, many stones having been taken away, or thrown down by people out of wantonness. Dr. Pococke says, that the upper course consisted of nine stones when he saw it, and that two more were wanting to complete the course. Mr. Mayer found only seven; so that two had been thrown down since Dr. Pococke's time. For a view of the top, as it appeared when Mr. Mayer was there, see the plate, in which every stone is faithfully represented.” P. 17.

The plate here referred to is the third in the printed enumeration, and is extremely curious, placing the spectator at the top of the pyramid, and giving the extensive flat country below, including Cairo in the distance. The reader will observe that

we have chosen a specimen in which the account is not only good in itself, but is well connected with the plate, and gives it proper illustration. In several parts of these works, however, the description is rather too general; and though a plate is directed to be placed opposite to a particular page, there is nothing in that page which elucidates the contents of the plate. This is the only material fault in the conduct of these works. Other very striking plates in the Egyptian volume are, the 26th, representing the principal square in Grand Cairo, with Mourad Bey's Palace; 27, the mosque of four hundred pillars, between Old Cairo and Kebaseh, on the south of New Cairo; 28, the Lover's Fountain, with the adjacent Mosque. We are much mistaken if the Sarcophagus of Basahes, called the Lover's Fountain, given at large in plate 9, is not the smaller of those now at the British Museum. The resemblance at least is very strong. The interior view of the Nilometer between Geeza and Cairo, plate 1, is curious. It is, we are told, only one of fifteen Nilometers, between the island of Elephantina and the mouth of the river. The other views of the pyramids, internal and external, plates 2, 4, and 5, are admirably calculated to give correct ideas of those famous structures.

In the views of Palestine, the plates that appear to us most worthy of notice are, plate 1, giving the view of Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives; 8, the pool of Bethesda; 9, the pool of Siloam; 10, the tomb of the Virgin Mary, in an interior view of the subterranean chapel at Gethsemane; 11, the entrance to the sepulchres of the Kings of Judah; 14, a structure called the Sepulchre of Absalom, being apparently an Ionic building, with a kind of Doric entablature; 17, the Village of Bethany, and the Dead Sea.

The views in Caramania are peculiarly curious and valuable, not only because that country had not been before explored, but because they contain some very fine remains of ancient magnificence. For example, all the views of Cacamo, which is a city and harbour opposite to an island anciently called Cistene, but now Castel Rosso. These are, 2, the entrance of the harbour; 3, an ancient granary, built by Hadrian, and inscribed with his name; 4, an ancient bath or reservoir; 5, remains, very perfect, of an ancient theatre; 6, Necropolis, or cemetery; 7. Colossal Sarcophagi at the head of the harbour; 8, Sepulchral Grotts near the same place; 9, a Colossal Sarcophagus, with others near it, at Cacamo. All these are highly curious, and admirably delineated. Nor are the views at Corinth, Carthage, and Tripoli, less deserving of attention.

To these works we cannot but give our warmest recommendation. They are works of luxury indeed ; but, to those who can afford the purchase, highly desirable. To the printer, we should object the deformity and confusion introduced by the foolish French custom of giving only small initials to adjectives derived from proper names, such as french, roman, &c. The object probably is to keep the lines more even. But, to our eye, no beauty arises from such equality ; and common sense and convenience surely require the distinction of capitals, which till lately was universal. We have protested against this foolish innovation before, and shall do it again, when we see occasion. To the engraver and colourist nothing can be objected, but the detached figures above-mentioned ; and the original designs of Mr. Mayer are, probably, in every instance, as fine as those which we have had the good fortune to see.

ART. XVI. *Elements of Galvanism, in Theory and Practice ; with a comprehensive View of its History, from the first Experiments of Galvani to the present Time. Containing also, Practical Directions for constructing the Galvanic Apparatus, and plain systematic Instructions for performing all the various Experiments. Illustrated with a great Number of Copper-plates. By C. H. Wilkinson, Surgeon, &c. Two Volumes. 8vo. the first 468, and the second 472 pp. 1l. 1s. J. Murray. 1804.*

CONSIDERING the importance of the subject of Galvanism, and its extensive connection with various branches of natural philosophy, we are glad to see a collection of whatever relates to it brought under the same point of view ; and accordingly we with pleasure undertake an examination of this work.

The first of these volumes contains the first and second part of the history, and is subdivided into thirteen Chapters, eight of which are included in part the first, and the rest are in the second. The second volume contains twenty-three Chapters, four of which constitute the third part of the work, and nineteen the fourth or last part.

A succinct and general idea of the contents of those four parts is contained in the following part of the Preface :

“ The historical details”, this author says, “ constitute the first volume, and part of the second. The remaining portion I have devoted



to the developement of that particular theory which I have for some time entertained, and have adhered to the arrangement which I purposely made for the lectures I have given upon this subject.

"I have endeavoured to demonstrate the principles of Galvanism by those of Electricity. As, on this latter subject, I have presumed to entertain opinions contrary to those generally admitted, it has appeared to me absolutely necessary to set out by stating these opinions, before I should enter on the elements of Galvanism.

"On this account it is that, after having closed the history. I have commenced the elementary part by several Chapters on Electricity, with a view to the explanation of certain points, on which my ideas will be found to be somewhat novel." P. vii.

And in the next page he adds, with respect to the medical part of his work,

"When, in the first instance, I entered on the medical application of this principle, I was led by the accounts of Grapengießer, and other foreign physicians, to entertain the most sanguine hopes that it would prove one of the most active remedies we possess. Experience has taught me that my expectations were too ardent. It is probable, however, that my failure, in the cases in which it has been successfully employed abroad, may have originated from some circumstances of which at present I am not aware. I therefore trust that the statement I have made, will not discourage other practitioners from its use, as it is only from the united labours of professional gentlemen, that its real utility can be ascertained."

The first chapter contains the conjectures and hypotheses which seem at all connected with, or belonging to, the subject of Galvanism, but prior to Galvani's discoveries; to which is subjoined a short account of Galvani's life, his original discoveries, opinions, &c.

Among the first notions of that action of metallic substances, which is at present known under the name of Galvanism, this chapter contains a remarkable experiment, related by Sultzer in his work entitled, *the general Theory of Pleasures*, published in the year 1767. Sultzer says, that if two pieces of different metals be joined together, so that their respective edges may form one plane, and if they be thus placed on the tongue, a particular taste will be perceived, yet if any of those metals be applied singly to the tongue, no taste will be communicated.

The second and third chapters contain Dr. Valli's experiments and observations on animals with hot blood, and on animals with cold blood. They also contain the experiments, observations, and early opinions of Moscati, Fontana, Volta, De la Metherie, and a few other scientific persons.

The contents of the fourth chapter are, "Galvanic Experiments of M. Berlinghieri, of Pisa—Singular Experiment of M. Volta



M. Volta with metallic Substances—Experiments made on amputated Limbs—New Facts relative to Galvanism—Confirmation of the System of Galvani—Letters of M. Vassali-Eandi on Galvanism—Premiums proposed for Dissertations relating to Galvanism.”—Volta’s experiment here alluded to, is the sensation which is excited on the tongue by a piece of silver and a piece of tinfoil, when one of those metals is placed over, and the other under the tongue; their external extremities being, at the same time, in mutual contact. The other experiments of this chapter, and their results, relate to the action of metallic applications on different parts of an animal body, to the various effects that are produced by the presence or absence of common air, &c.

The narration of Professor Volta’s remarkable experiments and discoveries (which were originally published in Brugnatelli’s Journal, and likewise in the Medical Journal of Leipzig, besides other periodical publications), occupy the greatest part of the 5th chapter. Those experiments principally relate to the various combinations of the two classes of electrical conductors.

The sixth chapter principally contains a summary account of Dr. Fowler’s work on the subject, which was published in the year 1793.

The seventh chapter commences by saying, “Before the reader enters further into the history of Galvanism, it appears necessary, to give him a more correct and clear idea of its nature, to devote a particular chapter to the subjects announced above”, namely, “Irritability of the vegetable Fibre—Animal Heat and Vitality—Distinction between Irritability and Sensibility.”

The author then relates Mr. Humboldt’s curious experiments, which prove that oxygen increases the irritability of animal fibres; from which fact, he draws his own conclusions. To this Mr. W. subjoins what he calls a concise analysis of Mr. Josse’s work on animal heat, wherein a new explanation of the calorific phenomena is offered to the scientific world. He then proceeds briefly to examine the experiments and opinions of other physiologists, especially those of Mr. Sue, with which he concludes the chapter.

The next or eighth chapter contains, “a Review of the different Theories and Opinions relative to Galvanism, up to the Commencement of 1798.”—The contents of this chapter are acknowledged to have been almost entirely extracted from two Latin Dissertations by Mr. Reinhold, of Magdebourg, which were published about the above-mentioned period. But we must acknowledge that the statement of those particulars

lars is not always correct; several of the theories, opinions, assertions, &c. are equivocally expressed, and not always attributed to the right persons.

The ninth chapter, with which the second part commences, treats of "the Irritation of the Muscular Fibre—Relation between Galvanic Irritability and Incitability—Galvanic Experiments made on the different Classes of Animals with various Substances—Letter of Vassalli Eandi on the Phenomena of the Torpedo."—A review of Mr. Humboldt's work, entitled, *Experiments on Galvanism, and, in general, on the Irritation of Muscular and Nervous Fibres*, occupies a considerable part of the chapter; this, however, is accompanied with the opinions of various other scientific persons. In the latter part of the chapter, Mr. W. has properly introduced the phænomena of the torpedo; they being intimately connected with the subject of Galvanism.

The tenth chapter contains, "Extract from a Memoir by M. Pfaff, relative to the Experiments of Humboldt, described in the preceding Chapter—Memoir of M. Lehot on the Circulation of a very active Fluid in the Galvanic Chain, and on the Direction of its Motion."

The eleventh chapter contains, "A Report made to the French National Institute by M. Halle—The Composition of the Animal and exciting Arcs considered under its various Modifications—The Theory of Volta combated—Experiments made by Humboldt in the Presence of the Commissioners of the Institute."

The 12th chapter is short, but very valuable. It contains Aldini's remarkable experiments, which show that convulsions may be excited in cold-blooded animals, by the influence of animals with warm blood. After a short recapitulation of the experiments, this author says,

"The results which were drawn from these facts and phenomena were as follows:—

"1st, That in analagous experiments, the animal fluid supplies the place of the electric fluid propagated by metals.

"2dly, That this animal fluid needs no other conductor beside the organized parts of the animal.

"3dly, That the nerves and muscles are the most certain conductors of this fluid; and that, consequently, the experiments made, either on the nervous plexus, or on the origin of the nerves, cannot fail to present the most striking and decisive effects.

"4thly, and lastly, That the different metals, in whatever way they may be applied, in experiments analogous to the above, perform no other office than that of favouring, in a greater or less degree, the propagation of the universal Galvanic fluid, which penetrates readily, in preference to all other fluids, the nervous and muscular parts of organized bodies.

"The

“ The following are the principal results of a series of experiments made by our naturalist about the same time, in the presence of the member of a commission appointed for that purpose by the French National Institute.

“ 1st, Having made bare the sciatic nerves of a frog, in the customary manner, to the end that they might be subjected to the action of the coatings, and of the metallic circle, he brought in contact with the denudated nerves, the muscular parts of the thighs and paws of the animal.

“ The contractions ensued in the same way as in the customary Galvanic experiments.

“ 2dly, Holding the muscular parts of the thighs of the animal in one of his hands, he touched with the finger of the other hand the suspended nerves. The contractions ensued in the same way as if the Galvanic circle of metals had been formed.

“ 3dly, Having requested one of the company to hold a frog by its muscular parts, and applied his finger to the nerves, without giving his hand to the person in question, the contractions did not ensue. They were manifested, however, as soon as he presented his hand, the finger of the other hand being applied to the nerves of the frogs. This experiment was repeated on several of these animals.”  
P. 388.

The thirteenth, which is the last chapter of the first volume, contains “ a Review of the most interesting Attempts which have been made, to apply the Principle of Galvanism to the Cure of Diseases.”—Mr. W. commences the examination of this most interesting branch of the subject by a statement of Galvani's own ideas relative to it; after which, he proceeds to examine the opinions of other distinguished philosophers, and collects all the particular effects which the Galvanic power has been found to produce on the animal body; such as the peculiar sensations, the mechanical effects, the excitation of light, of taste, &c. which had been particularly examined by Volta, Humboldt, and others. This chapter also contains the account of cases of disease, in which Galvanism was applied; but we are sorry to add, that the result has not been so favourable as might have been expected. There is, however, among them, a most remarkable case of hydrophobia, to which Galvanism was applied principally by M. H. Carena, lecturer on natural philosophy in the National College of Turin, which well deserves to be perused.

“ A man, bit in the finger by a mad dog, came to consult him, in consequence of a pain which he felt in the arm, the back, and particularly the finger, which had been bitten more than a month. A caustic applied to the finger removed the pain; but a few days after it returned, accompanied with symptoms of hydrophobia. The patient could no longer look at water without horror; an inflammation in the throat

throat prevented him from swallowing even chewed bread; and he experienced a strong propensity to bite those around him.

"In this state he was brought to M. Rossi, who, observing that he could not bear the sight of water, nor that even of shining bodies, provided in another room a pile consisting of 50 pairs of plates of silver and zinc, intermixed with 50 pieces of pasteboard moistened with a solution of muriate of ammonia. He employed slips of brown paper, moistened, as a conductor, on which the naked feet of the patient were placed, and at the moment when he opened his mouth to bite, one end of the arc was thrust into it, while the other communicated with the pile. The patient suffered a great deal from this operation, which, after several shocks, weakened him so much that he could no longer support it. Being stretched out on the floor, he was then Galvanized with ease: the operation made the sweat run from him in drops. After some time Rossi caused the patient to be conveyed home, and gave orders that he should be brought back next day, to the end that the operation might be repeated. It was two o'clock in the afternoon when the patient was Galvanized, and at six next morning he came to Rossi himself, to tell him that he was completely cured, as he experienced no pain or difficulty of swallowing, and was entirely freed from his aversion to water and to liquids: no persuasion, however, could induce him to submit to a new operation.

"But a few days after, some slight pains having given him reason to apprehend a new attack of hydrophobia, he returned to Rossi, who, by repeating the operation, made all the symptoms disappear. This cure was also effected in the presence of several persons. The patient was endowed with so great sensibility, that, for more than a month after, he felt in the shoulders a sensation of the Galvanic shocks, which I experienced only as far as the articulation of the finger, though I am not one of the least sensible." P. 454.

Volume II. Part III. In the three chapters, namely, the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth, which constitute the third part of the work, Mr. W. collects not only the principal facts which have been ascertained concerning the subject of Galvanism, but likewise states several opinions that have been required, and divers unsuccessful experiments.

The fourteenth chapter contains a succinct account of the Voltaic pile and its effects; Volta's theory, with Nicholson's observations, and other particulars relative to Volta's theory.

The fifteenth chapter treats of the enquiries made by the British philosophers since the discovery of Volta's pile; and the sixteenth chapter contains a review of the researches made by the philosophers of the Continent on the said pile.

These sixteen chapters, which constitute three out of the four parts into which this work is divided, contain the history of the original discovery, as well as of the subsequent improvements that have been made relatively to that surprising subject, which is distinguished by the name of Galvanism. They also contain accounts of almost all the opinions, and of several useful

less experiments which have been made public in different parts of Europe and America, in relation to that subject. These materials have been mostly extracted at length, or verbatim, from the works of their respective authors, as well as from periodical publications, transactions of learned societies, &c. By these means the sense of the respective authors has been more faithfully preserved, though the work has been rendered more prolix.

In the disposition of these particulars, the order of time, and a just adherence to impartiality, seem to have been observed with very trifling deviations. In the arrangement of historical facts, method, choice, and fidelity, are the principal, if not the only duties of a compiler; and, with respect to these, we think that the reader of this work may rest sufficiently satisfied. At the same time, we must acknowledge that this author's explanations are frequently equivocal or indistinct.

With respect to the facts, opinions, and experiments, which are related in the above-mentioned history, it cannot be required that we should express our ideas of their peculiar merits, since they have been long laid before the public eye in different publications, and due notice has been taken of them on other occasions.

In the fourth part of the present work this author says, "What has hitherto been given is merely to be considered as an historical detail; but this fourth, and last part, constitutes the Elements of Electricity and Galvanism."

The seventeenth chapter, which is the first of this fourth part, contains a few general observations, or an annunciation of the contents of the following chapters.

"It is necessary", Mr. W. says, "to observe, that the subsequent elements are not a mere repetition of what has already been given. I presume that, on the other hand, they will be found different from any which have yet been offered to the public. Although, in my general sentiments as to Galvanism, I coincide in opinion with Volta, still in many instances it will be found that I have materially differed from him. I have attempted to prove, that the principles of Galvanism and electricity are identically the same. That the former is the evolution of electricity from conducting bodies, forming one of their constituent parts, and disengaged by a chemical process; while the latter is the same principle, rendered apparent to our senses, by the temporary changes of non-conducting bodies to a conducting state."

"As I have undertaken to explain all the phenomena of Galvanism on electrical principles; and as, relatively to these principles, I have entertained opinions different from those generally received, I have deemed it necessary to previously state them; seeing that, otherwise, the explanation of the Galvanic operations would have been obscure."

"It will be seen, that all the operations of electricity are reducible to the action and re-action between air and the electric fluid; and it appears

appears to me, that the phenomena which have been generally ascribed to the influence of such imaginary powers as those of *attraction* and *repulsion*, are here satisfactorily accounted for on simple mechanical principles." Vol. ii. p. 206.

In the eighteenth chapter, after a few observations on the incoherent subjects of animal magnetism, and of the *Perkinian tractors*, is given a statement of the preliminary, or common laws of electricity; amongst which, we find the following idea:—"From some experiments", Mr. W. says, "I am induced to suppose, that electricity is universally diffused, but not equally; that those bodies are the best conductors which contain the greatest quantity, and those the best non-conductors which contain the least."

He also asserts that "glass, which is a non-conductor, when rubbed becomes a conductor", and subjoins, that

"the conducting power from attrition appears only to remain while the glass is immediately under the rubbing action. It has but a momentary existence; and the powers of conducting are exhausted, the instant the glass is disengaged from the rubber, no signs of electricity being evinced unless the latter is in contact with a conducting medium." P. 218.

This is a very odd explanation (if it be meant as such) of the cause which produces the transition of the electric fluid from the rubber to the electric, and *vice versa*.

The latter part of the same chapter seems to show, that this author is not well informed of the facts which have been ascertained concerning the excitation of electrics.

"Glass", he says, "and all vitreous substances, when excited, give out positive signs of electricity. Du Faye and the Abbé Nollot having observed that ground glass gives out negative signs, subsequent writers have transcribed this error merely upon their authority.

"Sealing-wax, resinous bodies, and such of the electrics as are capable of combustion, give out, on excitation, negative signs.

"These bodies, when excited, become not only conductors at the moment of excitement, but also retain the power a certain time afterwards, inasmuch that from every substance with which they can come into contact, of a conducting nature, or containing electricity, they will abstract the fluid until they become in a state of equalization. It is for this reason that excited sealing-wax is in a state reverse to glass. The latter gives out the fluid, but the sealing-wax continues to abstract. Hence, when they act together, the sealing-wax readily admitting what the glass is giving out, they counteract each other.

"When equal portions of sealing-wax and glass, equally rubbed, be placed both together upon an electroscopé, no disturbance of the pith-balls or gold-leaf ensues.

"It might be a subject of useful enquiry, whether this power of retention in resinous bodies be in any way dependent on the state requisite for combustibility." P. 221.

They



They who are versed in the science of electricity, must have frequently read, heard, and observed, that either glass or sealing-wax, or almost any other electric, may be excited either positively or negatively, by only using proper rubbers. Also that sealing-wax, and other resinous bodies, generally retain the electricity which they have once acquired, much longer than glass and other vitreous substances, because they are less apt to attract moisture, and likewise probably because their surfaces are mostly full of little cavities, from which the electricity is with difficulty removed. They may likewise wonder that Mr. Wilkinson should consider as erroneous Du Faye's assertion, that rough glass is excited negatively by certain rubbers, which would induce positive electricity on polished glass.

The nineteenth chapter treats of "the different Capacities of Substances to contain the electric Fluid—Caloric one of the component Parts of all Bodies—Change induced in particular Substances by Attrition—Influence of the Weather and Seasons on the Result of Electrical Experiments—Effects of the Mercurial Amalgams explained."

The commencement of the twentieth chapter contains an enumeration of the principal properties of air with respect to electricity: namely, its non-conducting quality when dry, the contrary when moist, the resistance it offers to the passage of the electric fluid in different states of condensation, &c.—The latter part treats of electrometers, where this author calls those instruments which are formed of cork-balls suspended by threads, or of slips of gold-leaf, &c. not *electrometers*, but *electroscopes*, because, he says, "they are in no respect calculated to measure the intensity of electricity. They merely show, by their disturbance, the presence of small portions of electricity, as is indeed implied by the word *electroscope*."—Mr. W. must have made very little use of those instruments, if he thinks that the pith-balls, or the slips of gold-leaf, cannot indicate the various intensity of electricity by their various degrees of divergency.

The principle upon which Mr. W. endeavours to explain the divergency of electrometers, namely, the re-action of the air, is neither new nor satisfactory. Several other imperfections of less note might be remarked in this and in the two following chapters, which treat of "the Influence of Points—the different States of Electricity exhibited by an insulated Conductor, and of the Electrophorus—Theory of the Leyden Phial, spontaneous Discharges", &c.; but the length which this account has already attained, reminds us to study conciseness.

The twenty-third is a short chapter, and contains a brief recapitulation of the principal discoveries that have been made, and of the opinions that have been published, concerning Galvanism.

The twenty-fourth chapter treats principally, but briefly, of the simple Galvanic combinations, and concludes with a list of the conductors and of the non-conductors of electricity. These, however, are not very regularly arranged.

In the following chapters this author successively treats of the various parts of the subject of Galvanism, such as the influence of dissimilar metals; the wonderful sensibility of animal fibres, especially those of the frog, which he proves by means of calculation and experiments; the action of one metallic substance combined with two dissimilar fluids; the influence of charcoal, and its use in particular Galvanic combinations; also the peculiar nature of certain animal parts, and the effect of Galvanic combinations upon them, even without the intervention of metallic substances.

It being not in our power to enter into a more particular examination of those articles, we shall only transcribe a few select passages which are likely to give our readers a competent idea of this author's Galvanic theory.

In page 302, he says:

“ All metallic bodies are excellent conductors of electricity; but, when oxydated, they become non-conductors. In this change of capacity electricity is given out.

“ Although Galvanism and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished.

“ Galvanism is the portion of electricity which forms a component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a less state; while electricity is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, inasmuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased.” P. 302.

In page 335, after the account of Aldini's experiments, which prove that convulsions may be excited in the muscles of prepared frogs without the intervention of metallic substances, he says:

“ I presume that these surprising facts, the truth of which I have many times ascertained, are reducible to the principles I have already laid down; and that the Galvanic phenomena are merely owing to the disengagement of the combined electricity of the substance acted on, while it undergoes a certain decomposition. In the case either of metallic evolutions, or of animal elicitation, it would appear that an oxydizing process ensues.”

And,

And, in the following page, he adds :

“ Animal substances, as conductors of electricity, have their capacities proportioned to their conducting powers. No change can be induced in these substances, without an adequate change in their capacities. Both the muscular fibre, and the nervous substance, in their healthy living state, and connected with the sources by which their energies are preserved, are with respect to electricity, in a precise balance with each other. When a portion of animal substance is detached and separated, changes are induced, and decompositions effected. In cold-blooded animals, the process being very slow, the muscular fibres remain for a long time susceptible to so pervading a stimulus as electricity. When the substance is immersed in a solution of the muriate of soda, the nervous and muscular parts seem not to undergo equal changes. The part which is the most rapidly acted on, will leave the other in a negative state of electricity; and, on the communication being formed, convulsions will be produced. If the communication be made through the medium of a warm-blooded animal, similar effects will ensue.” P. 337.

The following eight chapters of the work contain what may more properly be called the practical part of the subject. They describe the construction, and illustrate the principle, of the Galvanometer, with its improvements, the various shapes and constructions of Voltaic combinations or batteries, with a proper investigation of the limits of their powers. They contain also useful instructions respecting the performance of experiments, particularly those which accomplish the decomposition of water and other fluids; to which is subjoined, a brief statement of the most probable conjectures which have been offered in explanation of those phenomena.

This author makes a useful discrimination between the effects of Galvanism and those of common electricity. He examines the Galvanic processes which naturally take place in certain animals, such as the torpedo, gymnotus, &c. He also examines the nature of respiration, on the supposition of its being a Galvanic process; in the course of which examination, he is naturally led to notice the general theory of respiration, the subject of animal heat, the nature of blood, &c.

He devotes the last chapter of his work to the medical application of Galvanism; stating the trials that have been made of that power in various disorders incident to the human body, and the success with which they have been attended; to which he prefixes some general remarks concerning the probability or the improbability of Galvanic functions naturally taking place in the human body in different disorders.

The diseases which are principally noticed in this last chapter, are paralytic affections, deafness, weakness of sight and amauolus, spasmodic affections, mental derangement, and  
suspended

suspended animation. But with respect to the mode in which Galvanism was applied, and the effects it produced, we must unavoidably refer our readers to the work itself.

Thus we have endeavoured to give an account of this work in as ample a manner as was consistent with the other demands upon our attention. We shall now add our general opinion concerning its merit in the following concise manner.

Much information is undoubtedly contained in both the volumes of this work, nor do we recollect any thing of importance on the subject which is not to be found in them. With respect to style, we must acknowledge that we are not always satisfied with this author's expressions and arrangement. His information is not always correct; nor are his elucidations always clear or distinct. Several repetitions might have been spared by means of a better arrangement, and a proper abridgement of the materials in various cases, especially when they appeared to be of no great importance.

In the account of the historical articles, and especially in paying homage to the merits of the various persons mentioned in the course of the work, we have frequently remarked a considerable degree of partiality, and something too like obsequiousness. Yet we must in justice add, that, notwithstanding these remarks, and the defects, which should be attentively examined and corrected in case of another edition, the work is highly entitled to the attention of the scientific world. It is the most ample collection extant of facts, relative to the new and curious subject of Galvanism, and is rendered particularly useful to the philosophical and medical student, by the very ample index which is annexed to it, and twelve elegant copper-plates, besides the frontispiece, which contain very distinct delineations of the apparatus, preparations for experiments, &c.

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ART. XVII. *Thoughts on the Calvinistic and Arminian Controversy.* By George Stanley Faber, B. D. 8vo. 46 pp. Rivingtons. 1803.

THE author of the *Horæ Mosaicæ* stands so deservedly high in the public estimation, that we opened this small tract with expectations which an attentive perusal of it has not gratified. The design, being to put an end to a controversy which has long disturbed the peace of the church, is indeed excellent; and the impartiality displayed by the author is worthy of imitation; but he appears not to us to have pursued his design with judgment. He endeavours to prove, that the systematic  
Arminian

Arminian cannot refuse the conclusions of the systematic Calvinist, without rejecting one half of the scripture, while the other half must be rejected by the Calvinist, who refuses the conclusions of the Arminian; and hence he infers, that there must be something wrong as well as something right in each system. But in carrying on this plan of reconciliation, he has not defined his terms with accuracy; and the consequence seems to be, that both parties have room to complain that he has not done justice to their respective systems. Of his vague use of some terms, we meet with a remarkable instance in the very first page.

“ The orthodox tenets of *original sin, sanctification, justification by the sole merits of Christ*, and certain others which might easily be mentioned, are no more *peculiar* to the system of Calvin than the doctrine of the Trinity.”

It is very true, that our church, and all sober Arminians, embrace these doctrines as well as the Calvinists; but the question at issue is, do they all embrace them in the *same sense*? They certainly do not. The phrases *original sin, sanctification, justification by the sole merits of Christ*, are indeed to be found in the creed of every reformed church, unless we choose to compliment the Socinian fraternity with the title of a church; but to each of these phrases, except perhaps the last, one meaning is affixed by the Calvinist, and another very different by the Arminian.

What Calvin himself meant by *original sin*, for instance, may be seen in our last volume (p. 498); and, to prevent the possibility of mistaking his meaning in the passage which we have there quoted, it is proper to observe here, that he represents all mankind as rendered really and truly *guilty*, in the strictest sense of the word, by Adam's transgression.

“ Neque ista est *alieni delicti* obligatio, quod enim dicitur, nos per Adæ peccatum obnoxios esse factos Dei judicio: non ita est accipiendum, ac si nos infantes ipsi et immerentes culpam delicti ejus sustineremus; sed quia per ejus transgressionem maledictione induti sumus omnes, dicitur ille nos obstrinxisse. Ab illo tamen non solum in nos poena grassata est, sed *infiltrata* ab ipso *lues* in nobis residet, cui *jure poena debetur*. Quare Augustinus, utcumque *alienum peccatum saepe vocet*, (quo clarius ostendat propagine in nos derivari) simul tamen et *PROPRIUM UNICUIQUE* asserit\*.”

Whether Augustine asserts this or not, we shall not now stop to enquire, because our business is with the peculiarities

\* Instit. lib. ii. cap. i. § 8.



of Calvinism, which we learn only from those who have maintained that system. Instead, therefore, of adding the testimony of any individual author to that of the father of the school, we beg leave to state the doctrine of that school in the words of the Westminster Assembly of divines.

“ By this sin (the eating of the forbidden fruit) they (Adam and Eve) fell from their original righteousness and communion with God, and so became dead in sin, and wholly defiled in all the faculties and parts of soul and body. They being the root of all mankind, the *guilt* of this sin was *imputed*, and the *same death in sin* and corrupted nature conveyed to all their posterity, descending from them by ordinary generation. From this original corruption, whereby we are utterly *indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all good, and wholly inclined to all evil*, and that *continually, do proceed all actual transgressions*. This corruption of nature, during this life, doth remain in those that are regenerated; and, although it be through Christ pardoned and mortified, yet both *itself*, and all the motions thereof, ARE TRULY AND PROPERLY SIN. Every sin, both *original* and actual, being a transgression of the righteous law of God, and contrary thereunto, doth, in its own nature, bring *guilt* upon the sinner, whereby he is *bound over to the wrath of God*, and curse of the law, and so made subject to death, with all *miserics, spiritual, temporal, and eternal*.\*”

Or, as the Assembly has elsewhere expressed its sentiments:

“ The fall brought upon mankind the loss of communion with God, his displeasure, and curse; so as we are BY NATURE children of wrath, BOND-SLAVES TO SATAN, and *justly liable to ALL PUNISHMENTS* in this world, and *that which is to come*.”

These punishments, we are told†, are,

“ blindness of mind, a reprobate sense, strong delusions, hardness of heart, horror of conscience, vile affections, and all other evils that befall us in our bodies, names, estates, relations, and employments, together with death itself, and MOST GRIEVOUS TORMENTS IN SOUL AND BODY, WITHOUT INTERMISSION, IN HELL-FIRE FOR EVER”!

Such is the Calvinistic doctrine of *original sin*, according to the creed, as well of the Sublapfarian as of the Supralapfarian; but no such horrid consequences have been attributed to the first transgression by any Arminian, or indeed by any other society of Christians with whose creed we are acquainted. The Arminian looks upon it as absurd to say, that *all* actual

\* Confession of Faith, chap. vi.

† Larger Catechism.



transgressions, as effects of a cause, proceed from the corruption introduced into human nature by the fall; for the fall itself was an *actual* transgression before the introduction of this corruption\*. The English Arminians, or those who are so denominated with perhaps no great propriety, and with whom alone we are concerned, maintain that immortality, or eternal life, was neither inherent in the nature of the first man, nor the reward due by *right* to the most perfect obedience of the moral law, or that which, in the language of modern philosophy, is called *natural religion*; but that it was a *supernatural* privilege, granted to Adam and his posterity by a *positive covenant*.

“Sani omnes theologi fatentur”, says Bishop Bull†, “vitam cœlestem atque æternam gratuitum esse Dei donum, adeoque immensæ liberalitatis, quod ne *primo* quidem homini in statu integro perfectissimè operanti ex *stricto* jure deberi potuit.”

This eminent divine accordingly always considers the first covenant as a *covenant of grace*, and not, as it is usually called, the *covenant of works*; and, in his English discourse concerning the *first covenant*, or the *state of man before the fall*, he proves, with the force of demonstration, that the eternal life promised in that covenant, to Adam and his posterity, was a *supernatural gift*, to be enjoyed not in the terrestrial paradise, but in heaven, after a sufficient probation on earth.

“The church of God”, says he, “hath constantly believed and asserted these two things: 1. that Paradise was to Adam a type of Heaven; and that the never-ending life of happiness‡ promised to our first parents, if they had continued obedient, and grown up to perfection under that œconomy wherein they were placed, should not have been continued in the earthly Paradise, but only have commenced there, and been perpetuated in a higher state; that is to say, after such a trial of their obedience, as should seem sufficient to the Divine Wisdom, they should have been translated from earth to heaven.

“2. (which is indeed a consequent of the former hypothesis) that our first parents, besides the seeds of *natural virtue and religion* sown in their minds, in their very creation, and besides the *natural innocence and rectitude*, wherein also they were created, were endowed with certain *gifts and powers supernatural*, infused by the spirit of God; and that in these gifts their perfection consisted; that these gifts were bestowed to fit them for a supernatural immortality; and that Adam, in the state of integrity, had *naturally*, and without the aid of the Divine Spirit, no more power to perform a righteousness available to *eternal*

\* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 594.

† *App. ad examen animadversionis* 17, p. 77. Ed. Grabe.

‡ He proves that the *happiness* depended on obedience to the law of nature, and the *perpetuity* of it on the observance of the positive precept or condition of the covenant.

life, than the vine hath to bring forth wine without the warm influence of the sun, the dew of heaven, and dressing."

The Bishop is so confident of the truth of these two propositions, which he has indeed most elaborately proved, that he says:

" I look on them as the two main pillars of the Catholic doctrine, concerning the fall of the first man, and the sad consequents thereof to his posterity. And I do profess, that I can by no means understand how that doctrine can be intelligibly explained, or rationally defended, otherwise than upon the foundation of the said hypotheses. For if it be once granted, that man in his first and best estate was a creature merely animal\*, I challenge any man to show me, wherein that great fall of mankind, of which the Scriptures, and the writings of the Catholic doctors, from the days of the Apostles to our present age, so loudly ring, can be imagined to consist?"

That man fell is admitted by both parties; and the consequences of his fall are thus stated† by the same incomparable divine.

" *Fœdus vitæ cum Adamo initum in statu integro, per ipsius peccatum irritum fuit non modo ipsi, sed et posteris ipsius; ut jam omnes Adæ filii, quæ tales sunt filii mortis, h. e. a promisso omni vitæ immortalis penitus exclusi, ac moriendi necessitate ABSQUE SPE RESURRECTIONIS, subjecli.* Nulla est in universâ theologiâ hæc propositione certior. Passim enim in Scripturis Novi Testamenti apertissimè ac verbis disertissimis traditur; præsertim in Epist. ad Rom. cap. 5, fere per totam. Unde et probati ecclesiæ veteris Doctores universi, tum qui ante, tum qui post Pelagium vixere, in ea consenserunt; neque unquam a quoquam impunè

\* By the word *animal*, he does not mean what is now generally meant by it—merely *sensual*; but a man complete in reason, sense, volition, and every natural faculty.

† *Append. ad examen animadversionis 17.* We have quoted the Bishop's sentiments on this subject from his Latin works, because we believe them to be more generally known than his English discourses. Much light, however, is thrown upon his *Harmonia Apostolica*, and indeed upon the nature of the Christian covenant, in his "Dissertation on the State of Man before the Fall". On this account, we wish that some bookseller friendly to the Church of England would republish that tract, which we think would contribute much to put an end to the present unprofitable controversy between the Arminian and Calvinistic sons of that church. It is found in the third volume of his *Sermons and Discourses*, published with his Life, by the excellent Robert Nelson, 8vo. 1713. Or if the pious and learned editors of the *Churchman's Remembrancer* (see *Brit. Crit.* vol. xxii. p. 324) would adopt this tract, and publish it as the next of their series, it would appear there with peculiar propriety.

et sine hæreseos notâ negata fuit. Jure autem potuisse Deum ab solum *Adami* peccatum posteros ipsius omnes a vita immortalis excludere, nimis manifestum est. Nam (ut optimè Cl. Gerardus J. Vossius) licet Adam non peccasset, poterat tamen Deus, qui liberrimus est donorum suorum dispensator, creare hominem ad finem naturalem, eoque et gratiæ in hac vita, et post hanc vitam gloriæ expertem. Evidentissimum autem est, quod poterat Deus absolutè, idem potuisse relatè, hoc est, cum respectu ad primum primorum parentum delictum: quo simul ostendar, se justis judicis officio perfuncti."

The same learned prelate, whom every English Arminian is proud to call his master, considers the supernatural gifts of the Holy Spirit conferred on our first parents as "the original righteousness", from which every man that "is naturally engendered of them is, in our ninth Article, said to be far gone".

"You may gather hence (from the reasoning of his dissertation) a clear solution of that question so hotly agitated among modern divines, *Whether the original righteousness of the first man was supernatural?* For the meaning of this question, if it signify any thing to any considerable purpose, is clearly this: whether Adam in the state of integrity needed a supernatural principle or power, in order to the performing of such a righteousness as, through the gracious acceptance of God, should have been available to an eternal and celestial life and happiness? And the question being thus stated, ought to be held in the affirmative, if the consentient determination of the Church of God may be allowed its due weight in the balance of our judgments\*."

The covenant of eternal life being violated by the fall, this original perfection, or these supernatural graces, were of course withdrawn; and, till the promise made to Adam, that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent, man was placed under no other law than that of nature. But, according to the same author,

"Lex naturæ (p. e. dictamen rationis) quatenus in homine lapsò spectatur, ut spiritu ac revelatione divinâ destituta, nequaquam *absolutissimam virtutem præseribit*, neque *ejusdem legis observationi vita immortalis et cælestis debetur.*"

No wonder then that in fallen man, deprived of the graces of the Holy Ghost, "the flesh lusteth always against the spirit", or that "man cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and good works, to faith and calling upon God"; for such exactly would have been the case, though the forbidden fruit had never been tasted. In this view of the consequences of the first transgression, all English Arminians, who

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\* *State of Man before the Fall.*

are untainted by the heresies of Pelagius and Socinus, are agreed; but many of them believe that, besides being deprived of the supernatural graces of the Holy Ghost, the *natural* faculties of man were disordered by the fall; and this disorder, they think, is what is meant by "the infection of nature", which in the ninth Article is said to "remain, yea, in them that are regenerated". None of them, however, believe that the present race of mankind are really *guilty* of Adam's transgression, or that an infant, who has barely cried and then ceased to live, is, on account of that transgression, liable to "the most grievous torments in soul and body, without intermission, in hell-fire for ever". At the same time, they have no objection to say, that temporal death, sorrow, and sickness are the consequences of *original sin*, because they are certainly the consequences of the violation of the first covenant; or to say, with our church, "that concupiscence and lust hath of itself the nature of sin", because concupiscence and lust are appetites not suited to that state of celestial happiness prepared for the Christian.

There is a similar difference between the Calvinistic and Arminian notions of sanctification. Both hold that the grace which sanctifies is necessary to all, who would enter into the kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world; but the Calvinist maintains, that it is bestowed only on the *elect*, and that in them it is *irresistible*; while the Arminian contends, that it is certainly withheld from none to whom the gospel is preached\*; though, under the second covenant, it may be "resisted, done despite to, and quenched", by the Christian within the pale of the visible church, just as it was, under the first covenant, by Adam in Paradise.

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\* The Arminian does not say that it is withheld from all to whom the Gospel is not preached, nor does he pronounce any thing with confidence concerning the future state of such men. He says, indeed, with the church, that they are to be considered as heretics who "presume to say that every man shall be saved by the law or sect which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his life according to that law and the light of nature: for holy scripture doth set out unto us only the name of Jesus Christ, *whereby* man must be saved"; but he thinks it not inconsistent with the scheme of Christianity, that virtuous men *may* be saved by a Redeemer, of whom they never heard; and that since *all men* are certainly to be raised from the dead in consequence of the redemption wrought by Christ, there *may* be, "in the many mansions of our Father's house", a mansion for virtuous heathens,

Had Mr. Faber attended to these distinctions, we think he would hardly have attempted, at least by the means which he has employed, to reduce the systematic Calvinists and the systematic Arminians to admit each other's conclusions, or reject respectively one half of the Scriptures. The attempt is made by two chains of reasoning, the soundness of which we are now prepared to examine.

"THESIS I.

"You hath he quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins".

"CONCLUSIONS.

"1. Therefore, "the condition of men after the fall of Adam is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and good works, to faith and calling upon God".

"2. Therefore man is a passive machine in the hands of God: for by the thesis, he is spiritually dead; and consequently possesses no more power of spiritual action, than a dead body does of physical action.

"3. Therefore all those, who are quickened out of the mass of the spiritually dead, are elected or chosen out of that mass: for, had they not been thus elected or chosen, they would not have been quickened, but would for ever have remained spiritually dead; seeing they naturally possess no more power of self-vivification, than a dead body.

"4. Therefore all those, who are not thus quickened or elected, are passed over or reprobated.

"5. Therefore God willeth the death of sinners: because, if he predestines a man to damnation before his birth; it is impossible that he should will the salvation of that very same man; for to *décree damnation*, and to *will salvation*, are direct opposites."

The author deduces many other very extraordinary conclusions, in the same logical manner, from this single text of Scripture; but we forbear to quote them, because they consecutively hang upon one another; and he who rejects these five, or indeed any one of them, cannot be compelled to admit those which follow. But they are all, except the first, rejected by the Arminian; and even the first he does not admit as a consequence flowing from the thesis. He believes, that "the condition of man after the fall of Adam is such that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own *natural* strength, to *faith* and calling upon God"; for he is persuaded that such was his condition also before the fall. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen"; but man, in a state of nature, as he would have had nothing unseen to hope for, could not have been expected or required to turn himself to that "faith and calling upon God" which is meant



in the Article. His duty, in that state, would have extended no further than to those *natural good works*, which Mr. Overton himself says\* that "nobody denies he can perform". The unconverted Ephesians, it is true, and indeed the whole heathen world, fell vastly short even of *this* standard of duty, not however in consequence of any depravity of nature laying them under the *necessity* of sinning; but because "not *liking* to retain God in their knowledge", and being, as the Apostle assures us, "without excuse", "God gave them over to a worthless undiscerning mind (*αδωκίμων νοον*) to do those things, which are not convenient". The Arminian, therefore, denies all Mr. Faber's conclusions, and yet admits his thesis; because the Apostle, as he understands him, teaches that the unconverted Ephesians "were dead in trespasses and sins", not by the decree of God, nor by a necessity to sin derived from Adam, but by the contagion of bad example, which had been gradually increasing from the first dispersion of the descendants of Noah, and by their own wilful and heedless perverseness.

Even the sublapsarian Calvinist must reject Mr. Faber's fifth conclusion. He admits, indeed, that the Ephesians and all mankind "were dead in trespasses and sins", in consequence of the innate corruption of nature derived from Adam; for it is an article of his creed that from it proceed all actual transgressions; but as he does not admit that the fall was *decreed*, or that Adam was in any sense a *necessary* agent; his system does not lead him to infer from the words of the Apostle, that God "*willeth* the death of sinners, or that he *predestines* a man to damnation before his birth". The predestination of the Sublapsarian takes place only from the fall. Adam by his voluntary transgression plunged his posterity in a state of sin and misery. This, according to the Sublapsarian, was foreseen, though not ordained from all eternity, when God was graciously pleased, of his mere good will and pleasure, to *decree* the redemption of a determinate number of mankind from that state, in which he might have left the whole race to perish. Whether the difference between the supralapsarian and the sublapsarian hypothesis be a matter of that importance which our *true churchmen* affect to consider it, this is not the place to enquire; but as it is *real*, it ought to have been noticed in an attempt to reduce the *system* of Calvinism to an absurdity.

But if Calvinists of either class have cause to complain that Mr. Faber has not done justice to the system which they

\* See our 21st vol. p. 607.

† Romans, chap. i. *passim*.  
espouse,



espouse, Arminians, at least those who in England are styled Arminians, have still greater cause to complain that justice has not been done to them.

“ THESIS 2.

“ Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin. Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed; and make ye a new heart and a new spirit; for why will ye die, O house of Israel?”

“ CONCLUSIONS.

“ 1. Therefore a man is able to turn himself from all his transgressions, and to make for himself a new heart and a new spirit; otherwise he would not have been exhorted to do so.

“ 2. Therefore he is possessed of a perfect free-will; and “ when life and death, blessing and cursing, are set before him, he is at liberty to choose life, that he and his seed may live.”

“ 3. But if a man be able to turn *himself* from all his transgressions, and to make for *himself* a new heart and a new spirit; then he hath no need of any *extrinsic* assistance; for men require assistance in matters, wherein they are deficient, not wherein they are sufficient.

“ 4. But, if a man doth not require *any* extrinsic assistance, then neither doth he require the assistance of the Holy Spirit, either to turn him from his transgressions, or to create in him a new heart: for every man is either *unable* to turn himself by his own natural strength, or else he is *able* to do it: if he be *unable*, he doth not possess free-will; for in that case he would be able: if, on the other hand, he be *able*, he assuredly hath no need of any assistance from the Holy Spirit; for with reverence be it spoken, even God himself cannot make a man more than able.”

We forbear to quote the remainder of this author's Arminian conclusions, for the same reason that we omitted so many of the Calvinistic conclusions, which he deduced from his first thesis. On these four, the first remark that we have to make, is, that the Arminian may justly complain that he is made to suspend his creed on the exhortation of a prophet under the law, rather than on a text taken from the New Testament. Ezekiel is here exhorting his countrymen to turn themselves from all their transgressions, that if their impending captivity could not be averted, they might at least be not absolutely ruined by it. But the righteousness required by the Mosaic law, when considered as a *separate dispensation*, was something so very different from that which Christianity enjoins as necessary to *fit* a man for everlasting life in heaven, that though it should be granted that mere natural powers were equal to the former, it would not therefore follow that without extrinsic assistance they are able to perform the latter. The Arminian,

however, has no occasion to avail himself of this unquestionably well-founded distinction. He may admit the text to be purely evangelical, and the ruin which he is exhorted to avert by turning himself from all his transgressions, to be the second death, or, what the Westminster Assembly call "most grievous torments in soul and body, without intermission, in hell-fire for ever", and yet reject every one of the conclusions, which Mr. Faber wishes to fix upon him. According to his system, the grace of God is so absolutely necessary to enable the most perfect man to work out his own salvation, that he believes it to be offered to all to whom the gospel is preached, and to be implied, though not expressed, in every exhortation to repentance. In the warfares of this world, there is surely no impropriety in the subaltern officers of an army exhorting the men, who are placed immediately under their command, to do their duty in the day of battle, assuring them that on their prowess depends the preservation of themselves and their country. Yet such officers, and even the men, whom they address, know well, that success depends on the dispositions of the army made by the commander in chief; and that their own prowess will signify nothing unless it be exerted in obedience to his orders. Just so it is, say the Arminians, in the Christian warfare. Without the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we can do nothing; and yet exhortations to the performance of our duty are extremely proper, because we have it in our power, as Adam had it in his, to resist the Spirit.

It is almost needless to say, that the Calvinist *must* reject all these Arminian conclusions; but it may not be superfluous to observe, that such rejection is far from laying him under the necessity of rejecting the text of Scripture from which they are attempted to be drawn. The preaching of the word is one of the means appointed to carry into effect God's eternal decree. When addressed to the *elect*, it is always accompanied with invincible grace; and the purpose which it serves, when addressed to the *reprobate*, is to stupify and blind them.

"Quos ergo in vitæ contumeliam et mortis exitium creavit, ut IRÆ SUÆ ORGANA forent, et severitatis exempla, eos, ut in finem suam perveniant, nunc audiendi verbi sui facultate privat; nunc ejus prædicatione MAGIS EXERCET ET OBSTUPEFACIT\*."

The reader, we trust, is now qualified to judge whether the author is entitled thus to express himself:

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\* Calv. Inst. Lib. 3, Cap. 24, § 12.

“ It has been asserted, that Calvinism is a machine so constructed, that, if one peg be pulled out, the whole falls to pieces.——One of the pegs of Calvinism, the peg indeed upon which all the others depend, is a text of Scripture; and the same remark may be applied to Arminianism. Now, if the destruction of one peg involves the destruction of another, it will plainly appear, by inverting the two preceding chains of argument, that the two *last* faulty pegs in each (the reader will pardon the confusion of the metaphor) are two texts of Scripture; and the consequence will be, that one half of the Bible must be discarded, because it apparently gives countenance to the errors which flow from high Calvinism; and the other half must experience the same fate, because it apparently gives countenance to the errors which as necessarily flow from overstrained Arminianism.”

That nothing of this kind appears, has been, we hope, sufficiently proved, by showing that the author's two texts of Scripture will not bear the superstructure which he has attempted to rear on them; and that in each of his chains of reasoning, he has taken for granted, what the partizans of the opposite system neither admit nor can be compelled to admit. We heartily agree with him, however, in many of his incidental observations, and give him full credit for the goodness of his intentions; but some other method than his must be fallen upon to put an end to this worse than useless controversy; and we have hitherto met with none that promises to be more successful, than that which has been adopted by the author of the tract reviewed in the next article.

ART. XVIII. *Considerations on the general Conditions of the Christian Covenant; with a View to some important Controversies.* By Joseph Holden Pott, A. M. Archdeacon of St. Alban's. 8vo. 110 pp. 3s. Rivingtons. 1803.

THE object of this publication, as of the preceding, is to produce, if not a union of sentiment, at least some degree of mutual forbearance among those Calvinistic and Arminian disputants who have so long disturbed the peace of the Church of England. The Archdeacon enters upon his task, not by stating the peculiarities of any system, but by tracing the doctrines of Christianity from the first preaching of John the Baptist to the completion of the canon of the New Testament. By a fair induction, the only method of reasoning by which useful truths, whether in physics, ethics, or theology, can be discovered, he finds that the Baptist preached *repentance*; that Christ himself preached *repentance* and *faith*; that both in-

struck us how to build upon these foundations, by "bringing forth fruit meet for repentance"; and that St. Paul declares to Agrippa, that his preaching "both to the Jews and Gentiles was, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance". The terms or conditions, therefore, upon which Christians can enjoy everlasting life, are repentance, faith, and obedience; but, as they have no title whatever to everlasting life but by the new covenant, repentance, faith, and obedience, may, with the utmost propriety, be called the conditions of that covenant.

He next shows how easily the maintaining of these conditions may be reconciled with the doctrine of *justification by faith alone*. This leads him to explain that doctrine, and to show that our justification is most truly said to be by faith: 1, as the term *justification by faith* implies the whole method of justification under a covenant of grace, in which the merits of another form the true ground, and only valuable cause, of our acceptance before God; 2, as *faith* appears to be the leading principle of conduct; and, 3, because faith has a peculiar office in the work of justification; which office, as our Homily observes, "no other Christian grace can so properly be said to have".

He next proceeds to prove, and proves most completely, that the conditions of the covenant are perfectly consistent with those passages of Scripture which declare so frequently, that the grace of God is *freely given*. In the course of his reasoning on this subject, he takes occasion to explain St. Paul's doctrine of *election*, and proves, with the force of demonstration, that it relates not to the *final salvation of individuals*, but to the calling, first of the Israelites, and afterwards of the Gentiles, to the knowledge of God's covenant through Christ with man.

From election he passes, by an easy transition, to *assurance*; and shows the groundlessness and danger of that doctrine as taught by Methodists, and even by some others who have not yet withdrawn themselves from the communion of the church. We should give several large extracts from this pamphlet, were we not sensible that they would lose much of their effect by being torn from the context; and were it not our wish, that the whole may be read with the most serious attention by every son of the Church of England. We cannot, however, refuse ourselves the pleasure of transcribing the following paragraph, from which the reader will perceive the author's design—a design so becoming his station and character.

"Having touched these heads of difference, it is not necessary to assume the truth on either side, in order to perceive that to whichever

part a man may incline, the great foundation of the Christian faith will not be the subject of dispute between them. In order to establish that conclusion, little more, one would imagine, would be necessary than to state the grounds of faith and doctrine, and the rules of good life, concerning which there is no difference. It should be the chief satisfaction of both parties engaged in these disputes, to reflect, that although there must be a considerable error on one side or the other, where these several opinions which have been stated are maintained, yet that the same faith in all its fundamental articles is held by both; the same sacraments administered; the same communion kept by many; the same duties required and practised, though under different notions. Thus it is agreed, that salvation is the free gift of God for Christ's sake: free to us who do not pay the price, but richly purchased by the blood and merits of Christ Jesus. It is agreed too that repentance, faith, and obedience, are necessary in some sense or other to entitle any man to an interest in the Redeemer's intercession. It is confessed also, with humble thankfulness on both sides, that the influence of Divine Grace, preventive and assistant, are needful in all parts of our conversion and proficiency. If then the same Creed, the same religious practice, the same fellowship, the same faith, hope, and charity, do not constitute sufficient grounds of concord, it will be difficult to know where we are to seek them."

We have placed this valuable tract immediately after that of Mr. Faber, as stating in a much more correct and perfect manner the real principles of union, which we heartily recommend to the consideration of all Christians, whatever other denomination they may add to that sacred title.

## BRITISH CATALOGUE.

### POETRY.

ART. 19. *Carminum Rariarum Macaronicorum delectus. In usum Ludorum Apollinarium. Edinburgi. ex Typographico Adami Neill et Soc. 8vo. 1801, 1802, &c.*

In our 22d volume (p. 431) we noticed a very ingenious Latin version of a Scottish Song, entitled *the Wife of Auchtermuchty*, but wished for some information respecting the editors, whose titles were calculated to excite curiosity. A copy since sent us, of several other poems printed by the same Society, enables us to clear up several of these doubts, by interlineations which we shall venture to print in

*Italics.*



*Italics.* The following inscription is subjoined immediately to the title-page.

“Quod Felix, faustumque sit; Omnibus et singulis, Conventûs Gymnastici Edinensis Fratribus, Speciatim autem, Gymnasiarcho magnifico (*Alexandro Wood, Amigero, Chir. Edin.*) Pontifici Maximo, (*Gulielmo Moodie, S. S. Th. D.*) Prætori Honorato (*Jacobo Hamilton, S. M. D.*) Aliisque Ministris Sacrorum, a quibus Ludi Apollinares, in Campo Letheano, Vulgò Leith Links, More Majorum, Solenniter celebrantur: Hæc Poemata Macaronica, iterum prelo subjecta, summâ cum observantia, Dat, dicat, consecratque, Editor, Scrib. Prætor. (*Andreas Duncan, Sen. M. D. s. P.—*).”

The present collection contains, 1. The *Pol-mo-Middinia*, of the celebrated poet W. Drummond, of Hawthornden; an effusion, in our opinion, rather pardonable, in such a writer, than deserving of admiration\*. 2. Chryste Kirke on the Green, supposed to be written by King James I. of Scotland, attempted (it is said) in Latin *Heroic* verse; but in truth very well executed in Latin *Elegiac* verse. 3. The Speeches of Ajax and Ulysses, in Ovid. Met. B. 13, translated into the *Buchan Dialect*. This is a very whimsical and humorous performance. Thus far extends the first fasciculus. The second contains, 4. The Monk and the Miller's Wife, a tale written by Allan Ramsay, Esq. with a translation into Latin rhyme. The humour of the original is well known; and it is admirably preserved in the version. 5. Prælium Gillicrankianum, Cantilena. 6. The Wife of Auchtermuchty; already noticed, but in this copy without the Latin version. 7. A Hudibrastic History of John Broffly, the celebrated Stormont Bard. Written at St. Andrew's in the year 1762, by the Bec-Jaune club. This being a satire on an unknown poem, the Bango-riad, and its unknown author, cannot be properly relished here. 8. A few Epitaphs on various persons; and, 9. A. Phillips's translation of the Sapphic fragment, “Blest as th' immortal Gods is he”, with a parody, by the Hon. Henry Erskine. The second fasciculus is dedicated to the Arch-Laureat of the Society, “*Rob<sup>o</sup>. Strong Armigero, Mercatori Letheano*”, who is styled also “*Scriptori lepidissimo, poetarum sodalitiî nostri facile principi*.”

We have so far extended our account of the contents of this collection, that any specimen we could here produce of it would be very slight; we shall only add, therefore, that it contains much amusement, and gives altogether a pleasing view of the relaxations of classical men.

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\* The poet does not even regard the quantities of the real Latin words which he employs. Thus he makes *homo* a spondee, the last syllables of *accipit*, a dactyl, &c. &c. This we conceive not allowable, even in Macaronic.



## NOVELS.

ART. 20. *Modern Literature: A Novel, in Three Volumes.* By Robert Bisset, LL. D. 12mo. 925 pp. 15s. Longman and Rees. 1804.

The ingenious author of this novel, in his Preface, informs us that he proposes "to represent the manners of the times, in various situations, but especially in the literary departments," and his object seems to have been to connect, with the amusement arising from a fictitious story, such anecdotes of the present state of literature and remarks upon it, as may give a distinct view of its character and tendency. These two subjects are not, however, in our opinion, combined with much skill, or rendered so interesting as, from the well-known talents of Dr. Bisset, we should have expected. The fault seems to be chiefly in the plan. As the work is now conducted, each part of the primary design is apparently injurious to the other. To amuse by an interesting story seems for a long time, notwithstanding what is said in the preface, to have been his principal object: but, relying probably on the literary anecdotes which were to be introduced in the latter part, he has not taken pains so to enliven and diversify his narrative as to fix the reader's attention. His hero, a generous and high spirited young man of a Scotch family, advances gradually to the attainment of fame, domestic happiness and fortune, by an almost regular gradation, with scarcely any difficulties to afford exercise for his virtues, or changes of fortune to create an interest in his favour. In his literary anecdotes and reflections the author shows himself, however, to be a man of just taste, and invariably the friend of religion and virtue. Under the name of *St. Leon*, he reprobates Mr. Godwin, as a philosopher, but allows him talents as a writer. The late wife of that author also seems to be characterized under the name of *Jemima*: for we cannot think Dr. B. serious when he declares, in his Preface, "that he has been scrupulously cautious to guard against any possibility of individual application." Even to the characters in his *story* this declaration does not universally apply. To the style employed in this novel, we make no general objections; but a want of simplicity, and an occasional licence in the introduction of unauthorized words and phrases, such as "*circumspiciency*," "*mildened*," and several others, which we shall not here enumerate. This novel therefore, though not without merit or attraction, is not altogether equal to what might have been expected from the other works of this author; one of which we now have before us, and shall soon be able to report in a far more favourable point of view.

ART. 21. *The Life of Napoleone, as it should be handed down to Posterity.* By J. M—d. 12mo. 150 pp. 2s. 6d. Parsons. 1804.

The new "Emperor of the French" is here introduced as the hero of a fictitious story. His birth and parentage are, we believe, accurately

ately stated: but, instead of a warrior, he is represented as a pettish attorney in Corsica, who, being driven from thence by the detection of a forgery, takes refuge in France, and becomes lieutenant of a gang of robbers, the captain of whom is called Maximilian, and designed to represent Robespierre. After some adventures, by which the treachery and cruelty of both these heroes are exemplified, they are betrayed by one of their accomplices, seized, and of course executed.

The tale is short, and of no great interest, from its too slight connection with the known facts; but the writer seems to possess abilities, in the exercise of which he is evidently actuated by an ardent zeal for virtue.

## MEDICINE.

ART. 22. *Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.* By J. Murray, Lecturer on Chemistry, and on Mat. Med. and Pharmacy. Two Volumes. 8vo. 14s. Longman and Rees. 1804.

This is a compendium of the *Materia Medica*, written somewhat upon the plan of one printed in London two or three years ago, under the title of a *Practical Synopsis of the Materia Medica*\*. The classification of both these productions is founded for the most part on that of the late Dr. Cullen; since whose great work on this subject so many changes have taken place in pharmaceutical chemistry, as to render new views of that branch of medical knowledge necessary. Pharmaceutical chemistry, forms the first part or division of the present compendium; the second division consists of what is properly called the *Materia Medica*; and the third is devoted to Pharmaceutical Operations and Compositions, taken from the last editions of the London and Edinburgh pharmacopœias. Two Appendixes are subjoined, in the first of which is given the medical history of the Gases, of Electricity, and Galvanism; and, in the second, the heads of a lecture on extemporaneous Prescriptions; followed by Tables of changed Names (printed in the manner

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\* Thus, besides the similarity in the general classification, this author, after the example of the *Practical Synopsis*, gives a tabular view of the contents of each class, and in treating of each article he affixes, as the author of the *Practical Synopsis* has done, the Linnæan names and classes, with the natural orders, native places, &c. For instance:

<i>Practical Synopsis.</i>	<i>Murray's Mat. Med.</i>
Colchicum autumnale. Hexandria. Trigynia. Liliaceæ. Indigenous. Radix. Meadow Saffron.	Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron. Colchicum. Hexand. Trigyn. Liliaceæ. Radix. Indigenous.
Aristolochia serpentaria Gynandria. Hexandria. Sarmenaceæ. Virginia, Carolina. Serpentaria Virginiana Radix, Virginia Snake root.	Aristolochia serpentaria. Serpentaria Virginiana. Virginian Snake root. Gynand. Hexand. Sarmentos. Radix. Virginia, Carolina.

of that belonging to the *Thesaurus Medicaminum*) and an English and Latin Index.

In respect to *practical* observations, this work appears to us scarcely equal to that with which we have just now compared it; but as an *elementary* treatise it possesses several advantages, and is certainly well adapted for the use of students, being written in a concise, yet, at the same time, perspicuous manner, and presenting, on the whole, the best view extant (if we except Dr. Duncan's new Dispensatory) of the present improved state of pharmaceutical chemistry.

ART. 23. *A System of Dissections; explaining the Anatomy of the Human Body; the Manner of displaying the Parts, and their Varieties in Disease. Vol. II. Part II. with Plates. By Charles Bell, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ed. Fol. 7s. 6d. Longman and Rees. 1803.*

We are glad to see that this useful work (the preceding numbers of which have been noticed in some of the former volumes of the *British Critic*) is carried on in the same satisfactory manner in which it was begun. If completed with the same attention to clearness and accuracy of engravings and description, it will prove a most acceptable and valuable addition to the libraries of students and lovers of anatomy.

The present number exhibits dissections of the arm; of the neck and face; of the nervous system of the viscera; with an account of the manner of dissecting the brain and eye.

## DIVINITY.

ART. 24. *A Sermon preached before the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in the Parish Church of St. George, Hanover-Square, on Thursday the 3rd of May, 1804. By Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff. To which are added, the Plan of the Society, a Summary of its Proceedings, and a List of its Members. 8vo. 72 pp. 1s. Cadell and Co. Rivingtons, &c. 1804.*

“An incessant contention for mastery subsists”, says the Bishop of Landaff, “in every civil state, and especially in every overgrown metropolis, between the laws on the one hand, and the manners of the people on the other. This warfare commences with the very commencement of government, and it ends only with its dissolution”. It is carried on, he adds, with variable success, according to circumstances; and “is not finally extinguished, till the general prevalence of profligate morals puts an end to the government itself”. P. 1. This end, therefore, which is as certain as any thing in this world, “may be retarded by whatever retards the progress of vice”. The means most applicable to our own case, as a nation, are, says this able teacher, “the religious instruction of the people, and the due execution of the laws, adapted to the circumstances of the times; neither so strict as to render the execution of them impracticable, nor so lax as to encourage the growth of any species of immorality.”

On religious instruction, and that which is an essential instrument of it, the places for religious worship, many valuable observations are here made. It is particularly stated, that the vast population of the metropolis

metropolis demands additional churches, which it is hoped the legislature will soon take into consideration. In this case it is recommended, "that the churches be built upon a simple and capacious plan; that the seats remain unappropriated, so that the common people, as well as their superiors, may be well accommodated in the house of God; and that the salaries may be sufficiently liberal to engage the service of preachers of the first ability." P. 3. With respect to the second caution, we must beg leave to recommend a modification; not that "*the seats remain unappropriated*", but a *certain proportion* of the seats; otherwise the indiscriminate mixture of all classes will prevent as many persons of the higher classes from attending, as it can introduce of the lower.

We come next to some observations of great moment and humanity, on the means of providing for the reformation of those who have, on various accounts, been discharged from prisons. Having, with great ability, considered this subject, the Bishop proceeds to that of the due execution of the laws, which the Society before which he preached make it their business to enforce. After showing that the promoters of such a design will be odious only to those who "hate to be reformed"; and, after pointing out, that in many instances that depravity of our manners has but too far gotten the ascendancy over the goodness of our laws, the Right Reverend preacher thus proceeds.

"Their vigour, however, never can be fully renovated till the rich and powerful shall be compelled by penalties, or, which is more to be wished, shall be induced by reason, and their own sense of decorum and public duty, to set an example of obeying them. Man is an imitative animal, going not where he ought to go, but where others have gone before. I should be ashamed to recommend from this place the *Suppression of Vice* amongst some, if I did not recommend its suppression amongst all; being sensible, that the good example of their superiors would be of more efficacy in suppressing the vices of the lower orders, than the very best execution of the very best laws can ever be. And if ever all ranks of society ought to concur in adopting such a Christian purity of manners as may avert from us the displeasure of God, this is the time; now it is that the rod of God's wrath is upreared, to chastise not only us, but all Christendom, for its impiety, infidelity, and immorality," P. 14.

We cannot too strongly recommend this excellent discourse, or the designs of the Society for which it was composed.

ART. 25. *The Principles of Christian Knowledge: consisting of 1. an Explanation of the more difficult Terms and Doctrines of the Church Catechism and Office of Confirmation; 2. the Three Church Creeds exemplified and proved from the Scriptures. To which is prefixed an Introduction, on the Duty of conforming to the Established Church, as good Subjects and good Christians. By the Right Reverend Thomas Burgess, D. D. Bishop of St. David's. The second Edition. 12mo. 124 pp. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons, and Hatchard. 1804.*

Frequently have we had occasion to extol the pious and sagacious care of this learned divine, and now prelate, to draw up books of instruction

struction for the young and ignorant: an apparent condescension in a person so eminent; but, in truth, a task of which every sincere Christian may be ambitious, and for which none but a truly sound and learned divine can be completely qualified. In an Address to the Clergy of his Diocese, prefixed to this book, the Bishop observes, with great truth, that the grounds of conformity to the established church, and the duty of adherence to it, have hitherto been little taught as matters of popular and elementary instruction. "There is good reason", he adds, "for thinking that ignorance of such principles has greatly contributed to those secessions from the Church of England, which were productive of many and great evils in the two last centuries". He has therefore, with great skill and propriety, made these matters the subject of an introductory Catechism, of which we consider it as a duty to give at least a short specimen.

" § 9.

" A TRUE AND A LEGAL CHURCH.

" Q. From what authority is derived the right of publicly exercising the Christian Ministry?

" A. From the laws of the land in which it is professed.

" Q. What is a true Church?

" A. That is a true Church in which *the word of God* is preached, and the Sacraments are *duly* administered, by persons *rightly* ordained.

" Q. What is a legal Church?

" A. That is a legal Church which is established by law.

" Q. Is every true Church a legal Church?

" A. No. A Church may be a true Church, and yet it is not a legal Church if it be not established by law.

" Q. Is every legal Church a true Church?

" A. No. A Church may be established by law, and so be a legal Church; but if *the word of God* is not preached in it, and the Sacraments are not *duly* administered, by persons *rightly* ordained, it is not a true Church."

The Church of England is then, in Section 10, determined to be both a true and a legal Church according to these terms. Then the duty of conforming to it is thus stated in Section 11.

" Q. Is it not our duty to conform to the laws of our country?

" A. Yes. St. Paul says, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers", (Rom. xiii. 1.) and St. Peter bids us "submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake". (1 Pet. ii. 13.)

" Q. Is it not then our duty to conform to the Established Church?

" A. Yes.

" Q. Why?

" A. Because it is a true Church established by law; and because "the powers that be", by whom it is established, "are ordained of God". (Rom. xiii. 1.)"

It must be observed, that the foundation for all this is duly laid, in the former part of the Catechism; and that other important consequences, relative to Christian unity, are no less regularly drawn from it. The book also contains, in the same distinct and luminous method, an explanation of all the difficult terms and doctrines in the Church Catechism and Office of Confirmation; a scriptural illustration

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tion of the three Creeds of the Church, executed with singular clearness and ability; with an Appendix, from the Canons, Acts of Parliament, and other public authorities, relative to the government, discipline, and public worship of the Church of England. A more useful manual could not be presented to the members of the Church.

ART. 26. *A Sermon preached on the Day appointed to be observed as a Fast, October 19, 1803. By the Reverend John Clarke, LL. B.* 4to. 15 pp. 1s. Baldwin. 1803.

It is rather unusual that we are not told, in the title-page, either the place where the Sermon was preached, or the clerical situation of the preacher. If we may conclude any thing from names so common, the same author gave us a Thanksgiving Sermon in 1802, and some other productions before that time.

The present Sermon is on Nehemiah iv. 14, and is written with spirit, as will appear from the following specimen. PATRIOTISM, he tells his hearers, is the virtue now required, and made the instrument of our probation.

“You are not to be told that you are at this moment called upon to exercise this virtue by every motive which can affect your interest, or animate you to the performance of your duty;—by your present happiness;—by your hope of an eternal reward. An enemy, a ferocious enemy, is at your doors, threatening devastation and destruction; to convert this land of paradise into a land of desolation; to make free-born Britons abject slaves. You are called upon at this moment to defend your country; to repel this insolent enemy; to testify your loyalty to your king, and your fidelity to our happy constitution—“to fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses;”—to discard ease for the most energetic exertion; partial, for the most enlarged, considerations; ignoble fear for manly courage;—arming your minds with a fortitude superior to adverse circumstances;—and disposing them to the most resigned acquiescence in the dispensations of God, whatever may be his blessed pleasure, in the event of the approaching conflict.” P. 6.

Other passages might easily be cited to confirm the commendation here given; but, this being in itself sufficient, we shall refer the reader who is pleased with this to the perusal of the discourse itself.

ART. 27. *A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the late Rev. Joseph Priestley, delivered in the Dissenting Chapel in Monkwell street, on Sunday Evening, April 15, 1804. By John Edwards.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Johnson. 1804.

This is a very animated discourse, and evidently the production of a vigorous and well-cultivated mind. It commences with pointing out the excellence of intellectual, beyond all material distinctions of form, or beauty, the baseness and miseries of vice, the present enjoyments and immortal hopes of virtue. Then, by a natural and proper transition, the preacher animadverts on the usefulness of that person, who, by his doctrine, example, and accomplishments, is the instrument of turning others to wisdom and righteousness.—Then follows

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a concise account of the life of Dr. Priestley, with a panegyric on his endowments and virtues, which might be expected from a friend, who knew and loved him. We shall not detract a particle from the catalogue, except it may be so termed, when we intimate a doubt, whether Dr. Priestley was not already a Republican in spirit before he left this country for America. His friend and panegyrist confesses, that "after he had resided some time in America there is reason to believe he became a Republican."—A catalogue of Dr. Priestley's works is subjoined, and they amount to the surprizing number of seventy-eight.

## LAW.

**ART. 28.** *Observations on the Causes of Clerical Non-Residence, and on the Act of Parliament lately passed for its Prevention.* 8vo. 79 pp. 2s. 6d. Robinsons. 1804.

This author thinks that the Legislature, in the Act lately passed for the prevention of non-residence, "have with much good, enacted also much that is amiss: that they have in some instances descended to nugatory particulars, and in other instances have ordered that, which will never be executed." His intention in the present publication is "to recommend a system of strict residence, and further still to argue not merely for the residence of a clergyman, but for the residence of the incumbent himself." But he premises a distinction, which "if the framers of the late Act had made, they would have found themselves at liberty to have enforced residence in a much stricter manner than they have done." This distinction, so necessary in our author's opinion, is the exemption of the present incumbents from the regulations proposed. "To enforce," he says, "a system of indispensable residence on them, would not only be unjust in the attempt, but impossible in the execution; that is, it would be the same as expelling many of them from their benefices."

He then proceeds to consider the causes of non-residence under the following heads: 1, the smallness of benefices; 2, pluralities; 3, holding of benefices by Archdeacons, Deans and other dignitaries; 4, ill-health; 5, the want of a parsonage-house; 6, the house being in an ill-convenient or unhealthy situation; 7, its being too mean or too small for the habitation of the incumbent; 8, the incumbent and parishioners being at variance on account of tithes; and, lastly, the incumbent being a chaplain or school-master. Under all these heads, we find many sensible and judicious observations, the author freely pointing out, wherein he deems the regulations of the late Act to be defective or ill-judged, and proposing others which in his opinion would be more efficient. We shall conclude our account of this well-written pamphlet, with a short extract from what the author says on the discretionary powers vested in the diocesan.

"That Bishops should have authority over their Clergy is truly to be desired; but by authority ought to be understood the power of enforcing the laws, not the arbitrary determination of particular cases.

cases. The Act now before us will afford sufficient examples of this distinction: I should be the last to complain of that extension of authority granted to the Bishop, whereby he is empowered to enforce obedience by monition and sequestration:—it were to be wished, perhaps, that he had the same power in some other cases: the complaint is, that matters of the highest importance to the individuals concerned, are not specified by positive law, but are left to the judgment of a single magistrate. It must certainly be allowed by all, that if it be *necessary* to establish a summary decision, the power cannot be placed in safer or more respectable hands, than in those of our present superiors: nevertheless to justify the grant of such a power by this argument, offends against one of the plainest maxims of political prudence.” The necessity in this case is self-evident: regulations for enforcing residence would to many prove highly oppressive, unless a power of dispensation be lodged somewhere: the authority given by the statute to the diocesan is neither arbitrary or unlimited; he is simply constituted judge of matters of fact, (as, for instance, whether the incumbent be in a bad state of health, and further residence likely to aggravate his complaints or to impede their cure) he is strictly bound *in foro conscientiae* to determine according to evidence; and if he errs, there is a superior tribunal to rectify the error.

ART. 29. *Thoughts on Non-Residence and Farming. In a Letter to the Bishop of St. Asaph. By a Magistrate.* 8vo. 29 pp. 1s. Cawthorn. 1803.

Published while the Bill was still before Parliament, and had not yet passed into a law. As it is not probable that the legislature should deem it necessary to make any further regulations on the subject, we forbear entering more particularly into the contents of this publication, than briefly to remark, that it is sensibly and acutely written.

ART. 30. *Observations on the Statute of the 1 William and Mary, Chap. 18, commonly called the Toleration Act, and on the Statute of the 19 Geo. III. Chap. 44, intitled “An Act for the further Relief of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters,” in reference to Protestant Dissenting Ministers of Congregations and others applying to qualify themselves under the said Acts.* By Joseph Smith, Barrister at Law. 8vo. 50 pp. 2s. James, Brittol; Buttons, and Butterworth, London. 1804.

The extraordinary increase of persons, uneducated for the ministry, engaged in some trade or manual occupation, and officiating only as occasional or itinerant preachers, who within the last eight or ten years have applied to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in various parts of the kingdom, with an intention of qualifying themselves as Protestant Dissenting Ministers, has induced a suspicion, that the chief motive of their application has been to procure an exemption from the burdens, to which they, in common with their fellow-subjects, were liable: the consequence of which in many instances has been, a refusal by the magistrates to administer the oaths. These circumstances have led Mr. Smith to think, that the Act of Toleration and the statute of the 19 Geo.

19 Geo. III. chap. 44, have not been so clearly understood as might be wished : to rectify the common error on this subject is the scope of the present publication. He begins with reciting the most material sections of both acts, and then proceeds to enquire what descriptions of persons are within each. The Toleration Act, he says, comprehends all who claim to exercise the office of Ministers according to the rules and usages of Protestant Dissenters, whether such Ministers be only occasional and itinerant preachers or pastors of particular congregations : while the statute of 19 Geo. III. is restricted by the very words of the Act to such as are *preachers or teachers of some congregation* of Dissenting Protestants, which he contends can only mean, such as are *chosen by and resident amongst their respective congregations*. This distinction between itinerant and resident ministers being admitted, it will thence follow that the itinerant preacher, fixed to no congregation, not being within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Toleration Act, nor of the statute of the present King, can claim nothing further than an exemption granted by the eighth section of the former from the pains and penalties of the several statutes there recited : and that it is only chosen and resident ministers of particular congregations, who are entitled to the more ample privileges granted by the fore-mentioned eleventh section and subsequent statutes.

This argument appears to us more ingenious than solid : if evils have arisen from the abuse of these statutes, they will be more effectually removed by the wisdom of the Legislature, than by a forced interpretation of words hitherto understood in a more general sense, and which have never yet by any legal decision been thus restricted.

The last object of Mr. Smith's enquiry is the power of the magistrates ; whom, he rightly decides, to act altogether ministerially, ought to have no authority either to examine or to reject any claimant offering to take the oaths, and make the declaration by law required.

ART. 31. *An Argument in Favour of the Right of Cross-Examination. By a Barrister at Law.* 8vo. 23 pp. 6d. Bickerstaff. 1803.

The rule of evidence laid down in some late trials, that a witness is not bound to answer any question, which tends to disparage his character, and to disgrace his reputation for veracity with the Court and Jury, has occasioned this able argument in favour of a more extended right of cross-examination ; which we shall neither support nor contradict ; being matter of consideration for those who sit upon the Bench of Justice, rather than in the arm-chair of criticism.

## PHILOSOPHY.

ART. 32. *A Practical Essay on the Analysis of Minerals, exemplifying the best methods of analysing Ores, Earths, Stones, Inflammable Fossils, and Mineral Substances in general.* By Frederick Accum. London. 12mo. 183 pp. 7s. G. Kearsley, &c. 1804.

The contents of this work are : Preliminary Observations, describing the general Nature of the Operations and Instruments of Analysis

lysis—General Classification of Minerals—Natural History of Ores—Characteristic Properties of Ores—Analysis of Ores: viz. of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Iron, Zinc, Mercury, Antimony, Bismuth, Nickel, Cobalt, Arsenic, Tungsten, Tellurium, Uranium, Molybdena, Chrome, Titanium, Manganese, Columbium, and Tantalum—Earths and Stones—General Analysis of Earths and Stones—Analysis of Soils—Mineral and Native Salts—Inflammable Fossils, with their History and Analysis.

This small book is not likely to afford new information to the proficient in the science of chemistry; but it will prove of considerable use to beginners, especially to those who do not mean to be remarkably accurate, or particular in the examination of mineral bodies. The descriptions of mineral substances, such as are contained in this work, are generally short, and frequently too much so. The processes are mostly performed by the humid way, which often are neither the shortest, nor the most accurate, or even the most practicable modes of analysing. To prove the justice of the above-mentioned observations, we might insert several specimens, and particularly the example of an analysis of an alloy composed of different metals, extending from p. 104 to 106; but we shall leave the philosophical reader to form his judgment in private by referring to the work itself.

ART. 33. *A Meteorological Journal of the Year 1803, kept in London.*  
By William Bent. 8vo. 16 pp. 1s. 6d. Bent, Pater-noster-Row. 1804,

We have constantly noticed this useful journal, from its first appearance in 1793. The absence of the Medical Remarks, by which it was for a time illustrated, is still to be regretted: nor does the present number contain any thing beyond the usual tables for each month, except the following general remarks on the weather of the year 1803.

“*January.* Wet and cold; towards the end sleet and snow.—*February.* Very little warmer than last month, but less rain and snow.—*March.* In the former part rain, snow, and hail, but not quite half an inch in all the month; the latter part mild and fine.—*April.* The former part pleasant; the thermometer at 70 on the 16th; windy and rainy after, with some thunder; and towards the end cold, with little rain and snow.—*May.* In general cold and wet; thunder showers at the end.—*June.* Very much rain, with some thunder, and the barometer higher than in any of the preceding months; fine toward the end.—*July.* The barometer always above 30 inches, and but little rain, except on the 2d and 20th accompanied with thunder; on both these days the thermometer was at 80 previous to the storm, and afterwards sunk 8 degrees on the former and 16 on the latter day.—*August.* Fine, and but little rain, except on the 30th, yet not so hot as the preceding month. Great crops of corn well gathered in all the surrounding counties.—*September.* Fine in general, and no rain till the 17th.—*October.* Pleasant, and very little though frequent rain; but foggy towards the end, and on the 29th at night the fog remarkably thick.—*November.* Mild and rainy, with a thunder storm on the 22d; the barometer for three

three successive days below 29 inches. On the 13th at half past eight at night a large fiery meteor passed from E. to W. at about 30 degrees S. from the zenith, in the space of 5 or 6 seconds; it emitted a blueish light, had a train of a silvery colour, and illuminated the whole atmosphere.—*December.* The former half cold, with snow, sleet, and rain; the latter half very rainy and mild, the thermometer being never below 45, and its mean state nearly 50. On the 25th a boisterous wind, which did considerable damage.

“ This year offers nothing remarkable, except the meteor seen in November, and the uncommon mildness of the latter half of December. The coldest day was the 26th of January, and the hottest the 31st of July; but the coldest morning was the 9th of December.— The general bill of mortality, from December 14, 1802, to December 13, 1803, makes the burials 19582, which is 203 more than last year.” P. 16.

## POLITICS.

**ART. 34.** *The Speech of Lord Minto, in the House of Peers, June 6th, 1803, on certain Resolutions of Censure on the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, moved by Earl Fitzwilliam. To which is added, his Lordship's Speech at a General Meeting of the County of Roxburgh, held at Jedburgh, 15th August, 1803, on moving an Address to His Majesty: ordered by the Meeting to be printed and circulated in the Country.* 8vo. 199 pp. 3s. 6d. Budd. 1803.

Although some of the topics discussed in the principal Speech before us have, in the rapid succession of events, become almost obsolete, yet, so important is the general subject, and such the ability and information of the noble speaker, that it may still be read with considerable interest. Instead of confining himself to the question immediately before the House, the Noble Lord begins with an able, though rather prolix, justification of the war, and explains the grounds of difference between the two countries, in a manner perfectly clear and satisfactory. His observations respecting Malta, in particular, (though we should not go all the length of his opinions) contain matter well worthy of attention: but he rests his justification of the war still more upon “ the immense and still growing aggrandizement of France, since the peace,” and he justly maintains that “ the specific obligation of no treaty can restrain a nation from opposing the aggrandizement of the other party posterior to the peace, if such aggrandizement affects its own security and interests.”

After dilating for some time on this topic, and enumerating the subsequent acquisitions made by France, the Noble Speaker urges most forcibly the motive for war arising from those acquisitions, and the necessity of counterbalancing them, in some degree, by captures on our part, if we cannot wrest them from the enemy. He, however, adds, (which is still more material) that we could no longer preserve even our own most important possessions without war.

The noble Lord proceeds to deliver his sentiments on the Treaty of Amiens, which he condemns as having this general vice in it, that the



the only question appears "to have been, not what should be retrenched from the newly acquired ascendancy of France," but "how much our own power, which was already relatively inferior, should be cut down to a still lower standard, for the purpose of adding all we lost to the overshadowing bulk of our adversary." He contends at large, that this principle of negotiation, which he terms ruinous, was not justified by the situation of the two countries, nor by the events of the contest between them.—He relies also much and justly on the conduct of the First Consul in seizing the Sovereignty of the Italian Republic, pending the treaty, and fraudulently obtaining the Isle of Elba soon after it was concluded.

These circumstances bring the author to the measures of France since the peace, and consequent behaviour of Administration; who, he remarks, remained quiet spectators of the annexation of Piedmont, remonstrated feebly against the conquest of Switzerland, submitted to be told that we had no concern with the affairs of the Continent, gave orders for the retention of the Cape, countermanded those orders, though the measure which had produced them was persisted in, and, by giving up that and our other conquests, under these appearances of hostility, retrenched our own power in proportion as we aggrandized that of our enemy. His Lordship concludes by protesting against any future negotiation for peace, which shall have for its basis the Treaty of Amiens.

We have thus, without discussing the validity of all the noble Speaker's arguments, given the outline of a Speech, in many respects well worthy of perusal, though some of its topics are no longer of the same interest as at first. His Lordship's Speech at the meeting for the country of Roxburgh (which is subjoined) is highly patriotic and animated.

ART. 35. *Mr. Francis's Speech on the Affairs of India; delivered in the House of Commons, on Friday the 29th of July, 1803.* 8vo. 23 pp. 1s. Harding. 1803.

The general object of this Speech is to draw the attention of the House, more particularly to the affairs of the East India Company, and to show that they are not so prosperous (at least so far as regards finance) as the President of the Board of Control, in his annual budget, represented them. The Hon. Speaker chiefly relies on the great increase in the debt due from the Company between June 1801, and 30th April 1802, and infers that "its progress in the current year (viz. 1802-3,) will not be much less than in each of the two preceding years." He also insists much on the uncertainty and fallacy of Indian estimates, arguing, that in the general calculation of the Company's property, the capital ought to have been placed on the debt side of the account, and that, on the other side, "many of the credits, taken are liable to question." There is also another subject, which he thinks "should be taken up by Parliament hereafter, on a great and comprehensive scale of national deliberation," namely, "the real state and result of the Company's trade to India." This  
P topic



topic is enlarged upon with ability, and the necessity of "an early and resolute parliamentary investigation into the state of India," is pressed with considerable energy. It is not for us to pronounce on the high and intricate subjects discussed in this Speech; but the perspicuity of its reasoning, and the temperate style of its language, as well as the great importance of the questions agitated, seems to intitle it to serious consideration.

ART. 36. *Patriotism, or the Love of our Country; an Essay, illustrated by Examples from Ancient and Modern History; dedicated to the Volunteers of the United Kingdom. By William Friend, Esq. Author of "Evening Amusements," "Principles of Taxation," "Principles of Algebra," &c. 8vo. 312 pp. 7s Mawman. 1804.*

This work (which is dedicated to the Volunteers of the United Kingdom) begins with the origin of patriotism, which the author derives from our earliest associations. He then traces its effects on the most celebrated nations of antiquity, giving several instances of this virtue from the French, Grecian, and Jewish Histories, and thence proceeds to delineate the most patriotic characters in modern Europe; at the head of whom he justly places the English King Alfred, but gives also the credit due to William Tell and other Swiss patriots in former times, and to the first Prince of Orange and our Queen Elizabeth. Various remarks upon, or rather discussions of this subject, are introduced; of which it may be justly said, that, if they are sometimes true, they are generally sensible and true. The writer with great propriety shows the virtue of patriotism not to be incompatible with Christianity; but our readers must have seen this part of the subject more ably handled by Dr. Parr, in his eloquent sermon on the Fast\*. The latter part of the essay contains an appropriate address to the Volunteers; to which notes and illustrations, and a considerable number of poetical citations, are subjoined. Upon the whole, we see many sentiments in this essay worthy of praise, and but a few from which we differ. The asperity with which the author speaks of the confederacy against France during the early period of the revolution is of this last description. Considering the character of barbarity, and indiscriminate subversion of ancient institutions which that revolution assumed even at its commencement, and considering also, that the war with Austria (undoubtedly a war of aggression on the part of the French) had been instigated by the Jacobins against the will of the King, we have ever been of opinion that the measures of Austria and her ally, the King of Prussia, were (in their general measures) justifiable on the principle of self-preservation; and we are convinced it would have been happy for Europe if the original principle of the war against revolutionary France had been universally adopted and steadily pursued. This, however, is almost the only materially objectionable sentiment which we have met with in a work written, as it appears, for the best purposes, and, though rather prolix, not wanting in spirit or energy.

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\* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxiii, p. 437.

ART. 37. *Defultory Observations on the Act of the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for granting to his Majesty, until the first Day of May next after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trade and Offices." Addressed to the Landed Interest of Great Britain, by a Landholder.* 8vo. 55 pp. 1s. 6d. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman and Rees, London. 1804.

We cannot be expected to give any detailed account of this very defultory publication. Notwithstanding the time and attention which the author tells us he has given to the subject, we think him but superficially acquainted with the Act he has so severely criticized.

### MISCELLANIES.

ART. 38. *A Sporting Tour through the Northern Parts of England, and great Part of the Highlands of Scotland, including Remarks on English and Scottish Landscape, and general Observations on the State of Society and Manners, embellished with Sixteen Engravings, by Messrs. Medland, Pouncy, Landseer, and Pelton, from Paintings made on Purpose, by Mr. Garrard. By Colonel T. Thornton, of Thornville Royal, in Yorkshire.* 4to. 1l. 15s. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

This is a Tour entirely of a new description, though not without its portion of interest to many readers. The writer does not aspire to penetrate the centre of Africa, to measure the pyramids, to discover a southern continent, &c. but sets out with the train of a patriarch, the activity of a Tartar, and the perseverance of a German over bogs and moors, and spacious lakes, is bent on the destruction of game of every description, from the noble roebuck of the hills, to the humble trout of the stream. Great indeed was his success, of which the reader, however he might tremble at the fatigue which obtained it, would doubtless, as we should, have been delighted to partake. Like a skilful general, the author makes each day a regular return of the *killed off*, as, for example: "Returns, six pike, seventeen trout, shot four black cocks, and seven partridges; hawks, killed two partridges and three snipes." The following also is a description of one of the Colonel's accidental dinners.

"*A Hodge Podge.*

REMOVE

A roast pike of seven pounds,

Sauces,

Greens, rein deer's tongue, potatoes,

Chickens.

SECOND COURSE,

Loin of mutton,

Black game and partridge,

Currant jelly, capficum, elder, garlick, vinegars,

Pomerade and char,

A carving,

Biscuits, Stilton cheese, Cheshire, butter,

Goat's milk."

Who would not have liked to have been one of such a party? The whole is written with much vivacity and good humour; others must determine whether the author did not occasionally shoot with a *long bow*, but once he talks of killing his mark at the distance of one hundred and three yards. Some pleasant anecdotes are interspersed, and some respectable engravings illustrate the narrative. We think the sum of one pound fifteen shillings rather extravagant for a book which will hardly be read more than once, except by keen lovers of the sports of the field; *sed qui vult decipi, decipiatur.*

ART. 39. *The Importance of Malta considered, in the Years 1796 and 1798; also Remarks which occurred during a Journey from England to India, through Egypt, in the Year 1779. By Mark Wood, Esq. M. P. late Chief Engineer, Bengal.* 4to. 5s. Stockdale, 1803.

Several Members of both Houses of Parliament had expressed doubts of the importance of Malta to this country. This very experienced and intelligent gentleman explains, in the most satisfactory manner, its great value, both in a commercial and political point of view. It serves as a depot, and protects our commerce in the Mediterranean and Ionian Seas, and it affords the only check we can have to restrain the vast plans and boundless ambition of *Emperor Bonaparte*. The opinions communicated in this interesting tract, suggested themselves to the author in the course of a journey from England to India through Egypt. The route which he himself successfully pursued is detailed, for the benefit of future travellers to India by the way of Suez, and to such it cannot fail of being highly acceptable. The additional remarks seem to merit the attention of those who employed Mr. Wood on this service, as it seems that, although he was sent on a business where strong injunctions of secrecy were authoritatively given, it would have been an easy matter to have intercepted the dispatches, on many different occasions, previous to his arrival at Suez. The uncertainty and peril of navigating the Gulph of Venice is so great, that some other track ought surely to be devised. A very neat and correct map of the route to India by Venice, Grand Cairo, and Suez, is subjoined.

ART. 40. *A Biographical Dictionary of the celebrated Women of every Age and Country. By Matilda Betham.* 8vo. 12s. Crofby. 1804.

The author had originally intended to publish a work on the subject in four octavo volumes, but the appearance of another production, with the same title, deterred her. She now on a more contracted scale exhibits some of the materials she had before compiled, perceiving that her plan does not interfere with that which has been printed by Miss Hayes. The "*Dictionnaire des Femmes celebres*" has confessedly communicated many useful and substantial aids to the writer, but we have perused the performance with much satisfaction, and think it an interesting compilation of female biography. The whole is written with great impartiality, and great attention appears to have been paid to the authenticity of the information which is communicated.

ART.

ART. 41. *Some Particulars of the Royal Indisposition of 1788—1789, and of its Effects upon illustrious Personages and opposite Parties interested by it.* 8vo. 111 pp. 4s. 6d. No Publisher's name.

This is a publication which ought, on various accounts, to have been suppressed: and of this the publisher was manifestly conscious, as appears by the concealment of his name. Were it possible, that the narrative could be relied on, much of it is of a nature which delicacy would long withhold from public view; and if it be altogether false, it is still more strongly reprehensible. "It is extracted", the editor says, "from a long-continued journal of a departed friend, whose peculiar situation, for a series of years, afforded *her* ample means of information, whilst it left her wholly unconnected with contending parties." Such anecdotes, however, if published at all, require much better evidence to their truth than that of an anonymous journal, brought forward by an anonymous editor and publisher. The alledged motive for the publication, which was intended to be produced during the late illness of our justly revered Sovereign, is, "that a knowledge of the circumstances, which on a former occasion terminated in a complete recovery of health, may be calculated to soothe anguish, and excite hope, in the present instance." But this motive seems to us insufficient to counterbalance the strong objections which lie against such communications as are here made; and even this motive was confessedly wanting at the time of publication, his Majesty's happy recovery having actually taken place before the pamphlet could be finished. The editor, indeed, alleges, that the progress of the printer had not left it in her power at that time to withdraw the publication. But this we do not understand, unless it alludes to expence only; for in other respects it was as easy to suppress the work as to add the concluding advertisement.

ART. 42. *Part the First of an Address to the Public from the Society for the Suppression of Vice, instituted in London 1802: setting forth, with a List of the Members, the Utility and Necessity of such an Institution, and its Claim to Public Support.* 8vo. 106 pp. with a large Table of the Laws against Vice, &c. 2s. Rivingtons, Harris, &c. &c. 1803.

ART. 43. *Address to the Public from the Society for the Suppression of Vice, instituted in London 1802. Part the Second, containing an Account of the Proceedings of the Society from its original Institution.* 8vo. 96 pp. 1s. 6d. Same Publishers. 1803.

Societies for the reformation of public manners are by no means new in this country. At the latter end of the seventeenth century, such an institution was formed, and branched out into many others, the proceedings of which were published in 1700. How long it subsisted afterwards we have not had an opportunity to trace; but in that publication reference is made to a similar institution "in times of usurpation." A further account of this work will be found in p. 69 of the first part of this Address, and the following pages. Soon after the  
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issuing of his Majesty's Proclamation in 1787, "*for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for preventing and punishing of Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality*", a similar design was taken up by some of the first perquisites in the kingdom for rank and worth, who, in the year 1789, established, on that basis, a society which still subsists, and is called "the Proclamation Society." The wise and temperate efforts of this society, to enforce the execution of the laws alluded to in the proclamation, were attended with distinguished success. But after the lapse of thirteen years, it appeared to the institutors of the society which here addresses the public, that the extension of the plan was necessary, and that a second society, formed for a similar purpose, might be attended with considerable advantage. This new design has met with a rapid and highly respectable support, and has now been made more generally known, by the excellent Discourse of the Bishop of Landaff, which we have noticed under the head of Divinity. A proposal has since been made for the incorporation of the two societies, which has ended rather in a close alliance than in an actual union: the one, however, avowing the strongest approbation of the design and proceedings of the other. The declaration of the Proclamation Society on this subject will be found at p. 94 of the second part.

With respect to the publications here announced, it is only necessary to say, that the reader will find in them every information on the subject of the Society and its plans; and many more cogent arguments for the support of such an institution than would probably have occurred to his own mind, without the aid of long and mature consideration. With the assistance of these Addressees, and the eloquent recommendation of the Bishop of Landaff, there can be little doubt that the Society will continue to flourish.

ART. 44. *Everston; or, the Refutation of the present Principles of Mundane Philosophy.* By Thomas Cormouls, A. M. Editor, Wolverhampton. 8vo. 148 pp. 7s. Longman and Rees, and Hurst. 1804.

This work contains six Dialogues, wherein the principal doctrines relative to the general system of the world, to attraction, to gravitation, descent of bodies, &c. are attempted to be ridiculed, and absolutely controverted. By way of illustration, a plate is prefixed to the work. We must forbear saying any thing more concerning it, as it is neither necessary, nor in our power, to give our readers an adequate idea of the strange nonsense it contains.

ART. 45. *Newton Refuted: a Geographical, Nautical, Mechanical, and Mathematical View of the Universe.* By W. Parkes. 8vo. 68 pp. 3s. G. and J. Robinson. 1804.

This publication being one of the silliest we ever were under the necessity of perusing, cannot possibly demand our serious examination,

## FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

## FRANCE.

ART. 46. *Les Liliacées*; par P. J. Redouté, *peintre du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle*. Paris, folio, sixth *livraison*, pr. 40 fr.

The Plants contained in this *livraison* are the *Amaryllis atamasco*; the *Amaryllis equestris*; the *Amaryllis fernienfis*; the *Ixia longiflora*; the *Gladiolus tristis*, and the *Gladiolus cuspidatus*.

The execution is equally admirable with that in the preceding *livraisons*. The text, drawn up by Mr. Decandolle, is excellent; and the beauty of the typography answers to that of the plates.

*Nouv. Epr. des Journ.*

ART. 47. *Flore des Pyrénées*; par Philippe Picot-Lapeyrouse, *de l'Institut-national de France, de l'Académie des sciences de Stockholm, de la Société d'agriculture de la Seine, Toulouse, Caen, Auch; de celles des arts et sciences de Grenoble, Montpellier, Nîmes, Montauban, &c. &c.* 1<sup>re</sup>. 2<sup>e</sup>. 3<sup>e</sup>. et 4<sup>e</sup>. *livraisons*, contenant la monographie des saxifrages; large folio. Paris.

The Pyrenees, from their extent and position, from the diversity of their situations, aspects, and temperature, present an astonishing variety in their vegetable productions; there being found on them many plants which are peculiar to these mountains, almost all those of the Alps, many of those of Siberia and Lapland, and a great number of those of Spain.

Tournefort and some of the old botanists had travelled in the Pyrenees; Gouan and Pourret among the moderns have visited the eastern parts of this chain; the former of these had classed in his *Institutions* the species which he had been the first to observe; the others had described some species which had before been little, or imperfectly known.

It still remained then to give an history of the plants of the Pyrenees. This task could be undertaken by no one so properly, as by the man who had devoted himself for thirty years to the examination of these rich mountains, and collected, with an unremitting zeal, all their natural productions.

The author does not give the history of all the plants of these mountains, but of those only which are peculiar to them, which were not known, or of which descriptions and figures had not been before published; every description is accompanied with a figure.

Mr. Lapeyrouse seems to have been the first who has made a successful use of the French language in Natural History. He has, in imitation of the Latin of Linnæus, suppressed the verbs and the articles, introduced words borrowed from the Latin and the Greek, and thus been enabled



bled to form botanical French phrases, which have all the precision and exactness of the Latin to which they are annexed.

Faithful to the precepts of *Linnéus*, it appears likewise that the author has been very particular in the choice of specific names; they always present the character of the species, an advantage of which *Linnéus* had strongly urged the importance, but which, however, has been too much neglected.

The figures likewise form an essential part of this *Flora*, contributing to its magnificence and perfection: the designs were made under the eyes and direction of the author, from living specimens taken in their native country, and consequently spontaneous: the plants are represented according to their natural size, the parts of fructification being only enlarged, when they are too small to develop their characters. To increase the merit of the designs, Mr. *Lap.* has likewise often borrowed the elegant pencil of *Redouté*. The figures are printed in colour, and the excellence of the engraving cannot be surpassed. Nor has the typographical part been less attended to; it does honour to the press of *Didot*.

Every *livraison* contains ten figures, with the text belonging to them. *Ibid.*

ART. 48. *Principes de physiologie; par C. L. Dumas, de l'institut national, professeur d'anatomie et de physiologie à l'école de médecine de Montpellier. Vol. iv.*

This volume, which has been for some time eagerly expected, treats of digestion, nutrition, and the different secretions. In regard to this work, we shall only observe, that the perspicuity and method by which it is distinguished, render it highly valuable as an elementary book, whilst the extent of the researches into which the author enters, cannot fail to make it very useful, even to those who have the best information on the subjects treated of in it. *Ibid.*

ART. 49. *Traité théorique et pratique sur l'art de faire et d'appliquer les vernis sur les différens genres de peintures et par impression et en décoration, ainsi que sur les couleurs simples et composées, &c. par G. T. Tingry, professeur de chimie dans l'académie de Genève. 2 voll. in 8vo. with figures. 1803.*

We do not hesitate to assure such of our readers as it may concern, that this is the most complete and methodical work on the subject treated of in it that has hitherto come under our notice. *Ibid.*

ART. 50. *Sur les finances, le commerce, la marine, et les colonies; par M. M\*\*\*\*. 2 voll. in 8vo. Paris.*

M. *Micoud*, who is already known by other less abstract works, here publishes his opinions on the great questions of financial administration. He desires, in the first place, that a general plan, justified by acts of morality and probity, should serve as the basis to the operations of government. "Osons le dire", says he, "la corruption et les maux de la société, les vices et les crimes des hommes étant toujours

jours l'effet de l'exemple, la considération nécessaire à l'administration, le respect dû à l'autorité, dépendent particulièrement du choix des organes chargés de transmettre leurs décisions; car ne nous abusons point sur la nature des résistances, elles sont presque toujours dans les volontés et non dans les choses. Eh! quels moyens seraient plus puissans que l'exemple pour persuader, pour convaincre, pour subjuguier les volontés?"

The author's principles are intended to be applicable to the nature of all governments; and, though we cannot always subscribe to his opinions on finance, commerce, the marine, the colonies, &c. it is incumbent on us to allow, that he speaks like a man to whom these important matters are familiar. *Ibid.*

ART. 51. *Vies et œuvres des peintres les plus célèbres de toutes les écoles, recueil classique, contenant l'œuvre complète des peintres du premier rang, et leurs portraits; les principales productions des artistes de 2e et 3e classe; un abrégé de la Vie des peintres grecs, et un choix des plus belles peintures antiques, réduit et gravé au trait, d'après les estampes de la bibliothèque nationale, et des plus riches collections particulières; publié par C. P. Landon. Tome 1er; one vol. in fol. pr. 25 fr. Paris.*

The volume which we here notice contains the life and complete works of *Dominico Zampieri*, called *il Dominichino*. Sixty-two plates exhibit copies of almost all the productions of this celebrated painter: those which the editor could not immediately get engraved will be inserted in the next volume. The whole seems to us to have been executed with the greatest care. *Ibid.*

## HOLLAND.

ART. 52. *Hugonis Grotii, Batavi, Parallelon rerum publicarum liber tertius: de moribus ingenioque populorum Atheniensium, Romanorum, Bataworum;—now first published from an original MS. and accompanied with a Dutch Translation and Commentary, by Mr. John Meerman, Lord of Dalem and Vuren; 1st part, Original, lxiv. and 114 pp.; Transl. and Com. 410; 2d part, Orig. viii. and 100 pp. Transl. and Comm. 524 pp.; 3d part, Orig. viii. and 98 pp.; Translat. and Comm. 567 pp. in 1. 8vo. Haarlem.*

This work, consisting of 26 chapters, differs entirely from that of *Grotius*, before published under the title, *de antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ*, Leid. 1610, 4°. From the known characters of *Grotius* and *Meerman*, it is hardly necessary that we should assure our readers that both the original Text and the Commentary contain much valuable information. In the latter are found many documents, as privileges, charters, &c. which had likewise not been before published.

§ The account which we gave of the *Essays of the Students at Calcutta*, in our *Twenty-second Volume*, p. 241, will probably have excited in our Readers a desire to know the further proceedings of the *New College*. For their gratification therefore, we insert the following particulars from the *Calcutta Gazette* Extraordinary.

“ COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, JULY 25, 1803.

“ On Tuesday, the 20<sup>th</sup> of March last, being the day appointed by his Excellency the Visitor, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental languages, the Governors, Officers, Professors, and Students of the College assembled at nine o'clock at the new Government House. At a little before ten his Excellency, the Visitor, accompanied by the Honourable Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the Officers of his Excellency's Suite, entered the southern room on the marble floor, and took his seat at the west end of the room. In front of his Excellency seats were placed for the Professors, and for such Students as were to maintain the Disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards. As soon as his Excellency had taken his seat, the Disputations commenced in the following order :

“ *Disputation in the Persian Language.*

Position—“ The natives of India under the British Government, enjoy a greater degree of tranquillity, security, and happiness than under any former Government.”—Defended by Mr. R. Jenkins, Bombay. Chief Opponent, T. Hamilton, Madras. Second Opponent, J. Wauchope.—Moderator, Lieutenant J. Baillie, Professor.

“ *Disputation in the Hindoostanee Language.*

Position—“ The Suicide of Hindoo Widows by burning themselves with the bodies of their deceased Husbands, is a practice repugnant to the natural feelings, and inconsistent with moral duty.”—Defended by Mr. W. Chaplin, Madras. Chief Opponent, R. T. Goodwin, Bombay. Second Opponent, R. C. Ross, Madras.—Moderator, John Gilchrist, Esq. Professor.

“ *Disputation in the Bengalee Language.*

Position—“ The Distribution of Hindoos into Casts, retards their progress in improvement.”—Defended by Mr. J. Hunter. Chief Opponent, W. B. Martin. Second Opponent, W. Morton.—Moderator, W. C. Blaquiere, Esq.

“ Declamations in the Arabic language were pronounced by Mr. R. Jenkins and Mr. E. Wood.

“ At the conclusion of the Disputations in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee languages, an appropriate speech in the language of the Disputation was made by the respective Moderators.

“ At the conclusion of the Declamations in the Arabic language, Lieutenant Baillie, the Professor of Arabic, delivered a speech in that language.

“ When the Disputations and the Arabic Declamations and Speeches were concluded, his Excellency signified to the Officers of the

the College his directions that the prizes and honorary rewards should be distributed in his presence on the ensuing day. His Excellency also notified his intention to confer the Degree of Honor established by the Statutes on several Students, whom he had directed the Council of the College to present to him for that purpose.

“ On Wednesday, the 30th March, his Excellency, the Visitor, entered the room about half past eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the Officers of his Excellency's suite. As soon as the Visitor had taken his seat, the Vice Provost proceeded to present to his Excellency those Students who were entitled under Statute VIII. to receive Degrees of Honor, and whose presentation had been previously directed by his Excellency. The Vice Provost publicly read the certificate granted by the Council of the College to each Student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the Oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at College. When the certificate had been read, his Excellency, the Visitor, presented to each Student the honorary diploma, inscribed on vellum, in the Oriental character; purporting that the Committee of Public Examination having declared that the Student had made such proficiency in certain of the Oriental languages as entitled him to a Degree of Honor in the same, his Excellency was pleased to confer the said Degree, in conformity to the Statute.

“ The Students now leaving College, on whom his Excellency was pleased to confer a Degree of Honor on this occasion were, Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, of the Establishment of Bengal; Mr. Richard Jenkins, of the Establishment of Bombay; Mr. William Byam Martin, of the Establishment of Bengal; Mr. Terrick Hamilton, of the Establishment of Fort St. George; Mr. William Chaplin, of the Establishment of Fort St. George; Mr. Edward Wood, of the Establishment of Fort St. George; and Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, of the Establishment of Bombay.

“ At the same time a Degree of Honor was conferred on the following Students of last year: Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, of the Establishment of Bombay; and Mr. Charles Lloyd, of the Establishment of Bengal.

“ After the Degrees of Honor had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards adjudged at the late Public Examination were distributed by the Provost, in presence of the Visitor, to the following Students: Messrs. Jenkins, Martin, Chaplin, Hamilton, Wood, Goodwin, Hunter, Wauchope, Ross, Morton, Romer, Gowan, Newnham, Sprott, Bouchier, Sparrow, Elliott, Cole, Puller, Walker, Plowden, and Turnbull.

“ The particular prizes adjudged to each, will be found in the annexed reports.

“ After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, his Excellency, the Visitor, was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

“ Gentlemen

“ Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

“ From the foundation of this College to the present time, the state of political affairs has not permitted me to discharge the grateful duty of presiding at your Public Exercises. My attention, however, has not been withdrawn from the progress, interests, and conduct of this Institution. The principles on which this Institution is founded, the spirit which it is designed to diffuse, and the purposes which it is calculated to accomplish, must enhance the importance of its success, in proportion to the exigency of every public crisis, and to the progressive magnitude, power, and glory of this Empire.

“ In the difficulties and dangers of successive wars, in the most critical juncture of arduous negotiations, in the settlement of conquered and ceded Provinces, in the time of returning peace, attended by the extension of our trade, by the augmentation of our revenue, and by the restoration of public credit, I have contemplated this Institution with conscious satisfaction and with confident hope. Observing your auspicious progress under the salutary operations of the statutes and rules of the College, I have anticipated the stability of all our acquisitions, and the security and improvement of every advantage which we possess.

“ From this source, the service may now derive an abundant and regular supply of public officers, duly qualified to become the successful instruments of administering this government in all its extensive and complicated branches; of promoting its energy in war; of cultivating and enlarging its resources in peace; of maintaining in honor and respect its external relations with the Native Powers; and of establishing (under a just and benignant system of internal administration) the prosperity of our finances and commerce, on the solid foundations of the affluence, happiness, and confidence of a contented and grateful people.

“ These were the original purposes of this foundation, which was destined to aid and animate the efforts of diligence and natural genius, contending with the defects of existing establishments; to remove every obstacle to the progress of the public servants in attaining the qualifications requisite for their respective stations; to enlarge and to facilitate the means of acquiring useful knowledge; and to secure by systematic education, fixed regulation, and efficient discipline, that attention to a due course of study, which had hitherto depended on individual disposition, or accidental advantage.

“ The necessity of providing such a system of education was not diminished by the numerous instances existing in the Company’s service of eminent Oriental learning, and of high qualification for public duty. A wise and provident government will not rest the public security for the due administration of affairs, on the merits of any number or description of its public officers at any period of time. It is the duty of government to endeavour to perpetuate the prosperity of the State by an uniform system of public Institution; and by permanent and established law, to transmit to future times whatever benefits can be derived from present examples of wisdom, virtue, and learning. The supposition of an universal deficiency in that knowledge which this College is calculated to extend, has never  
consti-

constituted a fundamental principle of the Institution. Far from resting on such foundations, this Institution could not have endured for an hour, it could not have commenced, without the active aid of learning, talents, and virtues, furnished from the bosom of this service.

“ The origin of this College, its present prosperity, and its beneficial effects, are to be ascribed in a great degree to the assistance which I have derived from those respectable characters in the higher branches, and in various departments of the service, who by contributing their zealous exertions to promote the success of the Institution, have endeavoured to extend the benefit of their useful acquisitions and of their salutary example, and to continue in the public service a succession of merit similar to that which has distinguished their conduct in their respective stations.

“ With these sentiments, during my absence from the Presidency, it was highly satisfactory to me, that my authority in this College should have been represented by a gentleman, who is peculiarly qualified to appreciate the advantages of the Institution, and to accelerate its success; and whose eminent character and honorable progress in the service, furnish at once the most perfect example which can be proposed for your imitation, and the most powerful incitement which can be offered to your ambition.

“ The report which I received from Mr. Barlow, of the progress of the Institution, during the first year of its operation, satisfied me, that many of the Students had been considerably distinguished, not only by proficiency in the Oriental Languages and Literature, but by a laudable observance of the Statutes and Rules of the College; that the Officers, Professors, and Teachers, had manifested an uniform zeal and attention in the discharge of their respective duties; that the Public Examinations had been conducted with great knowledge and ability, and had proved highly creditable to the general character of the Students; while the Disputations in the Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee Languages, had afforded an extraordinary example of the progress of the Students, who had maintained public arguments in those languages on the 6th of February, 1802.

“ The result of the Examination holden in January last, at the conclusion of the fourth term of the year 1802, and the Public Disputations which have been maintained in my presence, have afforded me the cordial satisfaction of witnessing the progressive improvement of the Students in every branch of Oriental Language and Literature, in which Lectures have been opened. I am happy to observe, that in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic Classes, the comparative proficiency at the last Examination exceeds that which appeared on the 6th of February, 1802. In the Bengalee Language, a considerable proficiency has been manifested. In the course of the last year a commencement has been made in the study of the Pamel and Shanferit Languages, and the great improvement of the Students in the Arabic Language, has been rendered particularly conspicuous by the Declamations in that language, holden for the first time on this occasion.

“ The



“ The Degrees of Honor which I have conferred this day on Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, Mr. Richard Jenkins, Mr. William Byam Martin, Mr. Terrick Hamilton, Mr. William Chaplin, Mr. Edward Wood, Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, and Mr. Charles Lloyd, sufficiently indicate, that the proficiency which has been made in Oriental Literature, has been intimately connected with other liberal attainments, and has been united to a correct observance of the Statutes and Rules of the College.

“ Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the Institution, from the honorable emulation which has existed between the Students of the different Establishments assembled at Fort William.

“ I have experienced sincere pleasure in witnessing the examples of merit which have appeared among the Students from Fort St. George and Bombay, as well as among those of this Establishment. Not only the Students of this Establishment, but those of Fort St. George and Bombay, have furnished numerous instances of extensive knowledge and useful talents, of the most laudable industry, and of the purest principles of integrity and honor, acquired, formed, or confirmed under this Institution. I entertain a confident hope, that their future course in the public service, will justify my present approbation, and will confirm the happy promises of their education. The conduct of the gentlemen now departing for Fort St. George and Bombay merits my most cordial commendation. They will communicate to their respective Presidencies, the full benefit of those useful and honorable qualifications which must for ever render their names respectable in this Settlement, and must inspire this service with a peculiar interest in their future progress and success.

“ It has been a principal object of my attention to consolidate the interests and resources of the three Presidencies; to promote in each of them a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honor; to assimilate their principles, views, and systems of government; and to unite the co-operation of their respective powers in the common cause, by such means as might facilitate the administration of this extensive Empire in the hands of the Supreme Government. May those gentlemen now departing for the subordinate Presidencies, accompanied by the applause and affections of this Society, remember with reverence and attachment, the source, whence they have derived the first principles of instruction in the duties of that service, which they are qualified to adorn!

“ My most sincere acknowledgments are offered to the learned gentlemen, who have assisted at the Examinations, and who have discharged the duty of Professors and Teachers in the several Departments.

“ Their knowledge, talents, and skill, can be equalled only by the indefatigable zeal, industry, and happy success with which they have promoted the objects of this Institution. The assiduity and learning of these gentlemen, have produced many able and useful works in Oriental Languages and Literature, which have been published since the commencement of the Institution, and which have accelerated its beneficial effects. Continuations of these works are now in a state of con-  
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considerable progress; and many additional works of a similar description are actually prepared for publication. The Professors and Teachers of the Persian, Arabic, Hindoostanee, Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Tamul Languages, are now diligently employed in composing Grammars and Dictionaries, and in preparing translations and compilations for the use of the Students in their respective Departments. The operation of these useful labours, will not be confined to the limits of this Institution, or of this Empire. Such works tend to promote the general diffusion of Oriental literature and knowledge in every quarter of the globe, by facilitating the means of access to the elementary study of the principal languages of the East. The exertions of the Professors have received considerable aid from the numerous body of learned natives attached to the Institution; and the labours of those learned persons have also contributed to increase the general stock of Oriental knowledge.

“ Reviewing all these circumstances, and considering the industry and ability manifested by the Professors and Teachers; the successful advancement which has already been effected in the general extension of the most useful, practical, and necessary branches of Oriental learning; the progressive improvement manifested by the Students in every class of their prescribed studies; the frequent instances attested by the public certificates, of laudable and exemplary attention to the discipline, statutes, and rules of the College; and the supply of highly qualified public officers, which the service has actually received from this Institution, added to the number of those, who proceed on this day to apply the attainments acquired in this College to the benefit of the Company and of the Nation: It is my duty to declare in the most public and solemn manner that this Institution has answered my most sanguine hopes and expectations; that its beneficial operation has justified the principles of its original foundation; and that the administration and discipline of the College have been conducted with honor and credit to the character and spirit of the Institution, and with great advantage to the public service.”

“ His Excellency then returned to his apartments attended by his suite. In the evening a grand dinner was given to the Officers and Students of the College by his Excellency, at the Government House; at which were present the Honorable the Chief Justice, the Members of the Supreme Council and all the principal Civil and Military Officers at the Presidency.”

This account is followed by the particular report of the Public Examinations, in which 53 Students of the PERSIAN Language are named; 60 of the HINDOOSTANEE, 15 of the ARABIC, 12 of the BENGALIEE, 3 of the TAMUL and 2 of the SHANSKRIT. There is also an account of English Exercises. This view of a new, but highly important and honorable Establishment, must be very gratifying to the generality of English readers.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*J. M—d* will see that we have considered his little book in the light in which he represents it; and consequently have, as far as lies in our power, counteracted the impression of which he complains.

*Ton d'apameibomenos* cannot possibly wish us to be more zealous in the cause he recommends than we are already. It is part of our original compact with the public; from no tittle of which have we ever swerved for a moment.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Rev. Mr. Partridge, of Boston*, is preparing a volume of Sermons, altered and abridged from some of the best French preachers; which promises to give the beauties, without the faults, of their pulpit eloquence.

*The Rev. T. Harwood*, who published on the Grecian Antiquities, &c. is now employed on an *History of Lichfield*, which will extend to two volumes in octavo.

*Mr. Boscawen* is preparing a new edition of his translation of *Horace*, with the original, and many notes, to be printed in a convenient small size.

The preparations of *Mr. W. Gifford*, for his edition of *Massinger*, are in a considerable state of forwardness.

The first part of *Mr. Patten's Classical Atlas* will be published in a few days.

*The Poetical Register* for 1803, is nearly ready for publication.

*Dr. Hales* is preparing for publication a second part of *Methodism Inspected*.

## ERRATA.

Vol. xxiii. p. 101, l. 32, for *Mendels John* r. *Mendelsjohn*.

ibid. l. 35, for *fuor* r. *sui*.

ibid. l. 36, for *facultatam* r. *facultatum*.

p. 103, l. 8 from the bottom, for *S-juti* r. *Sojuti*.

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THE  
BRITISH CRITIC,

For SEPTEMBER, 1804.

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Nonquam aliud Natura, aliud Sapientia dicit. Juv.

Truth forms the basis of the critic school,  
And Nature gives, but Wisdom shows the rule.

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ART. I. *An Account of the Cape of Good Hope; containing an Historical View of its original Settlement by the Dutch, its Capture by the British in 1795, and the different Policy pursued there by the Dutch and British Governments. Also a Sketch of its Geography, Productions, the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, &c. &c. with a View of the Political and Commercial Advantages which might be derived from its Possession by Great Britain. By Captain Robert Percival, of his Majesty's Eighteenth or Royal Irish Regiment; and Author of an Account of the Island of Ceylon.* 4to. 1l. Baldwin. 1804.

THIS writer's account of the Island of Ceylon was received with eager curiosity, and stamped with general approbation. Our previous knowledge of that place was very limited, and the observations of an enlightened traveller, enjoying the advantages of a respectable military command, could not fail to be highly satisfactory. We accordingly added the tribute of our approbation to the general praise; and we doubt not that Mr. Percival's description of Ceylon will always have a place in

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all respectable collections of Voyages and Travels. But the undertaking to give an account of the Cape of Good Hope was a far more arduous task. This part of Africa has been visited so often, and described so well, that a writer will certainly fail of the reward which he expects for his labours, unless his communications shall be marked with some new discoveries, some accessions to our enlarged stores of natural history, the opening of some new paths for scientific pursuit, or by the confirmation of some philosophical systems not yet sufficiently developed. The arduous and successful performances of Valentyn, of Kolbe, of the Abbe de la Caille, of Sparmann, Thunberg, Patterfon, La Vaillant, and, at no great distance, of our countryman Barrow, not to mention a great many more, may seem well nigh to have exhausted the subject. With these, however, we may well be satisfied, till some enterprising adventurer shall have penetrated into the interior of the country, far beyond the line of demarkation, which is marked in the admirable chart prefixed to Mr. Barrow's publication. It accordingly requires no extraordinary powers to predict, that the present will be less popular than the preceding work from the same pen. We would by no means be understood that this volume is defective in entertainment, or that it does not carry with it demonstrative and satisfactory evidence of an intelligent and accomplished writer. But from the situation and circumstances in which Mr. Percival was placed, he was denied the opportunity of doing more than confirming the details of preceding writers, except indeed in that part of his book, which very perspicuously describes the capture of this important settlement by British troops.

With this narrative he commences his book, and his account of the occurrences and description of the place occupy the four first Chapters. Of False Bay, Table Bay, the Town of the Cape, Table Mountain, and the country about Cape Town, we are agreeably amused with descriptions in four succeeding Chapters. The tenth describes the wild quadrupeds, the eleventh the vineyards, with the mode of making wine, and particularly the celebrated Constantia. The account of the Dutch farmers, and their manner of carrying on the different branches of husbandry, must to an Englishman appear in the highest degree wretched and contemptible. Such it seems was the obstinacy of the Dutch, that our countrymen in vain attempted to enlighten them on the subjects of ploughing, dressing their land, and the modes of communication between one place and another.

The fourteenth Chapter represents, in a very lively manner, the customs of the white inhabitants, and from this place we take the following extract.

“ As I have described the most prominent features in the character of the Dutch colonists, who inhabit the country parts of the Cape of Good Hope, I shall devote the present chapter to a more particular account of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Cape Town. To a stranger these appear very singular; for there is no European nation to which they bear an exact resemblance, and yet some traits of most European nations are found amongst them. This is partly owing to the settlers here being descended from adventurers from almost every quarter of the world; and partly to the great fondness of the inhabitants for copying the fashions of various nations, as they are transiently presented to them by the passengers who occasionally touch at the Cape. The dresses of the young women in particular form a motley collection of French, English, and Dutch fashions; but imitated with so little elegance or neatness, that the original pattern can scarcely be guessed at.

“ Though most of the colonists are descended from the different Protestant German States, and those emigrants from France who fled from persecution after the repeal of the edict of Nantz, yet few even retain the least traits of the habits or customs of their ancestors, even the descendants of the Dutch themselves, except in their fondness for smoking and dram drinking.

“ To Englishmen they appear an unsocial, inhospitable, and boorish race, and their actions entirely guided by mercenary and interested motives. Where every thing in human form seems to be moved by mechanism, so much uninteresting sameness and tedious uniformity could not but appear stupid to our countrymen; and their opinion of the inhabitants was still lowered when they considered that this dull and uncomfortable life was led in a country where the soil is capable of yielding most of the necessaries, and many of the luxuries, which mankind require; where the climate and air favour not only a healthy existence, but even a particular cheerfulness of temper. During most part of the year the inhabitants are blest with an unclouded sky, a salubrious climate, that enables them to indulge in any species of exercise, which tends to strengthen the body and invigorate the mind. Yet with all these advantages, the colonists seem dead to the best affections of man; they marry without feeling any of that lively sympathy which is seen in all other countries; they enter into wedlock only because it is the custom of the world, and necessary to their existence, by giving birth to another generation; but are utter strangers to love, or that pure affection which arises solely from the heart. They unite as a species of traffic, in the hopes of gain; this is equally the case with the man and woman; and the friends of both endeavour to drive the best bargain for their own relations. From the want of an extended inter-course with strangers, or people out of their own colony, they are all allied in some degree of relationship; and yet a sincere friendship, a strong and ardent affection, or an union of interests seldom exists among them. It is not to be expected that we should here meet with those endearing attachments, those sincere and tender affections, and that friendship and esteem which unite individuals of other nations in the bands of wedlock; or promote between man and man that social intercourse which is to be considered as one



great portion of happiness in this life. A Dutchman regards his wife and family in a light different from most other nations: he looks on his spouse as fit only for one particular station through life, namely, to take care of his house, his children, and slaves. He considers her as a creature infinitely beneath him, and scarcely ever deigns to notice her, but at the times of food and rest; whilst she, feeling herself so much inferior, is contented to remain in that humble and insignificant state. The ignorance of the females, which is considerably greater than that of the men, must naturally arise from their education, and the inferiority in which they are constantly held. Satisfied with a few formal visits, now and then, to their acquaintance of their own sex, they have scarcely a wish for any further recreation. So much does their insipid apathy and dulness prevail, even in their parties which meet for amusement, that they themselves often become disgusted, and feel a vacuity, and a want of genuine sociality, which they do not know how to remedy. That sprightly conversation and wit, that freedom of intercourse carried on with so much modesty and decorum amongst all ranks of our countrywomen, are with them unknown; if any of them should attempt to imitate such manners, they are immediately suspected and traduced by their envious acquaintances, who take care to instil a jealousy into the husband, or sting the father, the brother, or the lover with their malicious reports.

"I have already noticed the fondness of the men for smoking tobacco; their whole soul seems indeed entirely given up to that habit. We all know how much it is the custom in Holland; but here it is carried to a still greater excess. The men rise early in the morning, and make their appearance in a loose robe and night-cap before their doors; then walk or sit in the porch for an hour or two with a pipe in their mouths, and a slave by their side, holding a glass and a small decanter of gin, from which the master every now and then takes his soupkie or glass. Let an Englishman rise ever so early, he will see Mynheer sitting in his sloop or porch, or parading the front of his house in the manner I have described. There are many who get up two or three times in the night to enjoy a pipe; and so much are they accustomed to this luxury, that they cannot, on any account, dispense with it. About eight they dress, first smoking their quantum; after which they sit down to breakfast, which generally consists of a quantity of gross food, besides coffee, tea, and fruit of all kinds. They then smoke another pipe, and go about their mercantile concerns till about one o'clock, when dinner commences, which also consists of a quantity of gross and oily dressed meat, with fruit, &c. as a dessert. A more particular description of their tables I shall give presently. When they have regaled themselves another hour with their darling pipe, they lie down to their nap, which continues till evening; they then rise, and perhaps take a walk, or pay formal visits; but are always sure to smoke wherever they go. Coffee and gin succeed, accompanied with their pipe, till about nine, when supper is introduced; and when that is finished, after another hour's fumigating, they retire to bed, gorged with heavy food, and perhaps destined to spend the remainder of the night with all the hor-

rors arising from indigestion. A continual round of this mode of passing their time sums up the existence of the Dutch colonists of Cape Town, exhibiting a most lamentable picture of laziness and indolent stupidity. As their education is very limited, refined and polished manners, or any extent of knowledge, are not to be expected amongst them. The public schools at the Cape are few; and education never goes beyond a little writing and accounts, merely to qualify them for trade, and to enable them to hold places in the offices of the East-India Company." P. 251.

The succeeding Chapters discuss the subject of the political situation of the Cape; its unfortunate condition, by the introduction of French principles; the dispositions and conduct of the Dutch to the English, and the very generous conduct of the English to the Dutch; the great benefit they derived from our countrymen's residence among them; notwithstanding which, they still retained their dislike, and indeed aversion, to Englishmen. The concluding Chapter recapitulates the advantages to be derived to Great Britain from the possession of the Cape of Good Hope. These are detailed and expatiated upon with the ardour of a soldier, and the patriotism of a Briton. The following remarks certainly seem worthy of attention.

"In the preceding narrative of my observations at the Cape of Good Hope, I have endeavoured to avoid stating any fact which was not derived either from my own immediate knowledge, or from such information as I considered to be indisputably authentic. Many errors may still undoubtedly be discovered, and my political reasonings found erroneous by those who are more capable of deciding on the subject. Since writing the above pages, however, events have taken place which justify my opinion that the Dutch government is, in its present state, utterly incapable, not only of improving, but even of preserving internal tranquillity in any of its colonies, although threatened with no enemy from without. The rebellious boors of the interior parts of the colony of the Cape, as soon as they felt themselves relieved from their apprehensions of British troops, lost no time in renewing their insolent opposition to government, and their usual barbarities towards the unfortunate Hottentots and Caffrees. In consequence the whole colony has been thrown into the utmost confusion, and the inhabitants placed in a continual state of danger and alarm. The Caffrees at length, exasperated by continual injuries, have joined with the oppressed Hottentots, and have produced such devastation in the interior parts of the colony, that the inhabitants of Cape Town begin to fear their usual supplies of cattle will be totally cut off.

"In such a state of things it can scarcely be doubted that if a British force were to appear at the Cape, little or no opposition would or indeed could be made to its taking possession of the colony. The garrison is too feeble of itself to maintain a contest, and no support can be expected from the inhabitants, while a great proportion would hail

hail the arrival of their conquerors as their deliverance from the brink of destruction. But it is not from the facility of the conquest, nor from false views of aggrandisement by the extension of territory, that I would point out this colony as a possession which ought at the present moment to be wrested from our enemies. Even the prospect of distant advantages might be looked upon as insufficient to justify an extension of territory, which might eventually increase the burthens of the country, and would at any rate employ a part of those forces which are at present so much required for the defence of our territories at home and abroad.

“ The situation of the Cape of Good Hope, however, placed as it is directly in the middle between the two great divisions of the British empire, forces itself upon the attention of Great Britain, as a possession which would not only contribute to her prosperity, but which seems almost essential to her safety. The Cape in the hands of the tributary republic of Holland, can only be considered as a French colony; and when we consider that Bonaparte looks upon our Indian territories as the greatest resource of our national power, we cannot suppose that he will long neglect to avail himself of the advantages which the local situation of the Cape presents for our annoyance. Here he may have an opportunity of gradually throwing in forces and stores, and of accumulating, almost unperceived; such a force as may prove truly dangerous to our possessions in the East. Without a port to retire to for refreshment or for shelter from the storms of those latitudes, it is impossible that our cruizers can here watch the motions of our enemy, or blockade his squadrons as we do in his European harbours. The forces which he might dispatch from this station against our East-India settlements, would be far more dangerous than the same, or a much greater number, sent out direct from Europe. As the climate of the Cape seems in a particular manner fitted not only for recruiting the health of the soldier, but also for preparing him to endure the heats of India, our enemy's troops would on their arrival be enabled to cope with our forces on equal terms, and even with the advantage of unbroken health and spirits on their side. We may rest assured that the enemy who could undertake the romantic scheme of penetrating by Egypt and the Red Sea to our eastern empire, will not overlook the easier and far more sure means, of effectuating his purpose, which are presented to him by the Cape of Good Hope.

“ To collect such a force, however, at this station as might actually endanger our Indian dominions, may be the work of time; but our enemy has not to look forward to a distant period before he can turn the Cape to the purpose of annoying us. Those vessels, which convey the resources we derive from the East, must of necessity pass the seas which may be said to be commanded by the Cape. In the outward bound passage, indeed, our ships may take a wider range, but it is impossible for them to bear so far to the south, as to be entirely out of the reach of an enemy's squadron stationed off the Cape to cruise against our trade. When we consider the losses we sustained in the last war by the cruizers from the Mauritius, and the Isle de France, and when we look to the relative situation of these islands and the promontory of the Cape, we shall be convinced that with all these stations at once

in their possession, our enemies may so completely command the tract of our East-India merchantmen, that an escape to Britain with their cargoes, will be nearly as difficult for them, as to escape from the Havannah to Europe is for the Register ships during a war between Spain and this country." P. 327.

The work exhibits itself unadorned by charts, or embellishments of any kind, which indeed do not seem necessary. Representations of the more conspicuous objects of Table Mountain, Cape Town, False Bay, &c. every where abound; and in Sparrman, Kolbe, Vaillant, and others, the wild animals of the Cape are skilfully delineated. The reader has before him the ingenuous observations of a sensible and intelligent writer; and, if no great accessions shall be made to his knowledge, he will not fail to be agreeably amused.

So great is our labour, and so frequent our disappointment, in being obliged to toil through voluminous works of considerable price without any adequate compensation, that we feel ourselves always, and highly obliged to the writer who, by the modest communication of facts, on a subject which will invariably be interesting, pleasantly beguiles a few passing hours.

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ART. II. *Ancient English Metrical Romances, selected and published by Joseph Ritson. Three Volumes. Crown 8vo. 1l. 7s. G. and W. Nicol, Pall-Mall. 1802.*

ART. III. *Bibliographia Poetica: a Catalogue of English Poets, of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth Centuries; with a short Account of their Works. Crown 8vo. 412 pp. 9s. G. and W. Nicol. 1802.*

WE had promised to ourselves, and hoped to have communicated to our readers, much amusement, in an innocent laugh at the whimsical peculiarities of these publications; but the tragical termination of the author's life has spoiled our mirth, at the same time that it affords a general key to all his eccentricities. We can no longer wonder, either at his absurd fancies respecting the writing of his own language, his violent and indecent attacks upon the characters most deserving of respect, or his impious effusions on subjects the most sacred, when we consider, that the unfortunate insanity, which so suddenly and miserably terminated his mortal career, was probably more or less at work, for many previous years, to disturb both his moral and intellectual faculties. Of this, the strange book which he

he produced a short time before these, against the use of animal food\*, afforded but too strong an evidence. The present volumes bear the stamp of his malady in their very front; for the titles are not there printed as we have given them, according to their established orthography, but "Engleish Romanceës", &c. printed for G. and W. Nicol, "in Pel-Mel"; and the *Bibliographia* also is styled, "a Catalogue of Engleish Poets". It is in vain, now he can no longer answer the question, to enquire why he so strangely disfigured books, which are otherwise beautifully printed. No discoverable analogy accounts for many of his changes; and between one of his publications and another, he usually made some innovations upon himself. He here delights to write *Mister* at full length (if we forget not, his custom once was to write *Master*); he prints also *writeër*, *possibelely*, *undertakeing*, *undertakeën*, *deriue'd*, *continue'd*, and the plural of words in -y, uniformly with -ys, as *centurys*, *personalitys*, &c. These instances occur in the very first pages, and may serve as a sufficient specimen of his whimsical innovations, which need not be further exposed, since there is not, we trust, the smallest chance that they will find a single imitator.

Mr. Ritson was a laborious, and might have been a valuable as well as useful man, had he not unfortunately mistaken eccentricity for genius, of which he does not seem to have possessed a single spark. This opinion probably led to a fond indulgence of all his whims and peculiarities; and of a temper not originally good, till the irritation, to which he was himself a constant accessory, was worked up at length into a fatal malady, of which the seeds were doubtless inherent; but which, by an opposite conduct of himself, might perhaps have been repressed for a much longer time, if not altogether subdued. It was impossible, even by kindness, to keep this unhappy creature from quarrelling with, and insulting you: of this, we experienced no instance, because happily we had no intercourse with him; but from those who had, we have abundant proofs of the fact. He is gone, however; and, as no man can more literally be said to have "*fretted* his hour" upon the stage of life, the curtain may now be dropped upon him. So far as his strange faults were occasioned by constitutional malady, they are also extenuated by it; and they need not further be mentioned, than as furnishing, in the catastrophe that ensued, a solemn warning against the indulgence of foolish eccentricities, and still more of malignant passions.

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\* Reviewed by us in our 22d vol. p. 483.

Our business will now be to examine the value of his present works. First, then, for the Metrical Romances. To prove the utility of publishing these, Mr. Ritson has judiciously quoted Mr. Ellis, whose name and abilities must certainly give the highest sanction to the opinion. Nor can we possibly illustrate the question in a better manner than by *requoting* the same passage.

“ As many of these metrical histories and romances contain a considerable portion of poetic merit, and throw great light on the manners and opinions of former times, it were to be wished that some of the best of them were rescued from oblivion. A judicious collection of them, accurately published with proper illustrations, would be an important accession to our stock of ancient English literature. Many of them exhibit no mean attempts at epic poetry; and, though full of the exploded fictions of chivalry, frequently display great and inventive powers in the bards who composed them. They are at least generally equal to any other poetry of the same age. They cannot indeed be put in competition with the nervous productions of so universal and commanding a genius as Chaucer; but they have a simplicity that makes them to be read with less interruption, and be more easily understood; and they are far more spirited and entertaining than the tedious allegories of Gower, or the dull and prolix legends of Lydgate; yet, while so much stress is laid upon the writings of these last, by such as treat of English poetry, the old metrical romances, though far more popular in their time, are hardly known to exist. . . . Should the public encourage the revival of some of those ancient epic songs of chivalry, they would frequently see the rich ore of an Ariosto or Tasso, though buried, it may be, among the rubbish and dross of barbarous times. Such a publication would answer many important uses: it would throw new light on the rise and progress of English poetry, the history of which can be but imperfectly understood if these are neglected; it would also serve to illustrate innumerable passages in our ancient classic poets, which, without their help, must be for ever obscure.”

To this Mr. Ritson very properly adds:

“ The publication so much desired\*, and so eloquently recommended by this learned and ingenious writer, has been at length undertaken; and to what he has said in its favour, nothing remains to be added but some little information as to the mode in which it makes its appearance. This collection then of ANCIENT ENGLISH METRICAL ROMANCES consists of such pieces as, from a pretty general acquaintance, have been selected as the best. Every article is derived from some ancient manuscript, or old printed copy, of the authenti-

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\* In quoting from the present writer, we shall in general drop his fantastical and ridiculous peculiarities of spelling.



city of which, the reader has all possible \* satisfaction; and is printed with an accuracy and adherence to the original of which the public has had very few examples. The utmost care has been observed in the GLOSSARY, and every necessary or useful information (to the best of the editor's judgment) is given in the NOTES." P. iii.

The only thing to be regretted in the matter is, that Ritson, by undertaking the task, took it out of the hands of a man so much more highly qualified for it. Mr. Ellis, in the eloquent recommendation of the design above-cited, meant, as it seems, to prepare the way for such a publication of his own; but hearing that Ritson had embarked in a similar undertaking, he generously relinquished it, and gave all the assistance in his power to one who, in some respects, but little deserved it. Ritson would certainly bring to the work much diligence, and a scrupulous accuracy about trifles, he would also accumulate much information of one kind or another. But Mr. Ellis would have made it an elegant and attractive work, such as his specimens of ancient English poetry: dulness would have been a stranger in his volumes as completely as ill-nature; and we should have perused his illustrations with delight, instead of being obliged to wade through masses of pedantry, and often of malignity. Ritson was a dull drudge, whose temper was as sour, as his manners were coarse. Mr. Ellis is himself a poet, a critic of most elegant taste, and a man whose sagacity is as uncommon, as his knowledge is various. To have exchanged one editor for the other, is therefore no trifling loss to the public†.

This publication commences with a Dissertation on Romance and Minstrelsy, very copious and very heavy, but occasionally interlarded with virulent abuse of various persons; and chiefly of the late Thomas Warton, and the Bishop of Dromore: both of them men of too high character to require any defence from the injuries of such an assailant. This Dissertation is divided into four sections. 1. On the Origin of Romance, p. v. 2. On the Saxon and English Language, p. lv. 3. On Romances, p. lxxxii. 4. On Minstrels and Minstrelsy, p. cxlviii. The whole is extended to the enormous length of 224 pages, of very small and close print. It must be confessed, that a considerable quantity of information is collected in these pages,

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\* To show the absurd rage of this poor man for innovation, in possible, and all other words with double s, he studiously prints a short s before a long one, merely to reverse the usual custom; thus, possible.

† Some specimens of this kind, we understand, are still to be expected from that elegant editor.

but in a manner which makes it difficult to analyse the performance, except so far as it is divided by the author. Mr. R. begins his Dissertation, by an endeavour to confound Epic Poetry and Romance, interspersed with a few paradoxes, of which he was inordinately fond. After this, he distinguishes very properly between the Latin language, and the *Romance* or *Roman*, the popular language of France, Italy, Spain, &c. formed, in a great measure, from a corruption of Latin. This was known before\*, but is well illustrated here by quotations.

“ The term Roman”, he says, “ *owed*, (that is, *ought*) in fact, to have been the distinguishing characteristic of the Latin tongue, which the French appear to have understood at the beginning of the seventh century; but this was, by no means, the case, as will appear from a passage quoted by Fauchet, from the *Roman d’Alexandre*, composed, he says, by persons living in the year 1150:

*La Verté de l’histoire si com’ li rois la fit,  
Un clers di chasteaudun, Lambert li Cors l’escrit,  
Qui de Latin la trest, et en Roman la mit.”* P. xiii.

He then proceeds to examine three theories which have been formed for the Origin of Romance; those which derive it, 1, from the Arabians; 2, from the Scandinavians; 3, the Provençals. Under the first head, he strongly opposes and ridicules the opinion of Warton, who ascribes them to the Crusades. Of the delicacy of this censure, the following note affords a curious instance. Warton speaks of modern criticism. “ He means”, says Ritson, “ that of Warburton, and the Warburtonian school, of which the distinguishing characteristics are want of knowledge, extreme confidence, and habitual mendacity.” P. xix. Yet even this is exceeded by some of his expressions respecting others. He next combats, with equal vehemence, the notion of their being derived from the Scandinavian Scalds. Here also he accuses the Edda of being forged, as well as fabulous, p. xxx. and xxxii. We cannot find that he says any thing on the third opinion, which attributes Romances to the Provençals. But he thus sums up his opinion. “ After all, it seems highly probable, that the origin of romance, in every age or country, is to be sought in the different systems of superstition which have from time to time prevailed”; and he adds, evidently meaning to depreciate Christianity, “ whether Pagan or Christian.” This spite against religion often makes its appearance in different forms. “ The first metrical Romance, that is known to have existed”,

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\* See a curious and valuable Dissertation by Jos. Planta, Esq. on the *Romance* language, as still extant in a part of Switzerland, in the Philosophical Transactions,

he says, "was the *Chanson de Roland*, which is possibly still extant in some national or monkish library"; but he enquires in vain after them. Another nearly of the same age (12th century) is the *Roman de Guillaume d'Orange, surnommé au court nez*". The next is a Chronicle-history of the Britons and English, from Jason and the Golden Fleece, to Henry I. of England. Then follow *Alexander Bernay*, and *Lambert li Cors*, joint-rhymers, and next *Maistre Wace*, *Gace*, or *Gasse*, a Norman poet, author of *le Brut*, with a few others.

2. We cannot follow him through his account of the Saxon and English language. After a tedious narrative about the Saxons, he says;

"The first instance of the English tongue which Mr. Tyrwhitt had discovered, in the parliamentary proceedings, was the confession of Thomas Duke of Gloucester in 1398. He might, however, have met with a petition of the Mercers of London, ten years earlier. The oldest English instrument produced by Rymer is dated 1368; but an indenture in the same idiom, betwixt the Abbot and Convent of Whitby, and Robert the son of John Bussard, dated at York, in 1343, is the earliest known." P. lxxx.

But if this part does not abound with other matters of entertainment, it affords some fine specimens of style, among which we must produce one. This also, once for all, we shall give in the curious spelling of the author, that he may be seen in all his beauty, by those who will not open his own book.

"The Saxon language, after haveing been corrupted by the Danes, who spoke a tongue of distant affinity, began to be intected by the Norman French, before the conquest of *Engleland*. (so always) We are told by Ingulph, that Edward the Confessor, born in Engleland, but brought up, and tarrying a very long time in Normandy, had almost become a Frenchman, bringing over, and attracting a great many from Normandy, whom, being promoted to various dignities he raise'd very high. The whole land, therefor, being introduce'd under the King, and the Normans, began to dismis the Engleish customs, and, in many things to imitate the manners of the French; the Gallic idiom, that is, all the great men in their courts to speak; their charters and deeds to make; and their own custom in these, and many other things, to be athame'd of." P. lxii.

3. Under the article Romances, Mr. Ritson agrees with Mr. Tyrwhitt, that, "prior to the age of Chaucer, we have no English Romance which is not a translation of some earlier French one". P. xcvii. The most ancient now extant is the version of Wace's *Brut*, by Layamon, a priest, of which a curious specimen may be seen in Mr. Ellis's first vol. p. 61. It is a strangely corrupt mixture of Saxon and Norman, in the

style of the Saxon poety, without rhyme, p. lxxxiii. Afterwards, he says again :

“ That the English acquired the art of romance writing from the French seems clear and certain, as most of the specimens of that art, in the former language, are palpable and manifest translations of those in the other, and this too may serve to account for the Origin of Romance in Italy, Spain, Germany, and Scandinavia : but the French romances are too ancient to be indebted for their existence to more barbarous nations. It is, therefore, a vain and futile endeavour to seek for the origin of romance : in all ages and countries where literature has been cultivated, and genius and taste inspired, whether in India, Persia, Greece, Italy, or France, the earliest product of that cultivation, and that genius and taste, has been poetry and romance, with reciprocal obligations, perhaps, between one country and another.” P. c.

This opinion certainly approaches very nearly to the truth, except that the reader must keep in recollection, that the enquirer includes every species of Epic poetry under the name of Romance ; without which latitude the instances in Greece and Rome would be very difficult to find. He then gives, from several old English poems, curious lists of the Romances popular in early times : and he refers for some to the valuable, though mutilated, folio, in the possession of the Bishop of Dromore, the existence of which he once most positively and insolently denied. Even now he sneers at it, as in a miserable state, in a degree which, if our recollection be accurate\*, will be strongly contradicted, whenever a true account of it shall be published. Ritson, whose great boast was always a minute and even superfluous accuracy in trifles, esteemed it a heinous offence in the Bishop, to have restored the mutilated parts of his old poems by his own elegant pen. He therefore triumphantly prints, in opposite pages, the Poem of the Marriage of Sir Gawaine, as it stood in the original MS. and as it was first published by Dr. Percy. But as the materials for this accusation were taken from that author's own avowal, in his different editions of 1775 and 1795, the merit of the discovery does not rest with the present historian. In spite of all the railing of Mr. Ritson, the public will always feel grateful to the taste and ingenuity which made of the “ *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*”, one of the most entertaining and deservedly popular books that ever were produced. While the stiff and pedantic accuracy of Dr. P.'s accuser has confined his volumes to the shelves of a very few curious readers.

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\* We not only saw the MS. but attested its existence and principal contents, against Ritson, in a former volume of the *British Critic*.

4. Of this fourth division, the chief purpose is to show, that the Minstrel or performer of the music, was not generally the composer of that, or the words; and that, whatever estimation they might for some period have had, they quickly degenerated into mere strollers and buffoons. Several curious particulars are here collected, which the lover of literary antiquities will read with much gratification.

We come now to the body of the work, which contains the following Romances. 1. *Ywaine and Gawin*; the original of which is the French Romance, entitled *Le Chevalier au Lion*, by Chrestien de Troyes, an eminent French poet, who died in 1191. The English Romance is printed from a MS. in the Cotton Library, marked Galba, E. IX. which contains the only ancient copy of the poem at present known. It seems, says the editor, to have been written "in the time of Richard II. or towards the close of the 14th century; and not, as appeared to Warton, who knew nothing of the age of MSS. and probably never saw this, in the reign of Henry VI."

2. *Launfal*, also from a Cotton MS. (Caligula, A. II.) The original is by *Marie de France*, a Norman poetess, and is printed by Le Grand, in the first volume of his *Fabliaux*, and elegantly imitated in verse by Mr. Way, in his first volume\*. These two are in the first volume of the present collection.

#### VOLUME II.

3. *Lybeaus Disconus*, i. e. *Le beau desconnu*, the beautiful unknown. Three copies of this Romance in English are known to be extant, one in the Cotton collection, a second in the library of Lincoln's Inn, and a third in Dr. Percy's folio MS. The French original is not at present known.

4. *The Geste of Kyng Horn*, believed to be the the oldest English Romance now extant, unless we except the *Tristrem* of Thomas Rymour, or rather *Thomas of Ercildoune*, called the Rhymert†. It is printed from an Harleian MS. No. 2253. An imperfect copy of the French original is preserved in the same collection, No. 527. In his notes (vol. iii. p. 282) Mr. Ritson gives another Romance on the same story, entitled *Horn Childe and Maiden Rimnild*, from the Auchinleck MS. where alone it is preserved, but not perfect.

\* See Brit. Crit. vol. ix. p. 162.

† This Romance of *Tristrem* has just obtained a separate edition, from the Auchinleck MS. with much illustration by the very able and intelligent Mr. Walter Scott, who so styles the author in his title-page. The Auchinleck MS. is accurately described by Mr. Scott in the above work. See Appendix to Introduction, No. IV. p. cvii.

5. *The Kyng of Tars*. This, which is rather a pious legend than a Romance, is printed from a folio in the Bodleian Library, known (says Mr. R.) by the title of *Manuscript Vernon*; being a present from Edward Vernon, Esq. formerly of Trinity College, Oxford, and a Colonel in the Royal army, in the civil wars of Charles I. Another copy, but imperfect, and with many variations, is in the Auchinleck MS. Both are from some unknown French original.

6. *Emare*, from a single copy, extant in the Cotton MS. *Caligula*, A. II. The French original, though often referred to in the Poem, is not at present known.

“ The story, however”, says the editor, “ is related at great length, though with some variations, and under different names, by the poet Gower, in the second book of his *Confessio Amantis*, and after him, by Chaucer, in his *Man of Lawes Tale*.” Vol. iii. p. 323.

7. *Sir Orpheo*. The account of this may best be given by the editor.

“ This lay, or tale, being rather too concise to be denominated a metrical romance, is a Gothic metamorphosis of the classical Episode of Orpheus and Eurydice, so beautifully related by Ovid. (He might have said also, by Virgil.) It professes, like the tales of Mary of France, to be a lay of Britain—and, if it have not so much merit as some others of these poetical compositions, the most fastidious reader can scarcely complain of its prolixity. There are two copies of this poem; one, from which it was transcribed, among the Harleian MSS. No. 3810; and another in the Auchinleck MS. (W. 4. 1. n<sup>o</sup>. liii.) in the Advocate's library, Edinburgh: each more or less imperfect.” Ibid. p. 333.

8. *Chronicle of England*. “ There can be no doubt”, says Mr. R. “ that this and similar chronicles were composed for the purpose of being sung in public to the harp.” For this fact he cites Hearne, who says, “ our modern ballads are for the most part romantic; but the old ones contain matter of fact, and were generally written by good scholars.—They were a sort of Chronicles. So that the wise founder of New College permitted them to be *sung*, by the fellows and scholars of that College, upon extraordinary days.” The present Chronicle, it is added, bears internal evidence of being composed in the reign of Edward the Second, and the MS. itself is judged to be of the same age.

### VOLUME III.

9. *Le bone Florence of Rome*. A modern reader will, at first sight, little suspect *le bone Florence* to be a female, but this irregularity is well explained by the editor.

“ The



"The name of the Romance, or its heroine, would be more properly written *La bonne Florence* of (rather *de*) Rome, but our ancestors, who acquired their French, like Chaucer's prioress,

After the scole of Stratford atte bowe,  
seem to have paid little or no attention to gender. We still call the parish of St. Mary *la bonne*, as grammatically it owes (*i.e. ought*) to be *St. Mary le bone*." P. 341.

This Romance is published from a MS. in Bishop More's collections, in the public library at Cambridge; (No. 690) written about the time of Edward IV. The French original, though apparently referred to, is unknown.

10. *The Earl of Tolous*. From the above-mentioned MS. at Cambridge. There is another copy in the Ashmolean Museum, and a third, imperfect, in the library of Lincoln Cathedral. The original is unknown.

11. *The Squyr of Lowe Degre*. This, which appears to be originally English, is not known to be extant in MS. but is here reprinted from a copy in black letter, 4to. in Mr. Garrick's collection, now in the British Museum; (K. vol. 9) and it is proved by allusions of other poets to have been highly popular.

12. *The Knight of Curtesy, and the Fair Lady of Faguell*. The persons here mentioned are celebrated lovers, and the subject of a metrical romance in French of the 13th century, still extant in the National Library at Paris. (No. 195) This present poem, which is supposed to be a sort of translation from the French, is here republished from an old 4to. pamphlet in black letter, printed before 1568, and extant only in the Bodleian Library.

Such are the contents of these volumes, with the addition of Notes, and a copious Glossary, made with exemplary care and exactness. It would be to little purpose to extract much, in this place, from the original Romances, which could only be relished by those who are well versed in old English. Of the scrupulous care and accuracy with which they were printed by Mr. Ritson, there seems no reason to doubt. We shall content ourselves with giving a specimen from the opening of the last Romance, which is less obsolete in language, and somewhat more poetical, than many of the rest.

"In Faguell\*, a fayre countrè,  
A great Lorde somtyme dyd dwell,  
Which had a Lady so fayre and fre,  
That all men good of her dyd tell.

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\* Properly *Faguell* or *Faiel* is the name of the Lady's husband, and the *Knight of Curtesy* is whimsically corrupted from the *Châtelain de Cuzcy*, who is the hero of the French Romance. See Notes.

" Fayre and pleasaunt she was in sight,  
Gentyl and amyable in eche degre;  
Chaste to her Lorde, bothe day and nyght,  
As is the turtyll upon the tre.

" All men her loved, bothe yonge and olde,  
For her vertue and gentylnesse.  
Also in that lande was a Knyght bolde,  
Ryght wyfe and ful of doughtinesse.

" All men spake of his hardynesse,  
Ryche and poore of eche degre;  
So that they called him, doutlesse,  
The noble Knyght of Curtesy.

" This Knight so curteys was and bolde,  
That the Lord herde thereof anone;  
He sayd that speke with him he wolde.  
For hym the messengere is gone."

He goes then to the Lord of Faguell, and falls in love with the Lady, and she with him.

" This Lady, of whom I spake before,  
Seyng this Knight so good and kynde,  
Afore all men that ever were bore,  
She set on hym her herte and minde.

" His paramour she thought to be,  
Hym for to love wyth herte and minde,  
Nat in vyce but in chastytè,  
As chyldren that together are kynde.

" This Knight also curteyse and wyfe,  
With herte and mynde both ferme and fast,  
Lovyd this Lady wythouten vyfe,  
Whyche tyll they dyed dyd ever laste.

" Both night and day these lovers true  
Suffred greate paine, wo, and grevaunce,  
How eche to other theyr minde might shewe;  
Tyll at the last, by a sodaine chance,

" This Knight was in a garden grene,  
And thus began him to complayne,  
Alas! he sayd, with murnynge eyen,  
Now is my herte in wo and payne.

" From mournynge can I nat refrayne,  
This Ladyes love dothe me so wounde,  
I fear she hath of me disdayne:  
With that he fell downe to the grounde.

R

" The

“ The Ladye in a wyndowe laye,  
 With herte colde as any stone;  
 She wyit nat what to do nor saye  
 When she herde the Knightes mone,” Vol. iii. p. 193.

The Lady then goes into the garden, and falls in a swoon upon the Knight, being so much affected with his grief. When they both recover, they vow a mutual love, but of the Platonic kind, which nevertheless is sealed with kisses. Thus begins this curious tale, which is extended to 500 lines. This chaste amour, however, which begins so prettily, concludes very tragically, like another famous tale; for the Lord of Faguel, a dull man, not approving or comprehending the Platonism vowed between the lovers, kills the Knight, and gives his heart to his wife for food, who dies consequently of grief. The notes to these Romances display, as those of Mr. Ritson usually do, much curious research, and much accuracy, but a violent love for contention. In a note on the Romance of Lybeaus, p. 257, he seems to prove, that the name of *Termagaunt*, so often coupled by our old poets with that of *Mahoun*, or Mahomet, is corrupted from the French *Tervagaunt*, and not the contrary, as had been thought by some acute critics. But he is so unsuccessful in his attempt to find an etymology for *Tervagaunt*, as a good deal to weaken the conviction of his reader.

We shall now speak briefly of the other work, which appeared at or about the same time with the former, the “*Bibliographia Poetica*”. It is a Dictionary of names, divided into five separate alphabets, for five successive centuries, beginning with the twelfth. The only deficiency appears to be the want of a general alphabetical Index, to assist the enquirer who is not sure of the age of an author. In the three first centuries, the names, of course, are few; but in the fifteenth and sixteenth they are numerous. The author has here exerted all his usual diligence; and his *Bibliographia*, which might almost have been called a *Biographia*\*, will be a standard work of reference for persons who delight in literary research. One of his efforts, in the twelfth century, is to explain the non-existence of a supposed English poet, called Hamillan. We shall insert his remark, which is curious.

“ HAMILLAN is a name introduced merely for the purpose of correcting the misrepresentation of Winstanley. “Should we”, says

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\* Not quite, because names are often inserted when nothing is known of the life.

that ill-informed and inaccurate writer, “forget the learned Hamillan, our book would be thought to be imperfect; so terse and fluent is his verse, of which we shall give you two examples; the one out of Mr. John Speed, his description of Devon,—the other out of Mr. Weever, his *Funeral Monuments*”. These examples are doubtless astonishingly *terse and fluent* for the age alluded to; being, in fact, good translations, in the Alexandrine metre of Drayton, and very probably by that poet himself, from the Latin hexameters of Hanvillan, or Hanvil, quoted in *Camden's Britannia*, and more at large in his *Remains*.” P. 6.

Besides thus extinguishing an imaginary poet, Mr. R. has brought multitudes to notice, whose names were never seen before in literary history, being authors merely of commendatory verses to other writers, or of obscure tracts known to very few collectors. His diligence in these researches is very singular; and he has been assisted occasionally by the enquiries and information of Mr. Park, whose merits as a literary antiquary are now becoming generally known. Ritson, however, was as difficult to deal with as a friend, as in any other relation of life; and because Mr. Park, in transcribing a title-page, had omitted a word, and inserted it above the line, he not only refused him a copy of the book, but accused him of making a *knaveish interpolation*. This anecdote, though we did not receive it from the first hands, we have reason to believe perfectly true. The present work, however, must remain as a monument of useful diligence, from which we could with pleasure take several specimens, were it not difficult where to choose in such variety, and had we not already expatiated at great length on the former of these two works. It is rather a singular circumstance, that the unfortunate author grew more whimsical as he proceeded in the printing of this book. At p. 6, whence we cited the article on Hamillan, and long after, there are hardly any words disfigured by peculiar spelling; but, towards the latter end, we have *verseës*, *undertakeën*, *Engleish*, and all the absurdity of the edition of the Metrical Romances. To the labours of Mr. Ritson the friends of English literature must owe perpetual obligation, and we much wish to see his industry and accuracy imitated; but his character, life, and death, we hope will never find parallels.

ART. IV. *The Trial of the Spirits, a seasonable Caution against Spiritual Delusion; in Three Discourses, addressed to the Congregation assembled in Christ Church, Bath. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Minister of Christ Church, Bath.* 8vo. 78 pp. 2s. Rivingtons. 1804.

THIS is indeed a seasonable caution; and, if those to whom it is given, do not profit by it, the fault will be their own. After a preliminary address, pointing out the danger to be apprehended from the zeal of enthusiasts and schismatics, the excellent author enters upon his subject in a manner calculated to prevent those misrepresentations of his doctrine, which experience must have taught him to expect from some of the fraternity ycleped *true churchmen*. From John iii. 8, he proves the fact, that Christians are directed in working out their own salvation by the powerful, though not irresistible, influence of the Spirit; and shows that no objection can be consistently urged against the truth of this fact, from our ignorance of the manner in which the Spirit of God operates on the mind of man. His illustrations of the argument from the phenomena of nature are judicious and satisfactory; though we could wish that, to prevent the cavils of the modern philosopher, he had, on one or two occasions, either expressed himself with greater accuracy, or observed that he took words in their popular acceptation.

There is no good reason to believe, that "of all bodily things wind is the least bodily", or that it really "comes nearest to the nature of a spirit." P. 20. This has indeed been the vulgar opinion in all ages; and hence, in most languages, perhaps in all, the word employed to denote *spirit*, in its original sense signifies *breath* or *air*; but Chemistry shows it to be at least probable, that the most solid substance may be rarefied into *air*, or as it is now called a *gas*, by heat; and that the most fluid body may be condensed into a *solid* by cold. The general opinion, however, at the time when languages were formed, is sufficient to authorize the use which Mr. Daubeny here makes of these expressions; and it is only to shut the mouths of those, who, in reasoning as well as in action, "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel", that we have stopped to make this observation. "The union of our spiritual and corporeal part in the same *substance*", a phrase which occurs in p. 29, is undoubtedly a typographical error, which the reader will correct by substituting the word *person* for *substance*.



The second and third Discourses are from 1 John iv. 1 ; and in them the author explains what the Apostle meant by the *spirits* to be tried ; points out the difference as well as the agreement between the trials to be made in the earliest ages and now ; proves that in every age no correct judgment can be formed, but by comparing the effects of the Spirit with a steady and well-known standard ; and then shows, that modern fanatics not only “ bear witness of themselves”, but also reverse the method of trial prescribed in the Scriptures.

“ Truly spiritual men, and pretenders to the Spirit, in forming an estimate of their respective condition, adopt a very different process of judgment. The false pretender argues *forward from the cause to the effect* ; and supposing his premises indisputable, proceeds in confidence to his conclusion. Considering himself, from the testimony of his *private feeling and experience*, to be the chosen of God, and as such under the peculiar guidance of the Spirit ; he concludes himself to be possessed of what constitutes the reality of the character he assumes. Thus his actions, whatever they may be, derive a sanction from the principle, of which he supposes himself in possession. A deception which has led, and is at all times capable of leading, to the most fatal extravagancies.

“ Whereas the *truly spiritual man* proceeds on much surer ground ; by arguing *backwards from the effect to its cause*. Considering that all holy desires, all just works, and all Christian graces, proceed from the Holy Spirit ; so far as, upon impartial examination, he can trace these characteristic marks of a regenerate mind in his own character ; so far he concludes himself to be living under the influence and direction of the Holy Spirit of God. Thus whilst the false pretender proves his practice by his profession ; first presuming that he has the Spirit, and thence concluding that his ways are spiritual ; the truly spiritual man, proves his profession by his practice ; by first bringing himself to the standard of the Gospel, and from the conviction that his life corresponds with it, thence concluding himself to be in the number of God's faithful people. And should he be asked to give a reason for his faith, he may adopt, in a qualified sense, the language addressed by our Saviour to the Jews : “ *If I do not the works, believe me not. But if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works.*” For thus Nicodemus reasoned with our Saviour on a similar point ; “ No man can do the works that thou doest, except God be with him.” P. 56.

From this specimen, we trust that the reader will perceive, that these three Discourses are worthy of the author of a *Guide to the Church*, and that he will therefore peruse them with the most serious attention.



ART. V. *Munimenta Antiqua; or, Observations on ancient Castles: including the Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, ecclesiastical as well as military, in Great Britain: and on the corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs; tending both to illustrate Modern History, and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various ancient Classic Authors.* By Edward King, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. Vol. III. Folio. 3l. 13s. 6d. G. and W. Nicol. 1804.

WE have already, in different parts of the British Critic, taken due notice of the former volumes of this elaborate and magnificent work; and it affords us real satisfaction to have the continuation of it before us, prosecuted with unabated ardour, with the same acuteness of remark, and with equally profound investigation.

This volume commences with the third Book, and contains observations on such works of the Britons as appear to have been constructed in imitation of those of foreign nations. The first Chapter exhibits to the antiquarian reader, remarks with regard to such structures as bear the strongest indications of having been imitations of architecture in the more eastern parts of the world, inhabited by Syrians, Medes, and Persians, and in Asia Minor. Mr. King commences his dissertation on this subject by demonstrating, that there are structures in this island, which are evidently unlike any thing Saxon, Danish, or Norman; but having a striking resemblance to Phœnician, Syrian, and Median castles. In confirmation of this hypothesis, he compares Launceston Castle in Cornwall with Ecbatana in Media, and continues the same sort of parallel through the whole of the Chapter, to the extent of 131 pages.

Many excellent and valuable illustrations of passages in the holy Scriptures, as well as of many curious incidental circumstances which occur in ancient classic authors, will here be found. Among the more interesting parts of this Chapter, the reader will be more particularly detained and delighted with the learned and acute analysis of the fortress of Ecbatana, and of Homer's description of the palace of Ulysses. Of the manner in which the learned author pursues his enquiries, the following extract exhibits a pleasing specimen.

“As in the foregoing account of Abimelech, we find the fortress, and the *house of Berith*, to have been one and the same edifice: so in the history of *Samson*, we may now be led to conclude, in like manner, concerning the *Temple of Dagon*; and may obtain a means of flinging light upon what has long been one of the most inexplicable passages of Scripture;—the history of *Samson's* death,

“ For there is the utmost reason to suppose, that *the house of Dagon*, like *the house of Berith*, was a tower, and a strong-hold ; and much of the same construction : that is, with floors, and with a flat roof, supported by beams of timber, that were laid, and rested, with one of their ends on stone trusses, and ledges in the wall ; and with the other of their ends, on pillars standing in the midst of the building.

“ Such a building would not only contain its abominable idols, in niches in the wall, but would hold a great number of persons ; inferior officers, and military men, on the first floor ; *the Lords of the Philistines*, on the upper floor (the state apartment) and a multitude of men and women on the flat roof, to behold the sport that was made by the mocking of *Samson*, in the open court of the temple : and it is easy to be conceived, that as, on being first brought from the prison-house (or dungeon) he was placed *between the* (wooden) pillars that supported the floors of the tower, or *house of Dagon* ; so that when he was weary, he might be carried to the same spot, in the dark room, at the bottom of the tower again ; and might there desire to *feel those pillars* ; when by the pulling of them down with his returning strength, the whole of the interior of the building would give way, and all would fall, with the *Lords of the Philistines*, the officers, and soldiers, on the two upper floors, and the men, women, and children, on the flat roof, crushing *Samson*, and all beneath ; and destroying all, as effectually, as if the whole tower had been set on fire, and every floor burnt.

“ As to the precise number that perished, it is well known to learned commentators, what mistakes have arisen, in many parts of our copies, and translations of Holy Writ, both from the ancient way of expressing numbers by letters, and from the general and indeterminate manner in which large numbers of armies and people are usually described. It may be sufficient, therefore, to conceive that every floor was crowded.

“ But that the foregoing is the right idea of this piece of history, may be concluded from what we actually know of the ancient temple of *Mecca* ; which ever was, and still is, a *small square tower* ; with its door of entrance at a considerable height from the ground ; with two floors, besides the vault, or dungeon beneath ; and with those floors supported by three wooden pillars in the middle ; and was originally, before the time of Mahomet, an idol temple, like the *house of Berith*, or the *house of Dagon*, having some hundred small idols within, and upon its walls.

The *Caaba*, or *Holy House*, of this celebrated temple at *Mecca* in *Arabia*, is acknowledged to have existed, as a building, *nearly in its present form*, many centuries before the days of *Mahomet* : and whatever we may think of the strange tradition concerning its being nearly coeval with the world ; and of its being built by *Adam* ; or of the no less strange traditions, concerning *Seths* having built an house exactly in the same form ; or of its being rebuilt by *Abraham* and *Ishmael* ; yet these traditions, however false, and the care taken in rebuilding, and repairing it very nearly in the same form, in succeeding ages, show that it was, in a decidedly acknowledged manner, built on a plan of one of the *most original houses* in the world ; and such as had been the residence

residence of some personage of the greatest dignity; and after a pattern that was both prior to the erection of those *Phœnician*, *Median*, and *Syrian* structures, to which we have been referring; and a pattern from which even the general design of those structures, as to strength and safety, might first be derived. According to the Arabic writers, this edifice was twenty-four cubits from north to south, twenty-three cubits from east to west, and twenty-seven cubits high; and the door (which is on the east side) was about four cubits from the ground.

“ From whence it follows (if we take this cubit to have been as the Egyptian cubit was, and as the longest Hebrew cubit was, different from that of the Ark, and about 1 foot 9 inches, and 8 or 10 tenths) that it was on the outside, at most, about 43 or 44 feet from north to south, about 41 or 42 from east to west, and about 50 feet high; and supposing the walls to have been of any considerable thickness, that the apartment within could not have been above 25 feet or 30 any way; or if the cubit was the same as that of the Ark, then not above 22 feet; whilst the door being about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground, there will remain in height, besides the dark ground apartment underneath, just space for two rooms above, one over another, about 16 or 17 feet high, besides the parapet of the flat roof at the top, and the thickness of the floors.

“ We have here, therefore, in this, which is affirmed to have been the *form still continued* of the most ancient house in the world, a tower with its door of entrance high above the ground, and still to be approached only by temporary wooden steps.

“ And we are given to understand, that the floor of the rooms are each supported on the inside by *three* pillars in the midst; and, though there was not here indeed a well in the centre, between the pillars, yet, as a necessary appendage to all ancient towers, we find near this tower the celebrated well *Zemzem*, included within the sacred court of the Temple, and made no less an object of veneration than the *Caaba* itself. *Pitts*, who was actually in the *Caaba* twice, says, *I profess I found nothing worth seeing in it, only two wooden pillars in the midst, to keep up the roof, and a bar of iron fastened to them, on which banged three or four silver lamps*; but, as he tells us, that it was deemed *sinful to gaze about*; and that going in as a converted renegade and Mahometan, he could only just venture to cast an eye during his appearance of devotion, it is very possible the *third* pillar was concealed from him by one of the others, in the position where he stood, near the door; for the Mahometan writers expressly tell us, that there are *three* octangular pillars of aloes wood, which support a double roof: by which expression we may understand, that there is not only the roof or ceiling of the sacred room itself, but also that of another room over it; to which, as well as to the flat terraces above, we may be well assured, though the writers are silent on the subject, there is some mode of ascent, either by a staircase in one corner of the tower, or some other way. *Pitts* says, when, on the two sacred days, once in six weeks, the *beat allah*, or *Caaba*, is opened, a sort of *ladder stairs* are brought, for that purpose, to the threshold of the door; and that the door is plated all over with silver. The floor is of marble, and so are the walls on the inside, on which is written something

something in Arabic; and they are sometimes covered with silk hangings.

“ This is its present state; but we are expressly told, from the best authority, that it was an Heathen Temple originally, in the same veneration among the Arabs that the Temple of Delphos was among the Greeks; and whither all their tribes, for many ages, came once a year, to perform their idolatrous ceremonies; and that there were, within the Temple, *images* of angels, and a figure of Abraham, holding in his hand a bundle of arrows; and on the outside, 360 idols, all of which Mahomet destroyed, and then performed religious observances of purification, to devote the building to the worship of God alone.

“ The accounts, therefore, of *the house of Berith*, of *the house of Dagon*, and of *the original house of Arabian idolatry at Mecca*, do all fling light upon the original *Phœnician and Syrian* mode of constructing *Keep Towers*, and of making *them* sometimes both places of idolatrous worship and strong holds; and may even be illustrated from the remains of our *British* castles, built in imitation of *Phœnician and Syrian* structures.” P. 81.

The second Chapter contains observations on such works of the Britons as appear to be imitations of the works of the Romans. Among these are Micklegate Bar at York, Newport Gate at Lincoln, the Leaning Tower at Caerleem, Orford Castle in Suffolk, &c. Some British castles are described, in which imitations of Syrian castles, and of Roman architecture conjointly, may be discovered: instances also of residence in Keep Towers are adduced in ancient times, and even in more modern ages. Of this, the famous Macbeth, among others, is given as an example. Similar to this was the residence of the Sinclairs, of the celebrated Thane of Cawdor, of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, the family of the Castils, &c. The great Lord Mansfield was born in one of these castles, built by one of the Earls of Annandale; the residence too of Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat, in the Highlands, at Castle Dunie, was of this description. But still more curious, to us at least, are the contents of the third Chapter; in which we find observations on such works of the Britons as appear to have been, in the ruder and more remote parts of the island, more distant imitations of the first British imitations of Phœnician structures, that is, imitations of imitations. These are now called Duns. The subject is thus introduced.

“ Before we entirely let go our attention to *British Structures*, some further objects, of a very singular kind, demand our attention, and may justly induce us to carry our researches one step further. These are a most strange species of building, which (long before the very existence of the Dens of the Sinclairs, or of those at *Freswick*, or at *Loch Lomond*, or that of *Macbeth at Dunfermline*) were constructed, in  
west

most rude uncivilized parts of this island, by those who first dwelt there, only one degree above mere savages.

“ They are found in *Scotland*, and have been called *Pictish Dens* or *Duns*; and, upon strict examination, appear evidently to have been rude resemblances of such round *Keep Towers* as the more civilized Britons had erected in other parts; mere imitations of imitations, which have long been objects of strange admiration to the curious; but which, by means of that regular train of investigation which we have been pursuing, may perhaps now be somewhat better understood.

“ *The Picts* were certainly a most barbarous people, whose history has been involved in much confusion; but which may nevertheless, with due care and caution, be traced out, and seems to have been so most successfully by one of our latest and most ingenious writers. An entire concurrence of sentiment with him in this point is a sufficient reason for my adopting almost his own words.

“ All the unconquered Britons, who dwelt without the limits of the Roman empire, were commonly called by the general name of *Caledonians* (*Caledoni*) by the Romans, and also by the provincial Britons, during the first, second, and third centuries; but about the beginning of the fourth century, they were found distinguished by two new names, *Scots* and *Picts*. We hear nothing by tradition, or by means of any record, of any invasion of the *Caledonians* by such distinct people as the *Picts*; nor of any period of time when either *Scots* or *Picts*, as foreigners or strangers, first entered *Caledonia*.

“ We cannot therefore but conclude, that these denominations were merely new names of the same people, not assumed by the *Caledonians* themselves, but imposed upon them contumeliously by their neighbours and constant enemies, the provincial Britons, out of revenge and hatred for the many injuries they suffered by their frequent depredations.

“ In the vulgar language of *Britain*, at that time, *Scurte* (which latinized is *Scoti*) signifies the wandering nation; and *Pictich* (which latinized is *Picti*) signifies thieves or plunderers.

“ And sure enough the *Caledonians* had, very early after the successes of the Romans, adopted uniformly a mode of life which might well bring upon them these reproachful epithets.

“ In the time of *Adrian* and the *Antonines*, they were, together with other Britons who had fled from the Roman arms, called *Mentæ*; and, in their horrid irruptions, were sometimes even joined by the *Brigantes*, who were supposed to have been originally the same people.

“ The *Caledonians* were so completely wanderers, that, according to *Ptolemy*, who flourished about the middle of the second century, there was not so much as one British town among all the nine nations who then inhabited the Highlands and northern parts of *Scotland*.

“ Their whole subsistence, therefore, beyond the mere spontaneous productions of the earth, was on their flocks and herds, or on what they caught in hunting, or got by plunder, for the sake of which they were continually wandering and making inroads.

“ And



“ And such complete *thieves* and *plunderers* were they, and so deserv'g of their *Piðiff* name, that their usual incursions were made, not with any view of conquest, but for the sake of mere plunder only, which they carried home, and enjoyed with the highest relish among their own hills: always taking away with them, for their winter's provision, all they could not consume upon the spot.

“ They also left the traces of their manners amongst their latest posterity, which continued down even to the beginning of the very last century, long after the distinction of their names was lost, and long after the very time and manner of its being laid aside was forgotten.

“ Nearly the whole of the Highlands of Scotland continued, even within the memory of persons still living, to be a den of thieves of the most extraordinary kind. They conducted their plundering excursions with the utmost policy, and reduced the whole art of theft into a regular system, insomuch that from habit it lost all the appearance of criminality, and they even considered it as labouring in their vocation.

“ The daughters of chieftains were often portioned with cattle thus acquired, and sometimes with a band of stout men, to enable the new-married couple to set out in life. And there are even said to exist some very old *Marriage Articles*, of the daughter of a chieftain, in which the father promises for her portion, 200 Scots Marks, and the half of a *Michaelmas Moon*, that is, half the plunder of a Michaelmas excursion. An old Letter also of Sir Ewin Cameron, to a chief of the neighbourhood of the county of Murray, regretting a great slaughter which happened in a fray between their clans, plainly shows that he thought an incursion into Murray-land, for plunder only, quite lawful.

“ When one man had a claim upon another, even in the same clan, but wanted power to make it good, it was deemed lawful for him to steal from his debtor as many cattle as would satisfy his demand, provided he afterwards sent notice that he had them, and would return them on satisfaction being made at a certain day.

“ But as these sort of depredations were made more frequently by way of mere plunder, and upon neighbouring clans, we are told, that when a *creach*, or great expedition, had been made against distant herds, the owners rose in arms, and, with all their friends, made instant pursuit; and had a most uncommon nicety and sagacity in tracing the footsteps of their own cattle so taken away, from the footsteps of such as were casually driven, or wandering in a common manner.

“ Nor ought we on this occasion to forget, that long after the Highlanders were become Christians, it was sometimes part of a grace used before meat, by some of the chieftains, to pray *that the world might be turned upside down, in order that Christians might make bread out of it*.

“ When a very considerable band and association of different chieftains, for the sake of defence against invasion, or of forming an inroad to obtain plunder, was to be assembled, besides striking the shield, and sounding the horn, to give warning to those within hearing, the first acting chieftain sent the *Cra-tara*, or stick, burnt at the end, and dipped



dipped in the blood of a goat, by a swift messenger, to the nearest hamlet, where he delivered it without uttering a word, except the bare *name of the place of rendezvous*; and the person to whom it was delivered was obliged to convey it to another as speedily, under the penalty of destruction by fire and sword, which was also to attend the not obeying the summons, and appearing with the utmost speed at the appointed spot." P. 178.

These Duns are found to exist in various parts of Scotland, in Ilay, in the Isle of Skie, and in sundry others of the Western Isles; in the Orkneys; and one also is found in Cornwall, namely, Castle Chun. The fourth Book communicates remarks on Saxon architecture, and commences with an account of the regal palaces and castles of the first Saxons. Of these, traces are to be found in various parts of this island, and are exemplified at Bamborough Castle in Northumberland, Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire, Guildford Castle in Surry, and in numerous other places.

No less than forty-one plates accompany and adorn the volume, which must be considered and esteemed as a most valuable accession to all antiquarian repositories. For our part, in our progress through the volume, we have been, in the first place, strongly impressed by the pious feelings of the writer, which appear conspicuously throughout his work; and not at all less so by the acuteness of his remarks, the variety of his knowledge, and the profoundness of his learning. To these merits and accomplishments, even those who may differ from the venerable author in some of his conclusions, and who may suppose that his zeal in the object of his pursuit sometimes may assume the appearance of enthusiasm, will not fail to pay the tribute which is so justly due. Most anxiously do we hope to see this great and national work brought to its conclusion; and that the learned and amiable writer may enjoy, as he deserves, in his declining years, the honourable and dignified repose of learned leisure.

ART. VI. *The Antiquities of Ireland. The second Edition, with Additions and Corrections. To which is added, a Collection of miscellaneous Antiquities. By Edward Ledwich, LL. D. and Member of many learned Societies.* 540 pp. 2l. 2s. Dublin. 1804.

THE first edition of this work having preceded the commencement of the British Critic, did not claim our notice: it now comes fairly before us, and we are happy to pay

it the attention it so justly merits. Seldom, indeed, do we find such profound antiquarian investigations so free from hypothesis and conjecture, or so firmly established on well-selected authorities.

Irish antiquities have been hitherto proverbially contemptible among the learned and inquisitive of every country, from the absurd and puerile fables in which they are involved. These fables disgrace the early history of the most polished nations, and are cherished by the mass of their population where civilization is not much advanced; but where literature and refinement prevail, these fictions, the amusement of barbarous ages, are relinquished; so that, at this day, except among the Irish and Welsh, few people esteem it patriotic to defend them. Our thanks are due to Camden and Ware, to Stillingfleet and Macpherfon, and some excellent moderns, for having dispelled the popular delusions on this head, and prepared the way for more rational and successful enquiries. This author pursues the steps of those eminent men, and gives such a view of Irish antiquities as has never before been offered to the public: it is highly honourable to his native country.

The work is divided into thirty-two essays, illustrated by forty-three well-executed engravings. We regret that our limits will not permit us to be more ample in our remarks; all we can give is the outline of each essay.

### *I. On the Romantic History of Ireland.*

The author deduces the origin of Irish romantic history from Spain, the centre of Oriental fabling in the middle ages. The Armoric and Welsh bards caught the contagion, and it soon reached Ireland, in those times the mart of literature to the western world. The tales concerning the primæval inhabitation of the isle, and Irish hagiography, place beyond doubt the idea insisted on in this essay. The more regular composition of these fables and traditions the author shows to belong to the fifteenth century. It was then Anniius of Viterbo produced his supposititious Berofus, Manetho, Megasthenes, and Cato; Inghiramius his Tuscan inscriptions; and Hector Boethius his Scottish history.

The works adduced in support of Irish fictions, except a few extracts, are still in MS. though their publication has been repeatedly called for, particularly by Father Innes, in 1729, and by Mr. Edmund Burke, in 1783 and 1786. The extracts from Cormac's Glossary, and the Psalter of Cashel, are so wretchedly fabulous and silly, that Irish antiquaries act prudently in concealing them in the darkest corner of their libraries.

We

We are informed that etymology has, by the author of the *Collectanea de reb. Hib.* been assumed for the explanation of Irish antiquities; and of the writer's talents in this way, we are presented with the following risible instance. "Milefius was not a proper name, but an epithet, being Milefs and Milespain, i. e. the hero of the ship. Mil is a champion, from the Chaldee *Malca rex*. Efs and Spain signify a ship, from the Hebrew *Efs lignum*, et *Speian nauta*. *Malach* in Hebrew; and *Me-lach* and *Melachoir* in Irish, signify *nauta*. In Arabic, *Mulla* is a sailor, and *Sufina* a ship." Dr. L. observes on this citation,—May we not here apply what Warburton said of Gale's *Court of the Gentiles*?—that it could scarcely be believed the man was serious, had he not given us, in his numerous tomes, such lamentable proofs of his being in earnest.

## II. *Some ancient Notices respecting Ireland, and of the Name of the Isle.*

The author contests the eastern origin of the Irish, and doubts the Phœnician navigations to the isle. He thinks Ireland was known to the Greeks two or three centuries before the Christian æra; and that through Greek colonies, settled at Marfeilles, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean, who, like our merchants of the present day, penetrated the north and west of Europe by its large rivers.

The Roman appellation of Ireland, *Hibernia*, in the opinion of Dr. Ledwich, was given from its supposed coldness; and that its Irish name of *Iri* or *Eri*, the great or further isle, was of Gothic or Teutonic origin. It is preserved by *Diodorus Siculus*; and in the northern writers it is constantly named *Ir*, *Ire*, *Iris*, *Ira*, and the natives *Iros* and *Irenses*. He also satisfactorily accounts for the change of *Iris* into *Iërne*, among the Greeks. If it be asked, says this author, why this original name has been hitherto unnoticed? the answer seems to be, that antiquaries find it easier to build systems on conjectures, than laboriously to enquire after truth and certainty.

## III. *Of the Colonization of Ireland.*

The author labours, and with success, to support the Celtic and Scythian colonization of the isle; and in this he concurs with Camden, Spenfer, Ware, and O'Flaherty. In establishing this point, he is enabled to discriminate the religion and manners of the Celtes and Northerns, and to disembarraß a very involved and obscure subject. The author concludes this essay with these words:

“ Such

“ Such is the scheme of colonization, which admits of enlargement even to lassitude. This scheme is founded on the sure basis of written authorities; which, while it dispels the obscurities, casts a steady light on every branch of Irish antiquities. Let others enjoy the gibberish of Oriental etymologies, and the company of Milesians, Phœnicians, and Magagians in that gloomy cave,

Quo nunquam radiis oriens, mediæve, cadensve  
Phœbus adire potest.”

#### IV. *Of the Druids, and their Religion.*

We recollect to have read this essay, some years ago, in the *Archæologia*. It exhibits a rich display of classical erudition, in comparing the dogmas of the Druids, as delivered by Cæsar, with those of the Romans. This celebrated writer seems to have indulged a propensity, not uncommon, of representing the religion and manners of foreign people as similar to his own; and his authority and words have led Pelloutier, Mallet, Brucker, and many more, into strange mistakes when speaking of Druidism. They take the whole of what is to be found in the ancients concerning the Druids, and from that deduce their civil and religious tenets; not considering that the northern swarm, made up of Goths or Teutons, spoke a different language, and had peculiar manners and customs, both distinct from the primitive Celtes. When the Greeks and Romans describe the Druids, their ritual had been, for many centuries, previously incorporated with the northern or Scythic; so that it was not simple but compounded Druidism they spoke of. Thus the sacrifice of human victims, the erection of cromleace, stone-circles, and ponderous trilithons, were northern practices; whereas genuine Celtic Druidism consisted in their adoration of the oak, and their celebration of divine rites in oaken groves: nor was all remembrance of their religion lost, though nearly overwhelmed by the polytheism of Rome. Thus, says Tacitus, the Naharvali had a grove of this ancient religion, without a vestige of images, or foreign superstition. The Suevi Semnones had the same. The same author mentions the *castum nemus Kerthæ*, the *sacrum nemus Belgarum*, &c. The learned and ingenious Bishop Percy saw the distinction here made, and ably illustrated it, in his Preface to Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*; and yet, in the face of this evidence, some pretenders to antiquarian knowledge persevere in error. If they see a stone altar or circle, surrounded by a grove, they instantly call that a Druidic monument, whereas it is an existing proof of the compound religion before hinted at.

### V. *Of the Pagan State of Ireland, and its Remains.*

This essay confirms the ideas advanced in the last, in tracing the origin of stone monuments, cairns, and barrows, with the ancient modes of sepulture; all derived to the Irish from the Northerns.

### VI. *Of the Introduction of Christianity, and of St. Patrick.*

It is the boast of the Church of Rome, that she evangelized the British islands; but this author has indisputably shown, that the glad tidings of the Gospel were preached among us long before the arrival of St. Patrick, or St. Austlin, by Greek missionaries, who delivered doctrines, differing widely from those professed at Rome, doctrines pertinaciously retained in Ireland till the 12th century.

The existence of St. Patrick, and his Apostolate of Ireland, are proved to be legendary fictions. Of this stamp are the accounts of his parentage, his travels to Rome, his promotion in the Lateran, his consecration and mission by Pope Celestine, and his Legateship of Ireland. As to his miracles, they are so monstrous and incredible, so numerous and unnecessary, and such a prostitution of divine omnipotence, that the most stupid, credulous, or bigotted, cannot digest them. He is not mentioned by any writer of veracity in the 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th centuries; in the 9th, he was dubbed the Patron of Ireland; and, about the same time, to St. James was given the protection of Spain, to St. Dionysius or Dennis, France, and to St. Andrew, Scotland.

If, says the author, he was sent by Pope Celestine, received his orders in the Church of Rome, was graced with the Archbishopal dignity, formed an hierarchy, and established rites and ceremonies from Roman originals, can the utmost stretch of human ingenuity assign a reason, why Cogitosus, Adamnan, Cumman, and Bede, have passed over these interesting particulars unnoticed? Bede's predilection for Rome and her tenets, had led him into many errors; would he, who in general was well-informed, have omitted so capital an event, as the conversion of Ireland by a missionary from Rome, and the miracles of that missionary in support of his favourite doctrines, did such facts, or any tradition respecting them, exist in the beginning of the 8th century, for Bede died A. D. 735?

The author quotes St. Austlin, expressing his abhorrence of saint-worship, which brings him to speak of the adoration paid to St. Patrick annually, on the 17th of March. Part of the office for that day has these words:

“ O God,



“ O God, who vouchsafed to send St. Patrick, a Confessor, and Bishop, to preach thy glory to the Gentiles, grant to those begotten by him through thy Gospel in Jesus Christ, that remaining unmoveably in the doctrine which he delivered, we may be able, through him, to fulfil what thou commandest.” Again: “ Increase in us, O Lord, a belief of a resurrection, thou who workest miracles by the reliques of thy Saints, Patrick, Bridget, and Columba, and make us partakers of immortal glory, of which we adore the pledges in their ashes!”

“ Such addresses”, continues Dr. Ledwich, “ to the Almighty, and through such mediators, are profane and shocking mockeries. Where, it may be asked, is the doctrine delivered by St. Patrick to be found? Certainly not in the practice of the ancient Irish church. Columba and his Culdees, as has been seen, differed widely in religious opinions from the Romanists; and yet he is joined with St. Patrick, as if he held the same belief. St. Bridget is an imaginary Saint, like St. Patrick. The Roman Catholics of Ireland are a liberal and enlightened people, nor is it possible they will be longer amused with fictitious legends, or pay their adoration to ideal personages. The night of ignorance and superstition is passed, and with it the rustic and undiscerning piety of dark ages. A scriptural, rational, and manly religion, is alone calculated for their present improvement in science and manners: this alone will establish an empire in the heart of every thinking and well-disposed man, which no revolution will be able to shake.”

## VII. *Anecdotes of early Christianity in Ireland.*

The Celtic and Northern superstitions are very well illustrated in this Essay, as are the concessions of the Christian missionaries to the weaknesses and prejudices of their new converts. Thus they erected churches in stone circles and oaken groves, and wherever a Druidic seminary was, there a Christian one was established. The tall pillar, the ancient Pagan deity, had a cross cut on it, and became a Christian symbol. Drawings of the most curious Irish monuments are given, in confirmation of what is advanced. The dawnings and progress of the Gospel in the isle; the primitive doctrines there held; the number of Irish Bishops and Chorepiscopi, and the agreement of the ecclesiastical polity of the Irish, with that of the Oriental church, are subjects but little known to the best informed antiquaries.

## VIII. *Of the Origin and Progress of Monachism in Ireland.*

It would have been extremely gratifying to us, to give the history of monkery in Ireland, with anecdotes of the most celebrated Cenobiarchs, and their monastic rules; but our limits forbid it.

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IX. *Of*



*IX. Of the Irish Culdees, with the Antiquities of their Abbey of Monaincha.*

Columba was the founder of this celebrated order of Monks. He was born in 522. The Culdees for almost six centuries preserved, uncontaminated with Romish innovations, the faith delivered to them by their first preachers, and for so doing suffered persecution in every age, at length they fell a sacrifice to encroaching ambition, and spiritual intolerance. Their clerical labours in converting the Anglo-Saxons, and some continental nations, were very conspicuous. After the Council of Cashel, in 472, the Augustinians seem to have possessed themselves of their churches and property. One of their foundations is at Monaincha, an island in a bog of vast extent. Its situation, architecture, crosses, &c. with its history, must be interesting to the genuine antiquary.

*X. Of the State of the Irish Church in the Eleventh Century and after.*

We are here presented with an account of the ancient sees, and the gradual encroachments of the Romanists, until they totally subverted the doctrine and discipline of the Irish church. The making a terrestrial purgatory in Loch Derg, under the name of St. Patrick's purgatory, was one of the instruments used for this purpose. Of this noted place, a good drawing is given. When the Court of Rome found it beyond their power to abolish the ancient doctrines of the Irish, it conferred the kingdom on Henry II. which brought the Irish completely, in church and state, under the dominion of England.

*XI. Of the Stone-roofed Churches of the ancient Irish, and of Cormac's Chapel.*

These curious structures, of which there are many in Ireland, were expressly built for the reception of the reliques of the saint to whom they were dedicated. This was the case of Cormac's Chapel at Cashel.

*XII. Of the Round Towers in Ireland.*

From the consideration of stone-roofed chapels, the author is led to treat of the round towers; of these, he enumerates sixty-six. The authors of them, and the peculiarity of their construction, have puzzled antiquaries; some giving them to the remotest, and others to later ages. The author examines the conjectures of former writers, points out their errors, and  
fixes

fixes the erection of these towers in the 9th century; he likewise ingeniously accounts for their cylindrical form.

XIII. *The History and Antiquities of Glendaloch, in the County of Wicklow.*

Glendaloch is a valley, surrounded by mountains of stupendous height; a place well adapted for superstition to erect her throne; and in all ages it has been her favourite seat. The fame of St. Kevin, a fictitious personage like St. Patrick, raised it to celebrity by his austerities and miracles. We may judge of the legend of this saint, by this act told by Giraldus Cambrensis. "In the time of Lent, St. Kevin retreated from the world into a desert. On a certain time putting his hand out of the window, and lifting it up to heaven, a blackbird perched on it, and using it as a nest, dropped her eggs there. The saint pitied the bird, and neither closed nor drew in his hand, but indefatigably kept it stretched out, until she brought forth her young." Such are the wonders of Irish *sanctology*!

The seven churches at Glendaloch attracted numerous pilgrims to celebrate the profound mysteries of the number seven; as the seven sacraments, the seven mortal sins, the seven wounds of Christ, &c. An ignorant and bigotted people swallowed, without examination, the most horrible impieties and grossest superstitions.

XIV. *Observations on Saxon and Gothic Architecture.*

This essay appeared in the *Archæologia*, and is a very profound antiquarian investigation. Bishop Warburton's fanciful opinion on the subject is critically examined, and found untenable. This author shows that the Goths were not the authors of that style of architecture, which passes under their name. The use of the pointed or lancet arch preceded, some centuries, the existence of the Gothic power, and seems to have been first appropriated in England to ecclesiastical structures, about the year 1000. He brings the Saxon ornaments from the East, and exhibits in elegant drawings all their variety, from a Syriac MS. of the 6th century, preserved in the Mediceo-Laurentian library at Florence.

He adduces instances of a new style of ornament in the 9th and subsequent ages, made up of magical and hieroglyphical Egyptian figures. These are seen in the Undercroft at Canterbury, and their explication is learned and ingenious. We are introduced also to the Danish style of ornament, it is seen at Glendaloch, and is unique in that kingdom: the savage

figures are well illustrated from northern history and mythology.

### XV. *Of the ancient Irish Coins.*

The author is positive, that the original Celtic inhabitants had no knowledge of metals, as their language does not supply one term for them, their names being either Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon. In what are called the Brehon laws, erics or mulcts are paid in heifers or cumals of cattle. The Danes, or northern Vicingi, who established themselves in the sea-ports, particularly in Dublin, erected mints, and first coined money. Fourteen specimens of this rude mintage are given, and explained by the author. If the use of coin is a mark of civilization, the Irish were in a rude state previous to the fourteenth century; for it was in 1331 that amerciements were ordered to be paid in deniers, and not, as usual, in cattle.

### XVI. *Observations on the Harp, and ancient Irish Music.*

The harp was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and first occurs under that name in Martianus Capella, in the fifth century. From Eucherius, Bishop of Lyons, we may collect, that the harp in shape resembled the Greek delta. Venantius Fortunatus, who wrote in the sixth century, calls the harp the national instrument of the Teutonic people, the crwth of the Celtic, and the lyre of the Roman. That the harp was in use only among certain tribes of barbarians, is further evident, from its not being mentioned by Isidore Hispalensis, in his Origines, or Suidas in his Lexicon. This author believes the harp was first introduced into Ireland from the noted connection of the Irish with the Anglo-Saxons, a Teutonic branch, in the fourth and fifth centuries.

No record or monument exhibits the harp as the armorial bearing of Ireland; Henry VIII. first made it so. As Ireland was converted by Greek missionaries, they introduced a knowledge of Greek music: of the progress made in its cultivation, Giraldus Cambrensis gives the most ample testimony. Caradoc of Llancarvan assures us, that the Irish invented all the instruments, tunes, and measures in use among the Welsh.

### XVII. *Of the Musical Instruments of the ancient Irish.*

This essay is communicated by Mr. William Beauford, with proper acknowledgments from this author. He treats of Irish music under two heads, melody and harmony. The first was composed of a certain number of tones; these tones were  
either

either whole or semi-tones: we do not know their specific names for the several tones rising and falling in the scale. Harmony was divided into the treble and the base. The instruments were organical and rythmical. The first included the stuit or bugle-horn, the gall-trompa, the trumpa, and many other varieties. The rythmical were, the tiompan or drum, the chrotal, the clairséch, &c. He shows how the Oirpeaus, or Scythic harp, was adapted to vocal music, by filling up the fifths and thirds in each scale; by which they were enabled to complete their scale, and increase the number of strings from 18 to 28, in which the original chromatic tones were retained, and the whole formed on the oral improved system. There are many valuable observations in this essay.

(To be continued.)

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**ART. VII.** *Observations upon the Nature and Properties of the Atmosphere: describing the Effects of Heat and Cold in it. The Theory and Cause of Winds. The Rise and Fall of Vapour. The Causes of Squalls, Tornadoes, and Hurricanes, and of the Varieties of Weather. To which are added, Observations on the Moon's Influence upon the Atmosphere, and the Rise and Fall of the Mercury in the Barometrical Tube.* By Murdo Downie, a Master in the Royal Navy, and Author of the "Marine Survey of the East Coast of Scotland." 8vo. 96 pp. 2s. 6d. Aberdeen printed; sold by Steel, Tower-Hill. 1801.

**THOUGH** this tract has accidentally lain by, till it has become almost obsolete, yet as it comes from a distance, and contains some original observations on nature, we shall not pass it in silence.

Its principal contents are arranged under four divisions: 1. Of the Atmosphere in General, p. 16. 2. Of Water, as it exists in the Atmosphere, p. 44. 3. On the Influence of the Moon upon the Atmosphere, p. 82. 4. On the Rise and Fall of the Mercury in the Barometrical Tube, p. 85. These topics are illustrated by many phænomena, observed in every quarter of the world.

An Introduction is prefixed, wherein this author points out the extensive influence of the state of the atmosphere on the seasons, on the weather, on vegetation, &c. He observes (what indeed had been already observed by a great many other writers) that from a careful observation and knowledge of the peculiar

peculiar nature of the seasons, together with the concomitant phenomena, during a number of years, "an estimate may be formed how a future may turn out, together with every thing that may tend to throw any light upon the seeming uncertainty of the winds and weather."

He then proceeds to say, that the theories relative to the nature of the atmosphere, and whatever depends upon it; such as winds, rain, temperature, &c. which are contained in the present work, are the fruit of thirty years experience, during which time he has traversed both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, and its adjoining seas, in different directions.

The Introduction contains also the description of a waterspout, which this author observed on the 9th of October, 1795. This, being a curious fact, we shall give in his own words.

"Upon the forenoon of the 9th of October, 1795, while cruising in his Majesty's ship *Resolution*, of 74 guns (then bearing the flag of the late Admiral Murray) in company with his Majesty's ship *Africa*, of 64 guns, commanded by the late Admiral, then Captain Home, in latitude 32, and longitude  $66\frac{1}{2}$  W. having the wind at N. N. E. blowing a fresh gale, and the ship steering by the wind east for the island of Berinuda, we were surprised with a waterspout formed in an instant, directly to leeward, at about two miles or little more distant. Both the *Africa* and *we* fired several 18 pound shot at it, which fell a little short; and although some of the shot fell very near, yet they had no visible effect upon it. Its appearance was that of a long slender pillar, with the upper end spreading into a large dense cloud, of which it seemed to form a part, and the lower end reached to within about 20 or 30 feet of the sea, where it was obscured from the sight by the water being violently thrown up and agitated, so as to resemble a number of fountains or water engines playing perpendicularly round the lower end of the spout. The pillar became more transparent in proportion as it decreased in size from the cloud downward, until at the lower end, where it was nearly perfectly so; and a small column, of an equal diameter and more transparent than the rest, appeared up through the middle, so that about the lower end it resembled an empty glass tube in appearance; from thence the transparent column in the middle became gradually obscured, the higher up, by the opacity of the outside, until it altogether disappeared near the cloud. The spout appeared at its full size, or nearly so, when first seen, and began to decrease shortly after, and turning gradually smaller, it in a short time vanished in a slight shower.—We were too intent gazing at this extraordinary phenomenon to mark the exact time it lasted, but supposed it to continue 10 or 15 minutes, and its distance from the ship was pretty accurately ascertained by the shot fired at it nearly reaching; but what appeared most remarkable was, that although the wind blew so strong a gale, that the ship could only carry reefed topsails. (from which the velocity of the wind cannot be estimated at less than 30 or 40 miles an hour) yet the waterspout seemed to move but very little from the place where it was first seen. The ship was going at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles



miles an hour, and increasing her distance from the spout, yet after continuing the above-mentioned time, it was considerably within the verge of the visible horizon as seen from the quarter-deck, when it vanished (as upon the quarter-deck the eye was elevated 23 feet above the surface of the sea, the horizon would therefore be seen about 6 miles distant): now allowing the ship to have increased her distance from the spout half a mile during its continuance, and that it vanished a mile within the verge of the visible horizon, which, together with 2 miles it was distant when first seen, will make in all  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, which taken from 6 miles (the distance of the visible horizon) leaves  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles for the spout to move in 10 minutes; whereas the wind must have gone at least 5 miles in that time, and consequently  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles faster than the waterspout. Indeed it is very probable the waterspout did not move so much, in proportion to the wind, as the above calculation gives the least difference between their motions that could have been allowed from the observations: the intention of this calculation being principally to prove that the waterspout in some measure resisted the force of the wind." P. 5.

The explanation which the author subjoins, certainly is not clear, nor indeed applicable to the various forms and appearances of water-spouts in general.

In the section *on the Nature and Properties of the Atmosphere*, &c. this author, in the first place, mentions the expansion of air which is produced by heat, and which produces the winds; he then proceeds to explain the nature of trade-winds, of land and sea-breezes, of the winds which are predominant in particular seasons, and such particulars; which he derives, in the usual way, from the revolutions of the sun, from the degree of heat which the land imbibes more than the sea, and from local circumstances.

In the section *on Water, the Ascent of Vapour*, &c. a variety of common notions, and observations rather superficial, are collected together, such as the quantity of evaporation being increased by heat, and retarded by cold; the formation and dispersion of clouds, the calculation of the quantity of water which is evaporated from the ocean; the general circulation of the atmospherical fluid, from place to place, according as it is influenced by cold, heat, rarefaction, condensation, and so forth. This rather long section concludes with the following summary, from which, we imagine, our readers will derive a tolerably clear idea of this author's style, as well as knowledge of the subject.

"Having", he says, "now finished the description of the circulation of the atmosphere through its various courses over the Atlantic Ocean, together with that of the vapour as it is condensed and precipitated throughout this circulation, I shall conclude, and sum up the whole by observing, that it evidently appears, from what hath been  
advanced



advanced, that the original circulation of the atmosphere mentioned in the beginning of this work, as carried on from the polar cold to the equatorial heat in the lower regions, and the contrary in the higher, is upon the Atlantic Ocean combined with another circulation carried on horizontally in the lower regions by the trade-winds, which is continually flowing to the westward in the equatorial climates, and returning again to the eastward through the climates between those and the polar cold. And that the south and north circulation carried on in the lower and higher regions is briskest upon and near the borders of the northern frost, because it is there that the greatest difference between heat and cold comes within the least distance of each other; therefore in the summer months, by these borders being removed so near the pole, this south and north circulation must be carried on briskest there, and thus leave a larger space for the other circulation caused by the trade-winds to perform its revolution, by which means the atmosphere will have a greater distance to move to the northward in southerly winds, through the higher and lower regions along the North American coasts, and also to move to the southward in northerly winds, in the lower region over the continent of Europe and its coasts, before it arrive at the source of the trade-winds. But in the winter season, when the circulation is removed farther from the pole, from the frost not reaching near so far to the southward upon the western European coasts, as it does upon the eastern American coasts, the northern course of the atmosphere upon the latter coast is but very short, and therefore must proceed in a N. E. direction across the Atlantic Ocean, in order to its getting far enough north for supplying the southern flow of atmosphere from the margin of the frosty region upon the northern parts of the European coasts.

“ The circulation of the atmosphere, in its course to the eastward and southward, is found upon the European side to proceed at times in a different direction to what it does at others; sometimes it proceeds to the southward, round, or perhaps to the westward of the British Isles, along the coast of Spain and Portugal toward the trade-winds, and at other times by taking a wider circuit it proceeds up the Baltic, the valleys of the rivers in Germany, and over the lowlands there, and from thence to the southward over the Mediterranean. Now as that circulation which comes from the warmest climates, and immediately from off the sea, will carry a much greater quantity of vapour with it than that from a cold climate, and from off the land, it hence follows, that the different courses which the circulation takes upon the western parts of Europe is evidently the cause of the seasons being so variable there; for instance, with respect to Britain, when the chief bent of the eastern circulation takes its course from the Western Islands, N. E. over the British Isles, up the Baltic, and over Germany, the great quantity of vapour which this wind must be loaded with will render the season a rainy one, and the stronger this wind is, the more vapour and the more rain will attend it; but if the circulation to the eastward by being feeble is turned, and proceed to the southward before it reach the British Isles, the season then will be warm and pleasant.—Again, when the circulation comes over the Greenland Seas, and from thence proceeds south along the coasts of Norway, and over the British Isles to the southward,

southward, the season will be cold and blighting; but if this Greenland circulation proceeds over the continent of Europe without coming near the British Isles, and no circulation from the west or S. W. come to Britain, the season then will be dry and parching; from which it is evident, that a knowledge of what course the circulation may take will lead to a knowledge how the season as to weather will turn out, a circumstance which would be of the most beneficial service to mankind, and to attain which observations might be constantly made in each country concerning it, which by diligently comparing, might in time make considerable advances towards the discovery of this most useful and important object." P. 79.

The contents of the two last sections, *on the Influence of the Moon*, and *on the Motion of the Mercury in the Barometer*, are not of an interesting nature. At the end of this tract are announced, "Observations, showing the Cause and various Directions of the Tides and other Currents in the North Atlantic Ocean, upon its Shores, and in the Seas communicating with it," by the same author. These, if they have ever appeared, have not reached us.

From the general tenor of the present work, the reader will be naturally induced to allow, that its author is a man of observation and experience; he seems, however, to be but superficially acquainted with the observations, the experiments, and the numerous calculations that have been made and published by various able persons; hence his explanations are frequently applied to particular facts, and his theories depend on the slight foundation of imperfect documents.

In a subject so intricate and so extensive as that of meteorology, the observations of a single person, bear a very inconsiderable proportion to that immense stock of knowledge which may be required to furnish any thing approaching to a competent idea of the whole; but it is from the collective evidence of the never too numerous observations, made throughout the world, that any useful and general laws of nature are likely to be derived.

ART. VIII. *An Excursion in France, and other Parts of the Continent of Europe, from the Cessation of Hostilities in 1801, to the 13th of December, 1803. Including a Narrative of the unprecedented Detention of the English Travellers in that Country, as Prisoners of War. By Charles Maclean, M. D.* 8vo. 304 pp. 6s. Longman and Co. 1804.

THIS is one of the most amusing of the late accounts of France, and the more so, as it includes a part of the time to which accounts in general have not reached, the period which

which has elapsed since the English were detained as prisoners. How Dr. Maclean obtained exemption from the general lot, and permission to leave the hostile territories, will best be seen in his own words. It was on the 5th of July, 1893, that he addressed his Letter to the Grand Judge for permission to depart; the correspondence, and the subsequent events, shall all be included in our extract.

“ *To his Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice.*

“ Citizen Grand Judge,

“ The misfortunes and animosities of war have often been forgotten by governments, when opportunities have occurred of protecting scientific researches; and it is with pleasure I read in the public papers, that motives of this kind have lately occasioned the release of the French ship *la Naturaliste*, in England.

“ Although an Englishman\*, I bear neither civil nor military commission; and I have not inhabited England for ten years. My profession is medical. Researches on the nature of diseases called contagious have, for a long time, formed the principal object of my pursuits. I have been occupied for ten years in making experiments on several sorts of malignant fevers in both the Indies; and in effect I only require a few experiments more, to complete a work which is already far advanced, on epidemic and pestilential diseases.

“ The Minister of the Interior's letter, which I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency, will prove the truth of what I advance. The favourable manner in which that minister received a memorial I had the honour of presenting to him, on this subject, last year, deserves my praise. At this moment, it is with regret that I am prevented, by the general measure which has just been adopted against the English, from continuing researches, of which I flatter myself the results might prove useful to all nations. But I cannot doubt that the French government, as soon as they are informed of it, will view with a favourable eye my zeal for the progress of science and the good of humanity; and that they will grant me a passport, by virtue of which I may freely pursue my researches. With this view I take the liberty of confidently addressing your Excellency.

“ Greeting and respect.”

“ To which I received the following answer :

“ *The Chief of the sixth Division of the War Department, to Mr. Charles Maclean, English Physician, Prisoner at Paris.*

“ The Grand Judge, Sir, has transmitted to the Minister at War the letter, in which you request to be freed from your parole†, and

“ \* Abroad, English, Irish, and Scotch are indiscriminately called Englishmen.

“ † I had never been on parole, nor was ever visited from the police, till I made myself known to them, by applying to the Grand Judge.”

liberty to pursue freely throughout the republic\* the researches necessary to complete your work on epidemic diseases.

"That minister charges me to acquaint you, that he cannot determine respecting your demand, without having documents laid before him, proving that it is ten years since you have resided in England, and the precise period of your arrival in France.

"He requests you to transmit them as soon as possible.

"I have the honour to salute you.

(Signed) "GOUTHOUZ."

"Paris, 13 Thermidor, an xi.

"I had now rather a difficult task; for, although it was undoubtedly true, that during the last ten years I had been only a few weeks in England, yet it was not an easy matter to produce proofs of the fact. Precisely at this period, I had the good fortune to meet with a French surgeon in the *Palais Royal*, whom I had formerly known in India. He was very glad to see me: "*Ab! Mon cher docteur, c'est vous;*" and hugged me vehemently in the old French style of salutation: "*Mon cher confrere*", said I, defending myself however as well as I could from his embraces, "I am rejoiced to meet with you once more on this side of the Styx. How doth it fare with you? *Comme vous voyez;* but if you will walk home with me, I will tell you the particulars, and will introduce you to my wife." With all my heart; and we walked to the *Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau*. I could not all this while recollect the name of my new-found friend; but did not choose to hurt his feelings by seeming to have forgotten it. On our arrival, however, at the door, I read in large characters, on a board:

B\*\*\*\*\* CHIRURGIEN ET ACCOUCHEUR.

"Citizen B\*\*\*\*\* had been surgeon of a privateer, captured in the Straights of Sunda, by a squadron commanded by Commodore Sir Charles Mitchell, in 1793, in which squadron I had the honour to act. Having rendered himself and his shipmates some services, such as the ordinary duties of humanity required, he was now very desirous of repaying the obligation. "What can I do to serve you?" Come with me to the Grand Judge, and tell him how I behaved to your countrymen, who were our prisoners at Batavia. This worthy son of *Æsculapius* immediately accompanied me to the Grand Judge, with a physician of his acquaintance, whom I afterwards found had been physician to Robespierre, and is now physician to some of the principal members of the consular government. It happened the *levy* of the Grand Judge was on that day very full: there were upwards of a hundred people in the antichamber. When it came to our turn to be noticed, I presented my memorial with a modest inclination of the head; the physician made an eloquent harangue in my favour, af-

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"\* This is another mistake; for I had never asked for liberty to pursue my researches through the republic *only*: it was, however, probably a wilful mistake; for I believe the members of the government in general were so much ashamed of the decree against the English, that they only wished for a decent pretext to allow individuals an opportunity of departing without giving them express permission."

ter the manner of the ancients; and the honest surgeon and man mid wife, taking the Grand Judge by one of the buttons of his robe, made my eulogium in rather more laconic terms: "*Monsieur*", said he, in a tone of uncommon animation, "*il a sauvé la vie à trois cent Français.*" At this declaration, so unexpected to myself, the eyes of all the people in the room were turned upon me, and I could not help blushing. The Grand Judge, bowing to me with a look of complacency, said, "*C'est très bien, Monsieur*"; and turning to his clerk, desired him to make a report of my case in four-and-twenty hours.

"This I confess to have been a grateful moment in my life. But our business was not now with the Grand Judge. Being considered a prisoner of war, my memorials were all referred to the war department. With the testimony of Citizen B\*\*\*\*\*, that of a German friend, who was then in Paris, of my residence in Germany, and some other chronological documents, I succeeded in proving, to the satisfaction of the Minister at War, that I had not resided for ten years in England. He accordingly ordered General Junot to erase my name from the list of prisoners (where by the bye it had never been enrolled): with which decision I was made acquainted in the following letter:

"The minister charges me to inform you, Sir, that he has authorised the general of the first division to erase you from the list of prisoners of war, that you might be enabled to pursue freely, throughout the republic, the researches for which you have occasion, in order to complete your work on epidemic and pestilential diseases.

"I greet you.

(Signed)

GOUTHON."

"15th Fructidor, year xi.

"With this I went to General Junot, and got my certificate of radiation. While I was with him, he signed a passport for a Mr. Benfield, whom I understood to be of the house of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. to go by Calais to Hamburg. This struck me as a destination altogether singular; and I concluded it was in effect a passport to go to London. But nothing ought to surprise in Paris.

"With the certificate of General Junot, that I was erased from the list of prisoners, I went again to the Grand Judge, who immediately gave orders to write to the Prefect of Police to grant me a passport. Considering that I was now no longer a prisoner, I thought I had a right to get a passport to go where I pleased; but as I did not judge it entirely consistent with sound policy to ask leave to go straight to England, I demanded one for the United States of America, which was forthwith granted, on condition, however, that I should embark at Bourdeaux only. My passport was dated the fourth complimentary day, or the 20th of September, and allowed me six decades, or two months, to quit the territory of the republic." P. 143.

As far as Dr. Maclean relates what fell under his own observation, the reader may rely implicitly upon his report; but we are informed, by persons who have the best means of knowing the truth, that in some matters, where he had relied



on others, he has been misled. The account of the interview of Bonaparte with the Swiss Deputies is, we are assured, erroneous in many material points. Whatever his reason might be, he treated them throughout with respect, and discussed many important points without heat and without insult. The number of Deputies present, and the mode of sitting, are also, we understand, erroneous. Let us turn then, for another specimen, to a part where the author relates what happened to himself.

*“ Journey from Paris to Bourdeaux.*

“ It was more than three weeks after I had obtained my passport before I was enabled to leave Paris. Being at length prepared for the journey, I took a place in the diligence, which sets off from the *Rue de Bouloy*, for Bourdeaux. The price of the place was 72 livres, or 3l. sterling; apparently a very moderate sum for 164 leagues, or about 410 English miles. This is certainly one of the cheapest roads in France. But if we compare it with the rate of travelling in England, making allowance for difference of celerity and comfort, it will appear extravagantly dear. In a French journey, the expences on the road are, from the length of time, necessarily more considerable than in an English one. If seven days be required to travel from Paris to Bourdeaux, a distance of 410 miles, while the journey from London to Edinburgh, being nearly 500 miles, is performed in about 60 hours; and if the price be as 3 to 5, we shall find, that the rate of travelling in England is not only absolutely cheaper than in France, in respect to distance, but that it is farther attended with an immense saving of time, even to two-thirds.

“ On the 11th of October, at noon, I repaired to the diligence office, *Rue de Bouloy*, where I found my fellow-travellers assembled, and ready to take possession of their places. The noise and confusion, issuing from the groupe of males, females, children, dogs, and horses, collected in the yard, formed a concert which was not of the most melodious kind. After having seen my baggage disposed of, I began to reconnoitre the surrounding faces. One of them, whom I recollected to have often seen, I took the liberty of accosting: Your face, Sir, is very familiar to me, but I cannot recollect where I have had the pleasure of seeing you. “ I am a very public man, Sir; I am the apothecary who lives opposite the church of Saint Roche.” Are we to be favoured with your company in the diligence? “ No, Sir; but that young man, my son, has taken a place in it for Bourdeaux. He is going as far as Bayonne, and will perhaps visit England before he returns.” In that case, Sir, your son and I may be better acquainted. “ He has already been in your country, and speaks your language tolerably well.”

“ By this time the vehicle being ready, our names were called over, and every one took his place according to seniority; i. e. the person whose name was first inscribed in the books of the office was entitled to the first place, and so in rotation. But there being women and children, politeness, as well as humanity, required an infringement of this regulation. Those who were entitled to the best places, made a  
voluntary



voluntary surrender of their rights. It somewhat surprised me that no passports were asked for on this occasion.

"Passing through Paris to the *barrière de l'observatoire*, at a slow and solemn pace, each of us seemed absorbed in his own reflections, and no one appeared desirous of interrupting the silence. At the prospect of quitting this gay capital, every one wore an expression of regret on his countenance; and for my own part, although there was nothing I more ardently desired than to leave the territories of the French republic, I could not help participating in these general feelings of the moment. In this state of mind, we proceeded for at least a couple of hours; but after having advanced some leagues into the country, the natural gaiety of the French character began to preponderate over all sensations of regret or sorrow, and a general conversation ensued.

"Beside the passengers in the cabrioler, and on the top, we were seven persons inside, three of whom were women. One of these females was dressed in mens' cloaths: she was going to join her husband at Bourdeaux. The two others had children on their knees, and were far gone with child.

"The diligence, like most French vehicles of that kind, also carried goods. It was over-loaded and top-heavy. Our pace was about a league an hour. The first day passed without any particular accident. But on the second, in the morning, one of the wheels giving way, we were overturned, within five leagues of Orleans.

"It was singular as well as fortunate, that no person, not even the women or children, were hurt. The accident, however, had some very unpleasant effects. We were detained ten hours in repairing the damages sustained; and this detention deranged the usual regularity of arrivals and departures at every future stage; so that we had nothing good to eat, and scarcely any time to sleep, during the remainder of the journey.

"It was early in the morning when our wheel broke, and we were obliged to send to Orleans to get a new one. In the mean time we proceeded to a village called Artenay, about a league from the place of our overthrow, where, after having got a coffee breakfast, some went to bed, and others to write to their friends at Paris.

"After being refreshed by a few hours sleep, we had a very good dinner served up; which was the more remarkable, as it was the only good one we had from Paris to Bourdeaux. The carriage was repaired by the time we had finished our repast, and we set off afresh upon our journey. But it was past four o'clock, and we must pass through Orleans in the dark, a circumstance which we all very much regretted.

"All therefore I can say of this city is, that it is about thirty leagues from Paris, contains 36,000 inhabitants, and is the chief town of the department of *La Loire*.

"A league an hour was dull travelling for a man who wished for nothing more ardently than to quit the territories of the French republic. The conductor, although apparently very faithful to his employers, did not study their interests in effect; for he was sullen, impudent, and unaccommodating to the travellers. Our breakfasts, dinners, and suppers were bad, because, owing to the accident we had

met with, we never arrived at the usual hours at those inns where meals were kept in readiness for the passengers; and, when we did happen to get any thing comfortable, the conductor, anxious to make up for lost time, interrupted us much too soon with a summons to depart. The manœuvres of the children in the coach rendered it frequently necessary to open the windows, and the cold rendered it as often necessary to shut them.

“ These circumstances occasioned many disputes, which however always terminated in a laugh or a bon-mot. Inconveniences which in England would be deemed serious grievances, the French, like good practical philosophers, endeavour to turn into subjects of merriment. They would do still better, however, if they would also endeavour to abolish them. For the benefit of our successors on the road to Bourdeaux, I was happy to learn, from some of my companions, that it was in contemplation to make the carriage of goods and the carriage of travellers henceforth two distinct branches of commerce throughout the republic; and that, for the latter of these branches, eighty diligences, upon a new construction, were actually building at Paris.”  
P. 160.

Dr. M. then proceeds to give a very amusing description of his fellow travellers, among whom a Gascon makes a conspicuous figure; who, with the strongest provincial dialect, talked incessantly. “ He literally”, says Dr. M. “ gasconaded the whole way; but he lied with so much rapidity and grace as to prove seldom tiresome.”

It would not be fair too strictly to criticize the style of an author, who has been the best part of ten years absent from his country. But whatever little defects may occur in his English, he has not forgotten his Scotch: for his Preface contains the word *timeous* for timely, which is current only on the north side of the Tweed. We remember long ago seeing the same combination of letters used, as we supposed, for timorous; but to what province that usage belongs we have not yet learned. Of Dr. Maclean, it would be unjust not to say, that he has communicated a considerable portion of original information\*, in a manner generally pleasing.

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\* At p. 122 is a list of the English detained in France as prisoners. It extends to p. 128. How far it is complete, or not, we have not learned.

ART. IX. *An Essay, medical, philosophical, and chemical, on Drunkenness, and its Effects on the Human Body. By Thomas Trotter, M. D. late Physician to the Fleet, &c.* 8vo. 203 pp. 5s. Longman and Co. 1804.

THIS Essay is a comment on, or amplification of, the author's inaugural thesis printed at Edinburgh in 1788. At the time of his graduation, that thesis was much commended by the medical professors in that University; in consequence of which, Dr. Trotter has been induced to prosecute his inquiries on this subject, to the extent, and in the manner now submitted to the public.

The subject is considered under the following heads: 1, Definition of Drunkenness; 2, the Phænomena or Symptoms of Drunkenness; 3, in what Manner Vinous Spirit affects the living Body; 4, the Catalogue of Diseases induced by Drunkenness; and, 5, the Method of correcting the Habit of Drunkenness, and of treating the Drunken Paroxysm.

Passing over the two first Chapters or divisions of the subject, we shall turn our attention to the other more interesting parts of this treatise.

Under the third Chapter, where the author treats of the manner in which vinous spirit affects the body, he observes, that the inebriating quality of all liquors depend upon the ALCOHOL they contain, an Arabian word, which means the *pure spirit*, separated by repeated distillations from all grosser matter. It is the product of the vinous fermentation from sugar, and can only be obtained from those substances which possess the saccharine principle. The operation of vinous spirit (diluted alcohol) on the body is stated to be two-fold; 1, intoxicating; 2, chemical. The stimulant action of the vinous spirit is first exerted on the stomach, and afterwards spread by sympathy from thence to the sensorium commune and the rest of the system. The author moreover supposes, that some of it enters the circulation by the lacteals. The effect is temporary delirium and insensibility. Some entertaining stories are introduced in illustration of this, and particularly in illustration of the fact, that persons in a state of intoxication are capable of resisting cold, the continued action of which sobers them again. Respecting, 2, the chemical action of alcohol on the human body, the author remarks that such an effect, independent of its intoxicating powers, cannot be doubted. He supposes that it "deoxygenates the blood in some degree; at least that it decomposes its floridity;  
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the arterial blood of a professed drunkard approaching to the colour of vinous, and being darker than usual." Hydrogen being one of the component parts of alcohol, the author suspects, that the blood of dram-drinkers is strongly charged with hydrogen, in consequence of which he further supposes, that the quality of the biliary secretion becomes altered, independent of an organic affection of the liver itself. This, however, together with much of what follows, relative to the *hydrogenation* (if we may use such an expression) of the system, is merely hypothetical. The most curious part of this Chapter is that which relates to the *combustion of the human body*, produced by the long and immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Several remarkable instances of this kind were published in the *Journal de Physique* a few years ago, and have been republished in the sixth volume of the *Philosophical Magazine*, from which last publication the account here given is extracted.

"The Countess Cornelia Bandi, of the town of Cesena, aged 62, enjoyed a good state of health. One evening, having experienced a sort of drowsiness, she retired to bed, and her maid remained with her till she fell asleep. Next morning when the girl entered to awaken her, she found nothing but the remains of her mistress in a most horrid condition. At the distance of four feet from the bed was a heap of ashes, in which could be distinguished the legs and arms untouched. Between the legs lay the head, the brain of which, together with half the posterior part of the cranium, and the whole chin, had been consumed; three fingers were found in the state of a coal; the rest of the body was reduced to ashes, and contained no oil; the tallow of two candles was melted on a table, but the wicks still remained, and the feet of the candlesticks were covered with a certain moisture. The bed was not damaged, the bed-clothes and coverlid were raised up and thrown on one side, as is the case when a person gets up. The furniture and tapestry were covered with a moist kind of soot of the colour of ashes, which had penetrated into the drawers and dirtied the linen. This soot having been conveyed to a neighbouring kitchen, adhered to the walls and the utensils. A piece of bread in the cupboard was covered with it, and no dog would touch it. The infectious odour had been communicated to other apartments. The Annual Register states, that the Countess Cesena was accustomed to bathe all her body in camphorated spirit of wine. Bianchini caused the detail of this deplorable event to be published at the time when it took place, and no one contradicted it. It was also attested by Scipio Massei, a learned cotemporary of Bianchini, who was far from being credulous; and, in the last place, this surprising fact was confirmed to the Royal Society of London by Paul Rolli.—

"An instance of the like kind is preserved in the same work, in a letter of Mr. Wilmer, surgeon:—"Mary Clues, aged 50, was much addicted to intoxication. Her propensity to this vice had increased

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after the death of her husband, which happened a year and a half before, for about a year, scarcely a day had passed in the course of which she did not drink at least half a pint of rum or anniseed water. Her health gradually declined, and about the beginning of February she was attacked by the jaundice and confined to her bed. Though she was incapable of much action, and not in a condition to work, she still continued her old habit of drinking every day and smoking a pipe of tobacco. The bed in which she lay stood parallel to the chimney of the apartment, the distance from it of about three feet. On Saturday morning, the 1st of March, she fell on the floor, and her extreme weakness having prevented her from getting up, she remained in that state till some one entered and put her to bed. The following night she wished to be left alone; a woman quitted her at half past eleven, and, according to custom, shut the door and locked it. She had put on the fire two large pieces of coal, and placed a light in a candlestick on a chair at the head of the bed. At half after five in the morning, a smoke was seen issuing through the window, and the door being speedily broke open, some flames which were in the room were soon extinguished. Between the bed and the chimney were found the remains of the unfortunate Clues; one leg and a thigh were still entire, but there remained nothing of the skin, the muscles, and the viscera. The bones of the cranium, the breast, the spine, and the upper extremities, were entirely calcined, and covered with a whitish efflorescence. The people were much surprised that the furniture had sustained so little injury. The side of the bed which was next to the chimney, had suffered the most; the wood of it was slightly burnt, but the feather-bed, the clothes, and covering, were safe. I entered the apartment about two hours after it had been opened, and observed that the walls and every thing in it were blackened; that it was filled with a very disagreeable vapour; but that nothing except the body exhibited any strong traces of fire."

"This instance has great similarity to that related by Vicq d'Azyr in the *Encyclopædia Methodique*, under the head Pathologic Anatomy of Man. A woman about 50 years of age, who indulged to excess in spirituous liquors, and got drunk every day before she went to bed, was found entirely burnt and reduced to ashes. Some of the osseous parts only were left, but the furniture of the apartment had suffered very little damage. Vicq d'Azyr, instead of disbelieving this phenomenon, adds, that there have been many other instances of the like kind.

"We find also a circumstance of this kind in a work intitled, *Anna Medica et Philosophica Hafniensis*; and in the work of Henry Bohanser, intitled *Le Nouveau Phosphore enflammé*. A woman at Paris who had been accustomed for three years, to drink spirit of wine to such a degree that she used no other liquor, was one day found entirely reduced to ashes, except the skull and the extremities of the fingers.

"The Transactions of the Royal Society of London present also an instance of human combustion no less extraordinary. It was mentioned at the time it happened in all the journals; it was then attested by a great number of eye-witnesses, and became the subject of many learned discussions. Three accounts of this event by different authors, all nearly coincide. The fact is related as follows:—"Grace Pitt,



the wife of a fishmonger of the parish of St. Clement, Ipswich, aged about 60, had contracted a habit, which she continued for several years, of coming down every night from her bed room, half-dressed, to smoke a pipe. On the night of the 9th of April, 1744, she got up from bed as usual. Her daughter, who slept with her, did not perceive she was absent till next morning when she awoke, soon after which she put on her clothes, and going down into the kitchen, found her mother stretched out on the right side, with her head near the grate; the body extended on the hearth, with the legs on the floor, which was of deal, having the appearance of a log of wood, consumed by a fire without apparent flame. On beholding this spectacle, the girl ran in great haste and poured over her mother's body some water contained in two large vessels in order to extinguish the fire; while the fœtid odour and smoke which exhaled from the body, almost suffocated some of the neighbours who had hastened to the girl's assistance. The trunk was in some measure incinerated, and resembled a heap of coals covered with white ashes. The head, the arms, the legs, and the thighs, had also participated in the burning. This woman, it is said, had drunk a large quantity of spirituous liquor in consequence of being overjoyed to hear that one of her daughters had returned from Gibraltar. There was no fire in the grate, and the candle had burnt entirely out in the socket of the candlestick, which was close to her. Besides, there were found near the consumed body, the clothes of a child and a paper screen, which had sustained no injury by the fire. The dress of this woman consisted of a cotton gown."

"Le Cat, in a memoir on spontaneous burning, mentions several other instances of combustion of the human body. "Having," says he, "spent several months at Rheims in the years 1724 and 1725, I lodged at the house of Sieur Millet, whose wife got intoxicated every day. The domestic economy of the family was managed by a pretty young girl, which I must not omit to remark, in order that all the circumstances which accompanied the fact I am about to relate may be better understood. This woman was found consumed on the 20th of February, 1725, at the distance of a foot and a half from the hearth in her kitchen. A part of the head only, with a portion of the lower extremities and a few of the vertebræ, had escaped combustion. A foot and a half of the flooring under the body had been consumed; but a kneading-trough and a powdering-tub, which were very near the body, sustained no injury. M. Chriteen, a surgeon, examined the remains of the body with every judicial formality. Jean Millet, the husband, being interrogated by the judges who instituted the inquiry into the affair, declared, that about eight in the evening on the 19th of February, he had retired to rest with his wife, who not being able to sleep, had gone into the kitchen, where he thought she was warming herself; that, having fallen asleep, he was awakened about two o'clock with an infectious odour; and that, having run to the kitchen, he found the remains of his wife in the state described in the report of the physicians and surgeons. The judges having no suspicion of the real cause of this event, prosecuted the affair with the utmost diligence. It was very unfortunate for Millet that he had a handsome servant-maid; for neither his probity nor innocence was able to



save him from the suspicion of having got rid of his wife by a concerted plot, and of having arranged the rest of the circumstances in such a manner as to give it the appearance of an accident. He experienced, therefore, the whole severity of the law; and though, by an appeal to a superior and very enlightened court, which discovered the cause of the combustion, he came off victorious, he suffered so much from uneasiness of mind, that he was obliged to pass the remainder of his melancholy days in an hospital."

"Le Cat relates another instance, which has a most perfect resemblance to the preceding:—"M. Boinneau, curé of Plerquer, near Del," says he, "wrote to me the following letter, dated February 22d, 1749:—Allow me to communicate to you a fact, which took place here about a fortnight ago. Madame de Boiseon, 80 years of age, exceedingly meagre, who had drunk nothing but spirits for several years, was sitting in her elbow-chair before the fire, while her waiting-maid went out of the room a few moments. On her return, seeing her mistress on fire, she immediately gave an alarm; and some people having come to her assistance, one of them endeavoured to extinguish the flames with his hands, but they adhered to it as if it had been dipped in brandy or oil on fire. Water was brought, and thrown on the lady in abundance; yet the fire appeared more violent, and was not extinguished till the whole flesh had been consumed. Her skeleton, exceedingly black, remained entire in the chair, which was only a little scorched; one leg only, and the two hands, detached themselves from the rest of the bones. It is not known whether her clothes had caught fire by approaching the grate. The lady was in the same place in which she sat every day; there was no extraordinary fire, and she had not fallen. What makes me suppose that the use of spirits might have produced this effect is, that I have been assured, that at the gate of Dinan, an accident of the like kind happened to another woman under similar circumstances." P. 65.

"The following instance, recorded in the *Journal de Médecine*, (vol. lix. p. 140,) took place in Caën, and is thus related by Merille, a surgeon of that city, still alive: "Being requested, on the 3d of June, 1782, by the king's officers, to draw up a report of the state in which I found Mademoiselle Thuars, who was said to have been burnt, I made the following observations:—The body lay with the crown of the head resting against one of the andirons, at the distance of eighteen inches from the fire, the remainder of the body was placed obliquely before the chimney, the whole being nothing but a mass of ashes. Even the most solid bones had lost their form and consistence; none of them could be distinguished except the coronal, the two parietal bones, the two lumbar vertebræ, a portion of the tibia, and a part of the omoplate; and these even were so calcined, that they became dust by the least pressure. The right foot was found entire, and scorched at its upper junction; the left was more burnt. The day was cold, but there was nothing in the grate except two or three bits of wood about an inch diameter, burnt in the middle. None of the furniture in the apartment was damaged. The chair on which Mademoiselle Thuars had been sitting was found at the distance of a foot from

from her, and absolutely untouched. I must here observe, that this lady was exceedingly corpulent; that she was above sixty years of age, and much addicted to spirituous liquors; that the day of her death she had drunk three bottles of wine and about a bottle of brandy; and that the consumption of the body had taken place in less than seven hours, though, according to appearance, nothing around the body was burnt but the clothes." P. 77.

The quantity of hydrogen accumulated in the bodies of these people, in consequence of their abuse in spirituous liquors, is supposed to have rendered their bodies susceptible of being brought into combustion.

In Chap. iv. we have a catalogue of the diseases induced by drunkenness; namely, apoplexy, epilepsy, oneirodynia (frightful dreams), phrenitis, gastritis, enteritis, hepatitis, gout, schiurus of the bowels, jaundice, indigestion, dropsy, emaciation, syncope and palpitation, diabetes, palsy, madness, idiotism, melancholy, &c. &c. in short, as many ills as (or perhaps more than) were contained in Pandora's box!

Chap. v. treats of the method of correcting the habit of intoxication, with this appropriate quotation from Armstrong:

"We curse not wine; the vile excess we blame."

After some reflections on the progress of vinous potation in different countries, and on the present state of society in this country (which, according to the author's views, leans to conviviality, and consequently to intemperance), he animadverts with much severity on the pernicious custom which prevails among some nurses, and in many families, of giving strong drinks to children; and maintains, that "ardent spirits, wine, and fermented liquors of all kinds, ought to be excluded from the diet of infancy, childhood, and youth". He is further of opinion, "that no man in health can need wine till he arrives at forty. He may then begin with two glasses in the day; at fifty, he may add two more; and at sixty, he may go to the length of six glasses per diem; but he should not exceed that quantity, even though he should live to a hundred". We should be sorry to be thought the advocates of intemperance, but we fear Dr. Trotter's doses will be deemed too sparing by the majority of his readers. Some constitutions are not so easily affected by wine, and other stimulants, as others; and therefore, though two glasses may be regarded as *quantum sufficit* to one man of forty, it may require four glasses to produce a corresponding effect upon another man of forty.

forty. Nor do we admit, as a general rule, that a man of sixty requires, or should be allowed, more wine than a man of fifty. We are not unacquainted with the principles (the Brunonian) which serve as the basis of these directions; but we have our doubts as to their validity, in all the points to which they have been applied. There are, however, some excellent remarks in this Chapter, which well deserve the attentive consideration of every man who lives much with, or after the fashion of, the easy and affluent part of the world.

Contrary to the opinion of many people, Dr. Trotter thinks that even the powers of the imagination (to say nothing of other faculties of the mind) are not assisted by wine. He acknowledges, indeed, that many of the poets (we might add also orators) of ancient Greece and Rome, besides some modern physicians and philosophers, such as Haller and Hoffman, may be cited against him. The muse of Darwin (he says) received no inspiration from Bacchus,—true; but Darwin was “rather a gross eater, and made amends for the want of vinous stimulus by consuming large quantities of animal food.”

It has hitherto been a maxim with physicians, that persons given to ebriety must be weaned from the habit of strong potation by degrees, and not all at once. This writer maintains the contrary. The vinous stimulus, he asserts, may be safely relinquished *at once*. His arguments in support of this practice appear to us by no means convincing, unless indeed some other kind of stimulus, taken into the stomach, be substituted in place of the alcohol. Bringing a man suddenly out of “an unwholesome and unventilated dungeon” into the open air is not an applicable analogy. The proper analogy is, exposing a man, long accustomed to a warm temperature, or to warm clothing, *all at once* to a great degree of cold, or to thin garments. No cautious physician would advise this. The directions, in every other respects, we approve.

This treatise, undoubtedly, reflects much credit upon its author; and we sincerely hope it may operate as a check upon persons who, without being aware of the consequences, imperceptibly fall into the habit of intemperance. Of the philanthropic intentions of the writer, no doubt can be entertained; yet he must allow us to say, that he has introduced too much colouring; that he writes too much in the character of one who views only the worst side of the subject; that he has not at all times sufficiently discriminated between the use and abuse of wine, and other fermented liquors; that he has not made due allowances for difference of climate, and difference of constitution; and that, impressed with the idea of its pernicious influence, he has almost prohibited even an occa-

sional and moderate enjoyment of *that* which, properly used, may exhilarate without injury, is in some instances beneficial, and, like other indulgencies of the table, becomes pernicious only by indiscreet or vicious excess.

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ART. X. *Sermons, composed for Country Congregations.*  
*By the Reverend Edward Nares, A. M. Rector of Biddenden, in the County of Kent, and late Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. 8vo. 410 pp. 7s. Rivingtons. 1802.*

THOUGH the author of these discourses is led, by situation and duty, to compose them for country congregations, he has given sufficient proof that he is capable of addressing himself to learned audiences. Three years ago he published, at first without a name, but soon after with public avowal of himself as the author, a treatise, in which learning and ingenuity were admirably combined, and employed with a modesty which gave fresh interest to the work. It was entitled "*Εἰς Θεός, εἰς Μεσίτης*, (or One God, One Mediator), being an Attempt to show how far the philosophical Notion of a Plurality of Worlds is consistent, or not so, with the Language of the Holy Scriptures."\* The knowledge of modern philosophy, which appeared in that work to be combined with the knowledge of ancient languages, and of the Scriptures, has doubtless led to the appointment of the author to preach the Bamptonian Lectures at Oxford: an appointment at which we rejoice, as we doubt not that it will prove honourable to the preacher and the University, and beneficial to the public.

In writing for his country parish, and similar situations, this author has so far written below himself, that he has suffered carelessnesses of expression to escape from his pen, which he would doubtless have removed by correction, had he been composing for more formidable critics. That these have been suffered to pass through the press, was probably owing to some inconvenience or interruption at the time of printing, which we partly know to have been the case. One evident mark of this fact, even to the eye, is the want of those breaks and divisions of the matter into paragraphs, which are usual in printed Sermons, and much assist the attention and recollection

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\* This book was noticed by us, with due praise, in our eighteenth volume, p. 465, before the author had declared himself.

of the reader. Most of these Sermons are printed without any interruption of the page, from the beginning to the end; a singularity for which nothing can account, but such causes as we have already suggested. At the same time, even in writing for his humbler congregations, the author who is capable of higher things not unfrequently appears; and a sufficient proportion of new and valuable matter is introduced, to justify the address of the volume to the highest female patronage in the kingdom.

The Sermons are 22 in number; and, as we cannot go into the detail of matters so various, we shall briefly recite the subjects, and subjoin one or two specimens. The subjects are, 1. On the Folly of slighting Advice. 2. On the good Effects of Religion. 3. Sin without Excuse. 4. On the Security arising from a religious Course of Life. 5. On the Sabbath. 6. On the Catechism. 7, 8. On Example. 9. On Contentment. 10. On Old Age. 11. On doing what we will with our own. 12. A Funeral Sermon. 13, 14. On good Works. 15. The Folly of mocking at Sin. 16. The Beatitudes. 17. The good Samaritan. 18. The unjust Steward. 19. For the fourth Sunday in Advent. 20. For Christmas Day. 21. Commencement of the Year\*. 22. On the Thanksgiving Day in 1798. Of these discourses, the last has been printed before, though not given to the public at large; the rest are now first printed.

Of the subjects here enumerated, that of the eleventh Sermon is perhaps the only one that has much novelty in itself, though many are treated in a novel manner. It cannot indeed happen, in the nature of things, that a new subject of admonition can often be discovered by a preacher; new arguments and new illustrations are the utmost that can be expected; and even when we are told here, that "there is but ONE BEING in the universe" who can properly be said to have any thing of his own, though it wears the appearance of novelty, it is only a new and striking position of a very old truth. The author begins by pointing out that *life* and *health* are not our own; which he illustrates sufficiently by the cases of the suicide, the duellist, and (to bring it more to his rustic auditors) the desperate combatant in dangerous and unnecessary contests. Life is not our own, he argues, to shorten by

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\* This Sermon was preached at Oxford, 1796, and therefore does not properly belong to the class of rural discourses.

† It was noticed, however, by us, vol. xii. p. 676.



intemperance, any more than by violence; which he illustrates by a suggestion by no means common.

“ If the fabric of our mortal bodies is so constructed, as that, by care and management, they may reasonably be expected to last *“ three-score years and ten”*, so much we may conceive to be the common term assigned for our trial and probation; and what right can we have to abridge it?” P. 185.

Time is next considered, as among the things which are by no means our own, to dispose of as we will; our *families* are also trusts committed to our care\*; nor are even the *animals* which we breed or purchase so far our own, as to authorize us to treat them with cruelty. This is a topic peculiarly suited to the instruction of farmers and their domestics, who sometimes make a dreadful abuse of their power over what can hardly be called, in other respects, the *inferior* creation. The admonition is here urged with equal force and humanity. It is followed by a caution respecting our worldly *goods*, which are not our own to waste or abuse; and the discourse concludes by showing that, in a sublimer sense also, *we are not our own*, since we have been purchased by the blood of Christ, according to the words of the Apostle, 1 Cor. vi. 19, 20, with which this useful Sermon very strikingly concludes.

In the Sermon on Christmas-Day (Sermon 20) Mr. N. touches upon the ground which formed the subject of his dissertation above-mentioned, and he proceeds upon it with good effect. As the one work is thus connected with the other, we shall cite this passage.

“ Jesus Christ came down from heaven to be *“ the propitiation for our sins, and not for our's only, but also for the sins of the whole world.”* This is St. John's account of the mission of our Lord. And St. Peter, we know, affirmed before the rulers of the Jews, Acts iv. 12, *“ that there is salvation in none other except Jesus of Nazareth; for there is none other name given among men whereby we must be saved.”* Now it is often an enquiry made, how are those holy patriarchs and virtuous heathens, who lived before the coming of our blessed Saviour, to receive the benefits of his redemption? There might be some reason in the enquiry, if Christ had been mere man. If he had come merely to set us an example of a good moral life, or even to satisfy our doubts as to our future resurrection by his own resurrection from the grave. For how could these benefits be reflected back upon those who had finished their course of life long before his appearance? But when we come to consider that Christ was in existence *“ before all worlds”*, that he was *“ in the very beginning with God”*, that *“ by him all*

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\* In p. 191 is a remarkable error of the press, l. 9, *conduct* for *conduct*,



*things were made, and that without him was not any thing made that was made,"* which is the account the Evangelist St. John further gives us of him, then we may easily conceive that, in fact, all the generations of men, that have ever lived on the face of the whole earth, lived subsequently to the great scheme of Christian redemption. That long before Abraham was, Christ existed in the glory of his Father, as he himself intimated in his reply to the Jews, John viii. 58:—he existed before the tempter, through whose seductions our first parents fell. This also, in no obscure terms, he intimates himself; "*I beheld Satan*", says he, "*as lightning fall from heaven*," Luke x. 18. He existed before David, for David himself called him his Lord—(See Matth. xxii. 43. 44. 45). He was before John the Baptist, if we may believe the testimony of the Baptist himself; though, as to his earthly ministry, the latter was emphatically denominated the forerunner of the Messiah; and as to our Lord's actual coming in the flesh, he was not before the Baptist in this instance, nor yet in his character of a Prophet. Here then we get a glorious view of the method of God's dispensations. We know nothing of the bounds and extent of the creation. The globe we dwell upon may perhaps be but one out of millions of millions, all inhabited, for what we know, by beings like ourselves. We must not be too bold in our conjectures; but what a scene does it open to us, if we may but conceive that he who became manifest in the flesh here, may have been the Saviour and Redeemer of all these worlds! One mystery is no greater than another. That only is a mystery which we have not at present powers to penetrate and comprehend; but when, with becoming humility, we are tempted to cry out, "*Lord, what is man, that thou should'st so regard him*", as to send thy own Son into the world to redeem us from sin and misery?—it is well at least to gather confidence from the dignity of him who condescended to take our nature upon him. The assumption of the flesh united the creature with its Creator; sin was vanquished, and death destroyed; and if we may at all suppose that the everlasting Son of God has been the Redeemer of other worlds, the great scheme of redemption will appear to have been intimately connected throughout with the creation of the universe. We know of a certainty, without any laboured or intricate discussion of the matter, that it has pleased God to create a race of beings, endowed with reason, and, as to all moral purposes, unquestionably free agents; capable, therefore, of falling; capable of disobedience, sin, transgression. But to have created such a race, without providing in some way for their after recovery, though the power and will of God know no limits, yet we may presume to say, such a dispensation of things would have appeared inconsistent with some of his brightest attributes. The Gospel of our blessed Saviour then seems to set the whole in its proper light. Creation and redemption went hand in hand. He by whom all things were made, the second person of the Godhead, was, in the intentions of Providence, "*the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world*." When (as at this time, this solemn season of our commemoration) he really came into the world, was miraculously born of a pure Virgin, and took our nature upon him, then the great act of redemption was visibly accomplished—then "*God was manifest in the flesh*"; for, as we read elsewhere, "*God*

was in Christ, reconciling the world to himself." Great is the mystery of godliness! that is, it is grand in all its parts, magnificent in all its purposes, stupendously above our comprehension at present, and far exceeding our utmost merits and deserts; yet no greater a mystery, as to its possibility, than a thousand natural effects that pass before our eyes." P. 351.

The Sermon preached at Oxford (Serm. 21) has some original ideas in it; and has merit also, in bringing forward to observation the cogent argument of Browne, in the *Religio Medici*, recommending the offering up of our devotions before we go to rest. "Sleep", says that writer, "is so like death, that we should not dare to trust it without our prayers. This", says the preacher, "is an elegant observation, and as just as it is elegant." P. 367. Without dwelling further on the characteristics of these discourses, we shall recommend the volume, not as the fruit of learned labour, nor as containing faultless models of composition, but as conveying much good, and some new advice, in language generally clear and pleasing.

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ART. XI. *The Raising of Jairus's Daughter. A Poem.*  
By Francis Wrangham, M. A. To which is annexed, a  
Short Memoir, interspersed with a few poetical Productions,  
of the late Caroline Symmons. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Mawman.  
1804.

WE are induced to give this publication a place among our principal articles, from emotions of respect to a very great favourite of the Muses, prematurely taken from the world, in the bloom of youth and beauty. The first part of the tract contains a poem on the Raising of Jairus's Daughter, by Mr. Wrangham, which was intended to enter the competition for Seaton's Prize Poem at Cambridge, which prize the author had before, and more than once, obtained. From some error or accident, in point of time, it failed of its object; and is now printed principally, as it should seem, for the opportunity of introducing to the public notice, some interesting anecdotes, and some specimens of the poetical talents, of Miss Caroline Symmons, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Symmons. The subject of Mr. Wrangham's poem is peculiarly apposite, as this young lady, at the early age of fourteen, fell a victim to a pulmonary complaint. The Raising of Jairus's Daughter is an animated effusion, and contains some very happy thoughts, expressed with classical taste and great energy. The following is particularly happy.

"Borne

" Borne on that sigh, her gentle spirit rose,  
 Buoyant through yon blue concave, and shook off,  
 Half angel ere it fled its beauteous clay.  
 To its bright home by sister seraphs led,  
 And by glad myriads of the sainted just  
 Greeted with hymns of triumph. So the lark,  
 Late in some sunless cottage-nook confin'd,  
 The toy of froward youth; if chance throw wide  
 Its prison doors, and bid the captive range,  
 Free as its kindred choir, with strange delight  
 Hears and obeys, and soaring to the skies,  
 Floats on light plume amid the liquid noon."

It were easy to give other pleasing specimens from this poem, but we hasten to the Memoir at the end. Miss Symmons from her infancy exhibited proofs of very extraordinary powers of intellect. At the age of eleven, she produced a composition which, as the production of a child, we think, with the editor, really wonderful. When yet short of the age of Jairus's daughter, she composed a story, in the heroic measure, of more than five hundred harmonious lines. The following pathetic verses were written in the year 1800, in the author's twelfth year.

" THE FLOWER GIRL'S CRY.

" Come buy my wood hare-bells, my cowslips come buy;  
 O take my carnations and jessamines sweet;  
 Lest their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die,  
 Ah! snatch'd, like myself, from their native retreat.  
 " O ye who in pleasure and luxury live,  
 Whose bosoms would sink beneath half my sad woes;  
 Ah! deign to my cry a kind answer to give,  
 And shed a soft tear for the fate of poor Rose.  
 " Yet once were my days happy, sweet, and serene,  
 And once have I tasted the balm of repose;  
 But now on my cheek meagre famine is seen,  
 And anguish prevails in the bosom of Rose.  
 " Then buy my wood hare-bells, my cowslips come buy;  
 O take my carnations and jessamines sweet;  
 Lest their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die,  
 Ah! snatch'd, like myself, from their native retreat."

At this period her health began to decline, and to give her parents and friends serious cause of alarm; but she still continued to exercise her fine powers, of which two more short specimens shall be inserted.

" TO MEMORY.

Hail Memory! celestial maid,  
 Who lovest with solitude to dwell,  
 Under the mountain's ragged shade,  
 Retired within thy pensive cell,

O thou,

O thou, my mingled joy and woe,  
Sweet source of every bursting sigh!  
Who bidd'st these silent sorrows flow;  
Hail, heaven-born soothing Memory!

The sky is clad in tenderest blue,  
And Zephyr spreads his balmy wing:  
The bending floweret weeps with dew;  
The bird's soft song salutes the spring.

Yet far retired from this gay scene,  
From solitude and thee I seek  
My friend's soft sigh, her smile serene,  
Her speaking eye, her moistened cheek.

Come then, and sooth my labouring heart!  
Come awful power! come sweetest maid!  
O haste, my Lucia's smile impart,  
And leave the mountain's ragged shade."

" THE HARE-BELL.

In spring's green lap there blooms a flower,  
Whose cups imbibe each vernal shower;  
Who sips fresh nature's balmy dew,  
Clad in her sweetest, purest blue:  
Yet shuns the ruddy beam of morning,  
The shaggy wood's brown shade adorning.  
Simple flowerets! child of May!  
Though hid from the broad eye of day;  
Though doomed to waste those pensive graces  
In the wild wood's dark embraces;  
In desert air thy sweets to shed,  
Unnoticed droop the languid head;—  
Still nature's darling thou'lt remain:  
She feeds thee with her softest rain;  
Fills each sweet bell with honied tears,  
With genial gales thy blossom cheers.  
Still then unfold thy bashful charms,  
In yon deep thicket's circling arms:  
Far from the common eye's coarse glare,  
No heedless hand shall harm thee there.  
Still then avoid the gaudy scene,

The flaunting sun, th'embroidered green;  
And bloom and fade, with chaste reserve unseen." }

In February, 1803, a cough, accompanied with fever, reduced this excellent young lady to the last stage of human debility; on the first of June she died. She was not alone distinguished by her talents, but was in every other respect entitled to admiration and love. She possessed the most active benevolence, a refined sensibility, and the greatness goodness of heart.

This

This elegant tribute to her memory does great honour to the editor, who tells the tale of grief and tenderness in a simple and unaffected style. We are happy to do our part in rescuing from general oblivion, a name of worth and genius, which, among those by whom it was known, will not easily be forgotten.

An engraving of Miss Symmons, from the original marble of Nollekens, is prefixed to and adorns the work.

ART. XII. *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Articulus XVII. de Prædestinatione et Electione, cum quibusdam excerptis e Calvini Institutionibus, collatus.* Bathoniæ: ex typographia S. Hazard. 8vo. 14 pp. 1802.

THE object of this pamphlet is to prove, that our reformers paid peculiar deference to the sentiments and language of Calvin\*, when drawing up the Articles of the Church of England. We cannot say that the anonymous author has either succeeded in his attempt, or argued with that fairness which indicates a lover of truth. He has confined his labours to a collation of the 17th Article, with certain extracts from the Institutions of Calvin; but the extracts do not follow each other in the order in which they occur in the work from which they are taken; and, therefore, some of them, in their insulated state, seem to teach a doctrine very different from that which was taught by their author. The pamphlet, we are told, was submitted, before publication, to a presbyter of the Church of England (Q. Mr. Overton or Dr. Haweis?) who expressed his opinion of it in the following words:

“Permulti se iudices proferunt doctrinæ Calvinisticæ, qui nunquam instituta Calvinî consulere. Quisquis articulos fidei ecclesiæ Anglicanæ cum scriptis illius reformatoris celeberrimi comparabit, percipiet non dogmatum solummodo, sed et verborum similitudinem; adeo ut non dubitare licet quin illi, qui nostram sanam doctrinæ formam composuerunt, antistitis hujus instituta coram oculis habuere: et certe dubitare possumus æque, an Calvinus ipse Calvinista haberi debet, ac si articulus decimus-septimus continet doctrinam verè et explicitè Calvinisticam. Appello columnas sequentes, candidè comparandos.”

This is surely confident language; but confidence of assertion is not proof. This author, whose collation is here said to have been so candidly made, compares with the introduction to our Article the following passage from the Institutes,

\* A similar assertion, thrown out long ago, was answered at large by Bishop Bull; see his *Life by Nelson*, p. 233.

prudently omitting what we have printed in the italic character.

“ Quod ergo scriptura clarè ostendit dicimus, æterno et immutabili consilio Deum semel contituisse quos olim semel assumere vellet in salutem, quos rursus exitio devovere. Hoc consilium quoad electos in gratuita ejus misericordia fundatum esse asserimus, nullo humanæ dignitatis respectu, quos vero damnationi addici, his justo quidem et irreprehensibili, sed incomprehensibili ipsius judicio, vitæ aditum præcludi.” Lib. 3, c. 21, § 7.

It is not uncommon among keen polemics of every description to quote from works, to which they appeal, such passages only as suit their purpose, and to suppress those which by their antagonists might be employed against them. We are not, therefore, surprised at this author's omitting what is here said by his master, of God's *shutting up the entrance to life from those whom he adjudges to damnation*; but we cannot help thinking that he went too far, when he broke off his quotation in the middle of a sentence. The words *quos rursus exitio devovere*, form an essential part of the sentence which he has quoted, which, without them, is liable to be understood in a sense very different from that in which by its author it was meant to be understood. But if the Calvinism of our Church cannot be maintained but by arts of this kind, we may surely call it in question, in opposition even to this author and his friend, without questioning, at the same time, “ the Calvinism of Calvin himself”!

Such is the first extract from the Institutes, which is here compared with the language of the Article. The second is nothing to the purpose, because, taken by itself, it expresses a sentiment which no English Arminian has ever called in question; but the third furnishes another proof of this author's address. It is taken from the first section of the twenty-fourth chapter of the third book, and is there introduced by the words which the reader will here find in italics.

“ Sed ut res melius elucescat, tum de electorum vocatione, tum de execratione et induratione impiorum agendum est; et de priore quidem jam aliquid disserui, eorum errorem refellens, quibus generaliter promissum videtur æquare totum humanum genus. Atqui non absque delectu electionem, quam in seipso alioqui absconditam haber, vocatione demum sua Deus manifestat: quam ideo appellare proprie licet ejus testificationem.”

The prudence displayed in the omission of the former of these sentences was great, on various accounts. Had the reader found it prefixed to the words, atqui non absque, &c. he might have been induced to have recourse to the *Institutes* themselves.



themselves, and to read the whole chapter, great part of which treats of the decree of *reprobation*, and of God's dealing with those, "quos in vitæ contumeliam et mortis exitum creavit." Eos, says Calvin, ut in finem suam perveniant nunc AUDIENDI VERBI SUI FACULTATE PRIVAT: nunc EJUS PRÆDICATIONE MAGIS EXCÆCAT ET OBSTUPEFACIT; but, according to Sir Richard Hill, Mr. Overton, and the other heads of the English Calvinists, this is *not* the doctrine of *our Church*. Had this author, therefore, by quoting the words which he has wisely omitted, led his reader to discover that it *is* the doctrine of *Calvin*, he would have given the lie to the assertion of his friend—"ut certe dubitare possumus æque, an Calvinus ipse Calvinista haberi debet, ac articulus 17 continet doctrinam vere et *explicite* Calvinisticam"! But this is the least of the inconveniences which would have resulted from quoting the sentence which has been so *judiciously* omitted. In that sentence, the opinion of those who consider the promises of God as generally addressed to mankind, without respect of persons, is pronounced an error, which Calvin declares that he had already refuted; but in our Article it is said, that "we must receive God's promises in such wise as they be generally set forth to us in holy scripture."

As of the same import with this clause of the Article, the author quotes the following passage of the Institutes, omitting, as usual, what is not for his purpose.

"Nam etsi ad Dei invocationem nos animet electionis fides: ubi tamen ~~nota~~ concipimus eam obtrudere Deo præpostitum esse, vel hac conditione pacisci, Domine, si electus sum, me audies: quando suis promissionibus vult (Deus) nos esse contentos, necque alibi quærere an futurus sit nobis exorabilis. Hæc prudentia nos e multis laqueis expediet si in rectum usum accommodare scimus quod recte scriptum est: non autem inconsiderati huc illuc trahemus quod restringi debuerat." Lib. 3; c. 24; § 5.

This passage, as the reader must perceive, when taken entire, relates to something very different from the concluding clause of our 17th Article. It is Calvin's answer to those who might have objected to his doctrine of predestination, that it renders prayer not only useless but absurd; and it is perhaps the best solution that could be given of the difficulty, as it affects the *private* prayers of individuals, who cannot know whether they be of the *elect* or *reprobate*. But does it reconcile to that doctrine the propriety of such *public* prayers as that it "may please God to have mercy upon *all men*"; upon "*all Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics*"; and that the sins of dying men, which it to be pardoned at all have already been pardoned by an eternal and irrevocable decree, "may be done away by his mercy, and their pardon sealed in heaven,  
*before*

before they go hence, and be no more seen"? We trow not.

To this method of mutilating passages quoted in support of any opinion, we strongly object, because such mutilation necessarily alters the sense of the original author; but we object likewise to the order in which the extracts from the Institutes are here strung together.

The purpose of the 17th Article is to give a summary of the doctrine of predestination as it is to be received in the Church of England; and, as Calvin has, on various occasions, given a summary of his doctrine on the same mysterious subject, the author, if he had meant to deal fairly with his readers, would have made his comparison between the two *summaries*. Instead of this, he has printed the Latin edition of the Article in one column, and opposite to it, in another, 1. a mutilated sentence from the 7th section of the 21st chapter of the third book of the Institutes; 2. a mutilated passage from the 5th section of the 24th chapter of the same book; 3. an extract from the 1st section of the 24th chapter; to which are added, from the 7th section of the 21st chapter of the same book, two sentences torn from their context, and therefore distorted from their meaning; 4. a passage from the 12th section of the 23d chapter of the same book; 5. a very short sentence from the 5th section of the 24th chapter; 6. the concluding sentence of the 3d section; to which is added, a long but mutilated extract from the 4th section of the same chapter; and, 7. a mutilated sentence from the 5th section of the same chapter of the 3d book; to which is added, a sentence from the 5th section of the 17th chapter of the first book of the Institutes!

It is thus that the present author *candidly* compares the 17th Article of our church with the Institutes of Calvin; and proves that the doctrine, and even the language, of the former was suggested by the latter! By the same mode of collation, we would undertake to prove, that great part at least of the doctrine of both was suggested by the *Koran*, the author of which is well known to have been an unconditional predestinarian, as zealous as the apostle of Geneva, or any of his followers. There was, however, no necessity for adopting this very extraordinary method, to ascertain whether the doctrine of the Article be *truly* and *explicitly* Calvinistical; for the author of the Institutes has, in a few *connected* sentences, given a perspicuous summary of his doctrine, which our readers may compare with the Article at their leisure.

“ Prædestinationem vocamus æternum Dei decretum, quo apud se constitutum habuit quid de unoquoque homine fieri veller. Non enim

U

enim

enim pari conditione creantur omnes: sed aliis vita æterna, aliis damnatio æterna præordinatur. Itaque prout in alterutrum finem quisque conditus est, ita vel ad vitam vel ad mortem prædestinatum dicimus." Lib. 3; c. 21; § 5.

ART. XIII. *The Bardic Museum of Primitive British Literature, and other admirable Rarities, forming the Second Volume of the musical, poetical, and historical, Relics of the Welsh Bards and Druids: drawn from authentic Documents of remote Antiquity (with great pains now rescued from Oblivion) and never before published. Containing the Bardic Triads, Historic Odes, Eulogies, Songs, Elegies, Memorials of the Tombs of the Warriors, of King Arthur and his Knights, Regalias, the Wonders of Wales, &c. with English Translations and historic Illustrations; likewise the ancient War-Tunes of the Bards, viz. Hymns, Pastorals, Figs, and Delights; to these national Melodies are added, new Basses, with Variations, for the Harp or Harpsichord, Violin or Flute (dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales). By Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince. 1l. 5s. Sold at No. 3, in Green-Street, near Grosvenor-Square. 1802.*

AT an early period of our Review, we had occasion to notice and to commend the first volume of this excellent work\*. We then observed, that the Bards were only the second class of Druids, who were divided into three orders: 1. The Derwydd; 2. the Barrd; 3. the Ovydd; and gave an extract, to show the derivation and meaning of those British words. In the present work, Mr. J. commences with an Introduction to the *Bardic Relics*, which is a learned and elaborate dissertation on the Bards, their classes, songs, maxims, jurisprudence, rank, occupation at court, in short, a complete historical view of the subject; Mr. J. then alludes to the collection of music, published at the end of the letter-press, thus:

"Something now remains to be said respecting the national music of the aboriginal Britons, or Welsh, which has been transmitted down to us by tradition from time immemorial, and is still, the favourite amusement of the natives. Some few of these tunes have been taken

\* Brit. Crit. vol. v. p. 107, February, 1795.

from manuscripts; but all the original Welsh poems are transcribed and translated from ancient manuscripts. The following tunes, songs, poems, and history, are the result of some years research and labour, collated and adjusted at intervals. The greatest part of these melodies I have committed to writing from hearing them sung by the old people, and from their being played by the most venerable harpers, in North Wales; and it is very fortunate that I did so, because most of them are since dead. Being a native of Meirionydd, where our national customs are best retained, and where I generally used to pass my summers; being also well acquainted with most of the popular Welsh airs from my infancy, from having been brought up in the musical profession, and having always had a predilection for native customs, I may perhaps have the advantage of my contemporaries on this subject, or at least I hope I shall be found adequate to the task which I have undertaken, in rescuing some of the Bardic lore from being irretrievably lost." P. xi.

The antiquity of the harp is then mentioned, and the probability of its being first of all other instruments attuned to harmony or counterpoint.

Mr. J. concludes the Introduction with the following anecdote.

"Some account of the circumstance which led to this collection, will perhaps be expected. Seeing, with regret, the rapid decrease of performers on the harp in Wales, with the consequent decline of that elegant and expressive instrument, as well as of our national music, and poetry, gave me the first idea of reviving the ancient *Eisteddfod*, or congress of musicians and poets, for a contest of skill in their art; for the sake of recovering some of the ancient bardism and song; which meeting I caused to be convened at Corwen, in Meirionethshire, about the year 1788; where I gave a premium to the best musician, another to the best vocal songster, another to the best poet; and the following year it was held at Bala: and these meetings have since been annually continued in some part or other of North Wales, under the patronage of the *Gwyneddigion Society*. P. xv.

"The sudden decline of the national minstrelsy, and customs of Wales, is in a great degree to be attributed to the fanatic impostors or illiterate plebeian preachers, who have too often been suffered to overrun the country, misleading the greater part of the common people from their lawful church; and dissuading them from their innocent amusements, such as singing, dancing, and other rural sports and games, which heretofore they had been accustomed to delight in, from the earliest time. In the course of my excursions through the principality, I have met with several harpers and songsters, who actually had been prevailed upon by these erratic strollers to relinquish their profession, from the idea that it was sinful. The consequence is, Wales, which was formerly one of the merriest and happiest countries in the world, is now become one of the dullest." P. xvi.

We are extremely sorry to find, that the gloomy tenets of Calvinist Methodism have found their way into the happy mountains of Wales, and that they are likely to realize the forcible description of Dr. Burney, who informs us, that the "poetry and music of the Scalds were eternally silenced and frozen by the comfortless religion of Calvin". Hist. of Music, vol. ii. p. 40.

The work itself commences with I. The Bardic Triads, followed by an account, II. of early Learning among the ancient Britons; III. of ancient British Poesy; in which (p. 9) Mr. J. has given a list of poets, historians, and grammarians who have written on the language; IV. Memorials of the Tombs of the Warriors; V. Cunobeline Incantation; VI. of a Battle by Taliesin (p. 14); VII. the Salutation between Taliesin and Ugnach; VIII. the Song of the Inundation of Cantre'r Gwaelod; IX. some Account of Taliesin (p. 19).

X. The History of Arthur (p. 20). Under this article Mr. J. is very diffuse, and seems to have collected into one point of view most of the scattered anecdotes of this hero; to which he also annexes the ceremony of making and degrading Knights about the year 516, when he reigned in Britain.

XI. Mabinogi. Part the First. At the end of this Part, we were rather surprised to find introduced a well-known Latin epigram, commonly ascribed to Julius, or to Caius Germanicus Cæsar; with an English version, by the late George Colman, Esq. dated July 19, 1785. Mr. J. in a note observes, "I had the above epigrammatic relique from the portfolio of a gentleman who was an intimate friend of the late Mr. Colman. See also Ovid's Fasti, and Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum."

The epigram is that which commences "Thrax puer ascripto glacie". What this relic of an eminent literary character (or the following epigram, ascribed to Sir Thomas More) has to do with the Welsh bards, we are at a loss to discover; but, as the present book is, in every sense of the word, a large collection of curiosities, it is perhaps not very wonderful to find among them some few things not exactly in their proper places.

XII. Dyhuddiant Elphin (p. 31); XIII. the historic and *predicatal* Ode by Taliesin; XIV. Taliesin's Rhapsody, or Transfiguration; XV. Taliesin's Creed; XVI. Taliesin's Cominations; XVII. the Eulogy of Owain Gwynedd (p. 36).

This is the poem so beautifully versified by Gray;

"Owen's praise demands my song".

Mr. J. has not, however, given the original. Several Odes follow, composed by Prince Howel, the son of Owain Gwynedd, &c. &c.



xviii. An Ode to the Abbot of Valle Crucis (p. 44); xix. the Legend of Tydecho, with explanatory notes; xx. the Thirteen Royal Rarities of Britain.

This is one of the most remarkable specimens of antiquity in the whole collection; and Mr. J. has taken care to accompany the description with ample notes, to elucidate the "hitherto rarities of royal regalia".

xxi. The Seven Wonders of North Wales (p. 50); xxii. the Elegy to Lleucu Llwyd; xxiii. the Seven rural Arts (p. 52); the Seven cousin Saints; xxiv. the Seven Sleepers; xxv. Authentic Documents of ancient British History; xxvi. an Invocation to the Wind; xxvii. an Invocation addressed to St. Dwynwen; xxviii. Anecdote of Einion, the Bard, &c. xxix. an Address to Owen Glyn-Dwr, &c. xxx. Philosophical Observations, Precepts, and Adages of the ancient British Sages; xxxi. Ode in Praise of Robert ap Meredith, &c. xxxii. on the ancient Britons (p. 60).

Mr. Jones here concludes his letter-press; and we are happy to acknowledge, that we have seldom seen threescore pages so full of curious, and sometimes important matter. If there should appear too little connection and analogy in the different parts of the work, it may perhaps be attributed to the great variety of materials, which were possibly rather difficult to be reduced either to historical or chronological order.

The last fifty-two pages are engraved plates, containing specimens of national melodies, all arranged by Mr. J. for the harp, and some adapted to English words. Among these, we have particularly noticed, p. 66, the Creation of the World; p. 70, the Tune of David the Prophet; p. 97, the Cornish May Song.

We could have been more copious in our extracts and remarks; but, as we are sorry to find Mr. Jones has had too much reason to complain of piracy, from his books having been lent, and the valuable materials transcribed, so as to injure the sale, we were willing to excite, and not to allay, curiosity.

The work is certainly a very excellent companion to the first volume; and, although circumstances have induced us to delay our account of it much longer than we ought, or wished, yet we hope and trust, that the high character we are enabled to give of it, from a frequent and careful examination, will strongly recommend it to the lovers of bardic literature.



ART. XIV. *The divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures, or Old Testament, asserted by St. Paul, 2 Tim. iii. 16; and Dr. Geddes's Reasons against this Sense of his Words examined. By Robert Findlay, D. D. Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow.* 8vo. 104 pp. 3s. Cadell and Davies. 1803.

DR. GEDDES's opinions in regard to the Jewish Scriptures are so well known, and his confident publication of them have been so long matter of surprise and concern to every sincere Christian, that we may proceed to the consideration of the work before us, without any further reference to them, than is supplied by the title; from which it will be easily seen, that Dr. Findlay has not thrown away his criticism upon any unimportant point, but has applied his talents to the support of what Dr. Geddes himself was pleased to call "the sheet-anchor of all those Christian theologians, who defend the absolute and universal inspiration of the Hebrew Scriptures": and without entering into the question of the actual extent and degree of this inspiration, admitted and insisted upon by "Christian theologians"; certainly, the authority of St. Paul, in *our* opinion, though not in Dr. G.'s, might well be chosen as a sheet-anchor, if we were driven to such shifts as Dr. Geddes was willing to think we must be. As it is, this very important question is brought, not by Dr. Findlay, but by Dr. Geddes, to depend almost entirely on a particle. The Greek particle KAI.

It must, from the nature of the case, be impossible to put our readers in possession of the whole of an argument, depending, as this does, on the collation of various manuscripts and versions; many of which also, to be received in evidence, require a previous discussion of their credit and authority: the labour and trouble of which can only be known to those who actually engage in such enquiries. Dr. Findlay, however, has so managed, as almost to settle the question concerning the particle *καί*, in his two first sections, by showing that Dr. Geddes has violated some of the first rules of sacred criticism, in relying upon versions and citations, when the ancient MSS. were against him. For though it should be admitted, that no version but the *Æthiopic* expresses the copulative, and that some of the fathers, both Greek and Latin, omit it, yet if, as Dr. Findlay shows, it occurs universally in the Greek MSS. (one alone excepted, and that a suspicious one) it is taking an unwarrantable liberty with the text to reject it. Besides which general objection to Dr. Geddes's method of criticism, the learned Professor has very ably

ably shown, that what he has asserted, both of the Greek MSS. and of the fathers, is far from being correct. So much for Dr. Geddes's *authority* for rejecting the copulative in Sect. III.

The Professor proceeds to consider his objections to the *construction* of the passage, as it now stands, which Dr. G. pronounces to be "perplexed, awkward, and ungrammatical." As we remarked before, that it was not possible to give a fair, and at the same time an abridged account, of an argument depending on a collation of MSS. and versions, so are we equally at a loss here to do justice to the learned Professor's references, in defence of the construction of the passage. But it would be very unjust, not to acknowledge ourselves satisfied with them; and particularly in regard to the propriety of including the *whole canon* of the Hebrew Scripture, under the expression *πᾶσα γραφή*, as used by St. Paul; which, so far from being unwarrantable, as Dr. Geddes thought, the learned Professor plainly shows to be authorized, by the use of the term without the article, in many passages where *nothing less could be intended*. Though he admits, that *commonly* the article is prefixed, where the Old Testament is spoken of in the New. He contends also, that Josephus used it in the same sense, and has a long note to prove the belief of that author to have been constant; that the Jewish Scriptures were inspired, notwithstanding the unaccountable omissions and variations from them. He also adduces passages from several of the fathers, particularly from Chrysostom, Theodoret, and Theophylact (and refers us to many others) all tending to prove, not only that they uniformly used the passage with *καὶ*, and considered *Θεόπνευστος* as predicated of the Scriptures; but that they all speak of the Scriptures of the Old Testament as inspired by God. Nothing can be stronger than the testimonies brought from Chrysostom and Theophylact, who both insist upon it, that the *πᾶσα γραφή*, of ver. 16, could only be interpreted as expressly referring to the *τὰ ἱερὰ γράμματα*, mentioned in ver. 15; and, indeed, we should be equally inclined to adopt the words of Beza, which the Professor cites, "*constat enim de certis scriptis agere Apostolum, nempe de eo quem Canonem Hebræorum vocamus*"; for exactly in the same light it strikes both Chrysostom and Theophylact, and many of the most eminent translators among the moderns. In Sect. VI. Dr. F. proceeds to consider the Syriac and Latin versions, as appearing to favour Dr. Geddes's mode of interpretation; and he with ingenuity shows, that neither is their necessary meaning such, nor were they so understood by the Christian fathers. Such is a short account of this meritorious tract, which well deserves the perusal of studious Christians.

ART. XV. *View of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America: to which are annexed some Accounts of Florida, the French Colony of the Scioto, certain Canadian Colonies, and the Savages or Natives. Translated from the French of C. F. Volney, Member of the Conservative Senate, &c. &c. &c. With Maps and Plates. 8vo. , 503 pp. 12s. Johnson. 1804.*

THE continent of America, with its mountains of enormous height, its forests coeval perhaps with the creation, its rivers of vast extent, its wide expanding lakes, and its other striking peculiarities, displays so immense a field for philosophical speculation, that we were not displeased to find so celebrated and intelligent a traveller, as M. Volney, traversing its shores and exploring its wonders. Aware, however, of his attachment to principles, which have more than once subjected him to our severest censures, principles which neither time has mitigated, nor persecution under the ungrateful tyrants whose cause he so warmly espoused, has been able to shake; we have pursued his steps with caution, and have given to his strictures that necessary deliberation, which any production from so suspicious a quarter seemed to demand. With a great portion of that ardour which becomes the investigator of objects that at once strike by their novelty, and awe with their grandeur; with genius to comprehend, with science to develop, with judgment to discuss, the most profound and intricate subjects in nature, M. Volney cannot refrain from displaying, on every possible occasion, his sceptical prejudices, and his political sentiments. His view of the *soil* and *climate* is made therefore principally subservient to a malignant attack upon the PEOPLE of America, who, during his residence there, began to open their eyes to the true character of the rulers of France, and of himself, whom they thought an *incendiary*, and openly accused as being an agent of the Directory sent to dissever their empire, and obtain, by the most dishonourable means, the surrender of Louisiana to the grasping ambition of those usurpers. M. Volney, in the Preface to this volume, labours to invalidate this accusation (p. 5) but his general character and his views, notoriously hostile to all established and regular governments (notwithstanding ten months imprisonment under Robespierre) make it too probable, that the author of the "Revolution of Empires" was assiduously labouring to carry into practice, in the new world, doctrines which he had so audaciously avowed in the *old*. Though somewhat tinged with democratical principles,

ciples, the Americans, with the dreadful example of desolated France before their eyes, were not prepared to plunge into all the horrors of revolutionary anarchy; and many of her more enlightened sons were scarcely grateful for the INDEPENDENCE to which, by the incitation of the perfidious rival of Britain, and through an ocean of kindred blood shed in the contest, she had arrived. The occasion of his visit to America, and of his precipitate retreat from it, are subjoined in the author's own words.

“ In the year 1795, I embarked at Hâvre with that disgust and indifference, which the sight and experience of injustice and persecution impart. Sorrowful at the past, anxious for the future, I was going with distrust to a *free* people, to try whether a sincere friend of that Liberty, whose name had been so profaned, could find for his declining years a peaceful asylum, of which Europe no longer afforded him any hope.

“ In this disposition, I visited successively almost all parts of the United States, studying the climate, laws, inhabitants, and their manners, chiefly with regard to social life and domestic happiness. And such was the result of my observations and reflections, that, considering on one hand the gloomy and boisterous state of France and all Europe; the probability of long and obstinate wars, from the contest arisen between prejudices on the decline and knowledge increasing, between despotisms grown old and young liberties arising: on the other the peaceful and smiling aspect of the United States, in consequence of the immense extent of territory to be peopled, the facility of acquiring landed property, the necessity and profits of labour, personal freedom and the liberty of a man's employing his industry in any way he might think proper, and the mildness of the government, founded on its very weakness: after weighing all these motives, I had formed a resolution, to remain in the United States; when, in the spring of 1798, an epidemic animosity against the French breaking out, and the threat of an immediate rupture, compelled me to withdraw.” P. iv.

On his return, M. Volney, thus disgusted, and, according to his own statement, insultingly treated, sat down to delineate what he had, during a three years residence, observed and explored in America; “ correcting prejudices formed at a *period of enthusiasm*”. He began with the *soil* and *climate* as a basis; he then meant to have considered the population of that extensive country, and the habits and manners of the people; to have distinctly traced the origin of each colony, and pointed out the different *stocks* from which they have sprung in Europe, English, Germans, and Dutch; accounting for that vast variety of character and political and religious sentiment which distinguish them in different regions; and, finally, to have detailed in a more particular manner, the secret springs and the successive events of that great revolution, which eman-

emancipated America from the yoke of Britain. All this proud display of science and history, intermingled with discussions (in his opinion) of the deepest political import; and, if we may judge from the style and language of this Preface, with the most sarcastic reflections on the *fallen* people, whose early history was to have employed his pen, M. Volney proposed to have presented to the public in a voluminous publication. But this (perhaps, happily for mankind, and the despised Americans) illness, and other occupations of a public and private nature, prevented his completing, and the portion of it, now under review, is the only one which he had time and leisure to mature. Having thought it our duty to arm our readers against the artifices of this pleasing but insidious writer, by these preliminary observations, we shall proceed to lay before them as fair an analysis as the subject will allow, of a book certainly intersting to the naturalist, on account of its elucidation of the science of physical geography, and to the scholar, as the production of a man of genius and knowledge.

We agree with this author, that our globe is itself a book of far superior information and authenticity, to most of the traditions and records of its fleeting inhabitants; but let us read its characters aright, and not pervert its faithful page. The heavens are also a book; but M. Volney, and his sceptical associates of the Institute, have endeavoured, by their astronomical vagaries, to turn the awful lessons it teaches, to the destruction of their fellow-creatures; to subvert every pillar of religion, and burst asunder every bond of society. Let any impartial reader recollect that infamous publication, his "*Ruins*", and he will perceive, both in the text and the notes, how wilfully, how basely, he has perverted it, and made that sublime volume speak a language hostile at once to the great Creator and Redeemer of the world! What he says concerning the sign Virgo and the infant Jesus, whom he degrades to Bacchus, in her arms, cannot be read without horror; and his explanation of the word *resurgere*, as if it solely referred to the *rising* and *setting* of the heavenly orbs, directly tends, after robbing us of every comfort of religion in this life, to ravish from us every hope of happiness hereafter\*. We have been compelled to make these renewed strictures on that production, which has by far too extended a circulation in this country, on account of the preceding observation on the *antiquity*, by which these writers generally mean the *eternity*, of the orb we inhabit; and the various allusions to it scattered over the

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\* See Volney's *RUINS*, p. 291, 292, first edition.



volume, in such an artful manner, as not always to be perceived by common readers. But to proceed with our analysis.

The first Chapter describes, upon a bold scale, the geographical situation of the United States, bounded on the east by the ocean, that washes the shores of Europe and Africa; on the south by the West-Indian sea, and the Gulf of Mexico; on the west by the great river of Louisiana (since, however, ceded to them, and consequently the western limits of that province now form their western boundary); and on the north by that of Canada, and the five great lakes from which its waters are derived. The superficies of this vast territory is stated at a million of English miles square; but the population scarcely exceeds five millions, of which a sixteenth are black slaves. Through a country thus comprising more than sixteen degrees of latitude and twenty-five of longitude, a great variety of climates naturally prevails. Influenced alternately by the eternal snows on the mountains, the boundless extent of the forests, the expanse of its lakes and marshes, the number of its rivers, and the proximity of the ocean, the most sudden and opposite vicissitudes of weather are experienced by its inhabitants; but the cold is said to be more intensely keen there, than in any other country under a similar latitude. This is accounted for, by the northern tract of America advancing, as it does, so far towards the pole, whence the air becomes so impregnated with icy particles, as to acquire a piercing keenness, which is scarcely subdued when it approaches the warmer climates of the south. The general aspect of the country, towards the interior, M. Volney describes as exhibiting the appearance of one immense forest, with here and there spacious deserts, or, as the Americans call them, *savannahs*, intervening, occasioned by the annual conflagrations of the savages, their rude but effectual method of clearing the ground. The trees composing this forest, consist chiefly of pines, firs, cypresses, cedars, intermixed with oak, beech, walnut, acacia, and many other species, peculiar to America. These, in all parts not immediately bordering on the polar circle, rise with amazing grandeur and elevation; the polar deserts are thinly scattered with the juniper, and other meagre shrubs, with difficulty rearing their heads beneath the chilling blasts of an eternal winter. We cannot refrain from presenting our readers with the following picturesque sketch from the pen of this able writer.

“ Such is the general aspect of the territory of the United States : an almost uninterrupted continental forest : five great lakes on the north : on the west extensive savannahs : in the centre a chain of mountains,



tains, their ridges running in a direction parallel to the seacoast, the distance of which is from fifty to a hundred and thirty miles, and sending off to the east and west rivers of longer course, of greater width, and pouring into the sea larger bodies of water, than ours in Europe; most of these rivers having cascades or falls from twenty to a hundred and forty feet in height, mouths spacious as gulfs, and, on the southern coasts, marshes extending above two hundred and fifty miles in length: on the north, snows remaining four or five months of the year: on a coast of three hundred leagues extent, ten or twelve cities, all built of brick, or of wood painted of different colours, and containing from ten to sixty thousand inhabitants: round these cities farm-houses, built of trunks of trees, which they call *log-houses*, in the centre of a few fields of wheat, tobacco, or indian corn; these fields, separated by a kind of fence made with branches of trees instead of hedges, for the most part full of stumps of trees half burnt, or stripped of their bark, and still standing; while both houses and fields are enchased as it were in masses of forest, in which they are swallowed up, and diminish both in number and extent the further you advance into the woods, till at length from the summits of the hills you perceive only here and there a few little brown or yellow squares on a ground of green. Add to this a fickle and variable sky, an atmosphere alternately very moist and very dry, very misty and very clear, very hot and very cold, and a temperature so changeable, that in the same day you will have spring, summer, autumn, and winter, Norwegian frost and an African sun. Figure to yourself these, and you will have a concise physical sketch of the United States." P. 11.

After this general survey of the country, M. Volney proceeds more particularly to describe and trace the great chain of mountains that intersect the whole of this vast region, and called *Apalachian* by geographers, but by the Americans themselves more generally *Alleghaney*; he pursues the course of the great rivers that descend from this mighty chain, from their origin to the point where they discharge into the ocean, the volume of their collected waters; and the altitude of the former, and the length of the latter, are given with scrupulous geographical exactness. From the *external*, he descends (at p. 42) to the *internal* view of this great continent. He considers the different strata and shelves of rocks that form the basis of the mountains, principally composed of *granite*, *limestone*, and *sandstone*; here shells and fossils, unknown to the naturalist, are found at great depth; and whole forests are discovered, thrown down by hurricanes, or the overwhelming waves of the ocean, that once washed their roots. These fallen forests, slowly converting into *coal*, are forming a rich treasure for future generations; but on this subject, M. Volney cannot let the opportunity slip of observing, "did we know the length of time requisite for converting buried trees into coal, these operations of nature would form chronological tables

bles of far superior authority to the *dreams of visionaries among a barbarous or superstitious people*!" P. 95.

Emerging, once more, to the surface, we with pleasure accompany our philosophical traveller to the celebrated falls of NIAGARA, of which an engraving is given, that very much illustrates his account of them, and the natural history of this wonderful phænomenon, unequalled by any thing of a similar nature on the terrestrial globe.

"It is", says M. Volney, "an incident truly astonishing in geography, to see a river seven hundred and forty yards broad (that is, about the length of the canal in St. James's Park), and of the mean depth of fifteen feet, the ground of the plain through which it winds suddenly failing, precipitate itself in one vast sheet a hundred and fifty feet perpendicularly to a lower plain, where it continues its course, without the eye of the spectator being able to perceive any mountain, by which its current has been checked or obstructed. By what singularity of local circumstances Nature has prepared and produced this prodigious scene, does not present itself to the imagination; and, when we have discovered it, we are almost as much surprised at the simplicity of the means as at the grandeur of the effect.

"That the reader may conceive an idea of the picture without difficulty, he must at first recollect, that all the country included between Lake Erie and the Ohio is a vast plain of a higher level than almost the whole of the continent, as is proved by the sources of the different rivers that flow from it, some running into the Gulf of Mexico, others into the Northern Ocean, and others into the Atlantic. On the west and north-west, this plain stretches without interruption from the Savannahs beyond Mississippi and the lakes to which it affords a bed; on the south and east it extends to the ridges of the Alleghanies; but on the north, when it has passed Lake Erie, about six or seven miles before it reaches Lake Ontario, the ground suddenly sinks, and by an abrupt descent runs into another plain, the level of which is two hundred and seventy feet lower, and in which is Lake Ontario. On coming from the neighbourhood of this lake, the disposition of the ground is easily perceived: from a great distance on the sheet of tranquil water, you see before you as it were a lofty rampart, the slope of which, covered with wood, seems to forbid all passage farther: you enter the Niagara, up which you proceed as far as Queenstown, and you soon discover on the left a narrow and deep valley, whence the river issues with some rapidity, but tranquil: the cascade still remains a mystery: the slope abovementioned comes from Toronto, or even farther; and running along the north shore of Lake Ontario, at the variable distance of a mile or two, turns easterly by a curve to the south shore of the lake, crosses the Niagara seven miles from its mouth, the Genesee eight miles, then bends again toward the south, and in a line five or six miles west of Lake Seneca, where I observed its declivity, it proceeds to join the ramifications of the Alleghanies, from which this lake derives the principal part of its waters, and is nearly on a level with them.

"Indeed

“ Indeed it may be said, that almost on a level in this part with these mountains, the plain is continued with them to Hudson River, where it terminates by a slope as high and steep as at Niagara; which presents another incident equally remarkable in geography, that of a country into which the tide penetrates upwards of a hundred and sixty-six miles, precisely at the foot of another, in which rise such rivers as the Delaware, that runs a course of more than four hundred.

“ The local circumstances of the Niagara are far less obvious to those who come from the neighbourhood of Lake Erie, as was my case on the 24th of October, 1796. From this lake, and even sailing on its waters, there is no mountain in view, except over Presqu’isle, where some low and distant summits may be discovered in the north-west part of Pennsylvania. The country through which the Niagara pursues its course exhibits nothing but a vast plain covered with wood; and the current of the river, which scarcely runs three miles an hour, gives no indication of the circumstance that awaits it lower down. It is not till you come near the mouth of the little river Chipaway, eighteen miles below Lake Erie, that the current growing more rapid, warns the boatmen to keep close to the shore, and land at the village built at that place. Here the river expands a sheet of water about 750 yards broad, skirted on all sides with high trees. You are only two miles and a half from the cascade; you hear a distant murmuring noise, like that of the waves of the sea, and more or less loud, according to the direction of the wind; but the eye yet perceives nothing. On the left bank of the river, which is concealed from your view by trees, you pursue on foot a rude path traced by carts. After proceeding a mile, you perceive the river turning to the left, and a mile lower down rushing among shoals, which it covers with foam. Beyond these breakers, a cloud of vapour is seen to ascend from an opening in the forest, and no farther trace of the river appears. The din grows louder, but no fall is yet to be perceived. You continue your way along the shore, which at first is not more than ten or twelve feet higher than the surface of the water, but soon rises to twenty, thirty, fifty, and by this declivity indicates the acceleration of the current. Some gullies then oblige you to quit the side of the river, leaving it on your right; to return to it, you cross the grounds belonging to a farm-house; and at length, emerging from amidst the trees and underwood, you reach the side of the cataract. Here you see the whole river rush into a chasm or channel, hollowed out by itself, about 200 feet deep, and 1200 broad. In this it is encased as between two walls of rock, the sides of which are covered with cedars, firs, beech, oaks, birch, &c. Travellers commonly view the fall from this spot, where a jutting rock overhangs the abyss: some of our party gave it the preference; but the rest, of whom I was one, being informed that we could descend to the bottom ten or twelve hundred yards lower down, by Mrs. Simcoe’s ladder, imagined we should enjoy the grandeur of the spectacle to more advantage there, as objects of this kind produce a greater effect when we look up to them from below. Accordingly we went down this ladder, though not without difficulty, as the ladders are nothing but trunks of trees with notches cut in them, and fixed against the side of the

the precipice. On reaching the bottom, we could proceed upward toward the fall by a shore consisting of fragments of rock and sand, where we found the carcasses of some deer and wild boars, which the current had hurried down the cataract on their attempting to swim across the river above it. Near us the stream ran very rapidly over a bed of rocks, but without being at all dangerous. On our left, in front, was a part of the fall, about 200 feet wide, separated from the grand cataract by a small island. Beyond it, and facing us, the great cataract appeared in form of a horseshoe, about 1200 feet broad, concealed on the right by the projecting rocks of the side of the chasm. At more than six hundred yards distance, the spray of the water fell so as to wet us like rain. As I was but just recovering from a malignant fever, with which I had been attacked at Fort Detroit, I had neither strength nor inclination to proceed farther: some of my companions, however, attempted to reach the cascade, but they were soon forced to return, by obstacles not so easy to surmount as they had imagined." P. 93.

Though the cataract of Niagara is unquestionably the most prodigious in America; yet others are enumerated by M. Volney of surprising magnitude; in particular, the falls of Montmorenci, 235 feet in height, and about 50 in breadth. It is the vast breadth of the sheet of descending water (1200 feet) that gives to that of Niagara its character of unequalled grandeur. Indeed Nature seems to have stamped the feature of magnificence on most of her productions in the New World; bidding the mountains rise with bolder elevation, and the rivers roll with a nobler current. There are, however, according to this writer and his authorities, along the whole range of the Atlantic shore, evident vestiges of her having appeared anciently in these regions, arrayed in *terror* as well as *grandeur*. Confused strata, basaltic masses, and other volcanic remains, frequently met with in this quarter, prove the existence, in former times, of some dreadful volcano, whose ravages, he thinks, have extended from the river St. Lawrence even to the West Indies. From a number of circumstances here enumerated, he considers the basin of the vast lake Ontario as the water of an extinguished volcano; and the frequent earthquakes in these parts (of which no less than forty-five have been reckoned up by Mr. Williams, the American geologist, as having taken place in 174 years, the period of the residence of British settlers on its shores) demonstrate the ancient existence, in this neighbourhood, of subterranean fire; though at what depth, or to what extent, cannot be ascertained. That the islands of the West Indies have been torn from the neighbouring continent by some such violent convulsion, and that they themselves are only the summits of vast mountains submerged in the deep, the fragments of a world

world in ruins! may perhaps be readily allowed by the intelligent naturalist; but the distant periods to which philosophers of M. Volney's class are fond of referring these stupendous events ought to make us cautious how we admit, on every geological difficulty that requires solution, this their *favourite* doctrine; *favourite*, because it appears to clash with the Mosaic doctrine of the age of the world, and with established systems, which they are perpetually labouring to subvert!

Having in this manner discussed the history of the soil of North America, M. V. proceeds to consider, in a more detailed way, the doctrine of the winds most prevalent along the coasts of this extensive continent, washed on its two sides by two mighty oceans; and how the climate of the United States is affected by their influence. Here, while enumerating facts submitted to this exploring age, and recording observations made on the spot, M. Volney is entitled to our unmingled applause, and shines forth in the true light of a PHILOSOPHER, without any speculative doctrine to support, or any wild hypothesis to defend. Equally ingenious in theory, and well founded in his deductions from that theory, he manages his subject with a masterly hand; and, by his acute and judicious strictures, has thrown a new and powerful light on topics before involved in doubt and obscurity. As, however, they are mostly of a local nature, and calculated rather for American than European readers, we shall not follow him so closely in this concluding portion of his volume. He justly observes, and his subject fully proves the truth of his observation, that it is not so much the *latitude* of any country that should guide us in ascertaining the temperature of the climate, but the *situation* in respect to ranges and ridges of mountains, the neighbourhood of lofty rocks or barren savannahs, and its proportional elevation above the level of the sea. He follows up, and substantiates his remarks, by comparing the different degrees of heat and cold felt at all the more distinguished places of residence throughout inhabited America; accounting for the variety on the principle already laid down, and the kind and quality of the aerial torrents that sweep the surface of the country. He declares that he himself, in the height of summer, found the heat at Cairo more supportable than that at Philadelphia, though the former lies in the latitude of  $30^{\circ}$  and the latter in that of  $40^{\circ}$  (p. 133); while in Vermont and New-Hampshire, in a corresponding latitude with the south of France, the snow, for four months in winter, lies so deep as to "render the use of sledges *general* and *habitual*". P. 125. He describes Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the south part of New York as in a more particular manner affected by excessive



five variations of the weather; and it arises, "no doubt", he says, "from their being placed between two opposite atmospheres, that of the *pole*, and that of the *tropics*, which renders them the theatre of the perpetual contests between the large masses of *cold* air and *hot*". P. 137. We have no conception, in the comparatively tranquil and well-cultivated regions of Europe, of these boisterous contests, in a country only partially cleared of its woods, abounding with lakes, rivers, and morasses, intersected by mountainous ranges, and alternately harassed by varied and impetuous currents of air, from the Frozen Ocean on the north, the Atlantic, and the Pacific. The hurricane of the tropic, that sweeps away whole plantations, is thus accounted for; while the electric matter, issuing from a thousand impending clouds, fires the loftiest forests, and scorches the projecting brow of the boldest mountains. These grand events afford ample scope for displaying the erudition and eloquence of M. Volney, in a volume which, read with the necessary precaution hinted at by us, will not fail of affording a very considerable share of amusement and instruction to the attentive reader. Towards the conclusion, we meet with some sensible strictures on the diseases most common in the United States, their causes, and the proper modes of prevention; and the author sums up the whole of the evidence, for and against the people of the clime, in the following manner.

"Such are the chief characters of the soil and climate of the United States; of which I have traced as accurate a picture as a model so various in its extent, and so subject to local exceptions, will admit. It remains now with the reader to form his own judgment respecting the advantages and inconveniences of a country become so celebrated, and destined, by its geographical situation as well as its political genius, to act so important a part on the stage of the world. I so much the less pretend to influence the opinion of others in this respect by giving my own, because I have frequently experienced, that on this subject, more than any other, the tastes of people differ according to the feelings and prejudices of habit. Frequently have I heard opinions totally opposite advanced, in companies of travellers in the United States, from the various parts of Europe. The Dane and the Englishman find fault with the heat of a climate, that appears moderate to the Spaniard and Venetian: the Polander and the native of Provence complain of humidity, where the Dutchman finds both the air and the soil a little too dry: opinions obviously arising from comparison with the native and accustomed climate of the individual. Still it is true, that all Europeans agree in condemning the extreme variableness of the weather, from cold to hot and from hot to cold; but the Americans, who consider this reproach almost as a personal offence, already defend their climate as their property, and have three powerful motives of partiality to it.

X

"These



“ These are individual self-love, common to all men, and national vanity, which is every day growing greater: a habit contracted from the cradle, and become a second nature: and a pecuniary interest, as dear to the state as to individuals, that of selling land, and attracting foreign purchasers and foreign capitals.

“ With such motives it would be difficult to persuade them, that the United States are not the best country in the world; yet if the emigrant, who wishes to settle, collects opinions from state to state, the inhabitant of the southern will deter him from fixing, in those of the north by the length of the winter, the hardships of the severe cold, the expences thence arising for his dwelling, clothes, firing, &c. the necessity of keeping his cattle in a stable half the year, and consequently of cultivating and laying in a stock of fodder, building barns, &c. and lastly by the moderate produce of the soil. The inhabitant of the north, on the contrary, boasting his health and activity, the effects of the coldness of his climate, the poorness of his land, and the necessity of labour, will decry the southern states for the insalubrity of their marshes and rice-grounds, the torment of their insects, flies, and moschettoes, the frequency of their fevers, the intensity of their heat, the indolence and feebleness of constitution thence arising, and producing idle habits, a dissipated life, abuse of liquors, love of gambling, &c. all of them promoted likewise by the very richness of the soil and abundance of its produce. At the same time, the inhabitant of Carolina will agree with him of Maine in decrying the central states, as liable to the inconveniencies of both extremes without enjoying their advantages. Accordingly at Philadelphia I have heard Carolinians complain of heat and Canadians of cold, because the people there know not how to take proper precautions against either. Lastly, if in a district of acknowledged unhealthiness the emigrant is desirous of precise information, every inhabitant assures him, that the focus of insalubrity is not on his farm, but a neighbour's, and that the fever comes to him from a foreign soil.

“ The fact is, every individual, every nation, while they complain of their soil and situation, notwithstanding prefer their country, their city, their farm, from self-love, from interest, and above all from a motive less felt, though far more potent, that of habit. The Egyptian prefers his Nile, the Arab his scorching sands, the Tatar his open wilds, the Huron his immense forests, the Hindoo his fertile plains, the Samoiede and Eskimo the barren and frozen shores of their northern seas: neither of them would forsake, would change his native soil; and this solely from the force of that habit, of which so much is said, but all the magic power of which is never known, till we quit our own circle to experience the effects of foreign habits.

“ Habit is a physical and moral atmosphere, which we breathe without perceiving it, and the peculiar and distinguishing qualities of which we cannot know but by breathing a different air. Accordingly they who possess the greatest understanding, if they would talk of the habits of others without ever having stepped out of their own, that is in fact of sensations they have never experienced, are in reality no more than blind men discoursing of colours. And as backwardness in passing such judgments constitutes that rational spirit, so much

decry'd

decried by the blind and hypocritical under the name of the spirit of philosophy, I shall content myself with saying, that in comparison with the countries I have seen, and without renouncing the prejudices of my own feelings, and native constitution, the climate of Egypt, Syria, France, and all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, appears to me far superior in goodness, healthiness, and pleasantness to that of the United States: that, within the circuit of the United States themselves, had I to make a choice on the Atlantic coast, it would be the point of Rhode Island, or the south-west chain in Virginia between the Rappahannock and the Roanoak: in the western country, it would be the borders of Lake Erie, a hundred years hence, when they will have ceased to be annoyed with fever; but at present, on the faith of travellers, it would be those hills on Georgia and Florida that are not to leeward of any marsh." P. 327.

The picture here given is doubtless of the *sombre* cast, and displays symptoms of spleen and disappointment. It may not, however, on that account be the less true; as many others have gone to the same country in hopes of finding the paradise, which a warm imagination painted, the seat of liberty and independence, and have returned home grievously disappointed. The object that charmed at a distance faded on a nearer approach, and evinced the folly of seeking substantial happiness any where, if the mind of the traveller rested not on the firm basis of that virtuous and religious discipline which can alone confer it.

There is, to this volume, a considerable Appendix, elucidatory of many points discussed in the preceding pages, and the work is enriched with a correct map of the dominions of the United States.

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ART. XVI. *Original Correspondence of Jean Jacques Rousseau, with Mad. La Tour de Franqueville, and M. Du Peyrou, late Burgher of Neuchatel. Translated from the French. Two Volumes. 8vo. 12s. Johnson. 1804.*

ON the appearance of the New Eloise, that mischievous display of a warm imagination and corrupt principles, two ladies became so enthusiastically attached to Rousseau, that, under the assumed names of Julia and Clara, they commenced a correspondence with him. This on the part of one of them was soon discontinued; she discovered, with due emotions of disgust, the follies and weaknesses of that strange being. But the other, Mad. la Tour de Franqueville, surrendered herself without reserve to that which, to use the French editor's words, became in turn the good fortune and calamity of her

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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also innocent : this has produced effects I could not possibly expect. It is you who have done all the mischief, but it is on me it falls. In whatever degree your conduct may have wounded my delicacy, I infinitely prefer the task of upbraiding you to that of pardoning it to the acuteness of your sufferings, at the same, I am perhaps the only woman in the world who would admit of such an excuse ; since, to speak plainly, the pain which renders objects disagreeable or insipid to you does not change their nature. We are not to be unjust because in a state of suffering ; and this obligation presses still harder upon you than upon another, if we owe in proportion to what we promise ! What ! you are proof against seduction ! You will neither believe me, nor write to me ! The soul we behold then in your works is not yours ! And I have bestowed my esteem on false appearances ! My worship, which I thought so pure, is nothing but idolatry. How is it possible that a heart, to all appearance formed for virtuous sentiments, can be insensible to the respectable interest with which you have inspired me ? Neither believe me nor write to me ! . . . What is it you discover in my language so superior to the idea you have of women, to make you persist in doubting that I am a female ? Is not the sex capable of discerning, seeking, and cherishing merit ? Are their understandings and sentiments to be confined by the fetters which bind them down to rules ? Or is it forbidden them to love the virtue they are enabled to perceive ? In a word, are the most valuable faculties of the soul to be subjugated to the tyranny of prejudice ? You teach me that my predilection for great talents may be a misfortune, but nothing shall persuade me that it is reprehensible. I am, Sir, a woman : I notwithstanding sacrifice my vanity to him who of all men in the world has the most deeply wounded it. I am more affected by your situation than wounded by your injustice, and this I will prove to you. You appear to have the strongest desire to know who I am : if you will acquiesce in the proposal I shall make you, I solemnly assure you that the joy I shall feel in the certainty of having been of service to you will tear the mask from my visage ; and what will be still more gratifying, you will know my Clara also. To procure yourself two advantages, one of which is in itself important, and the other rendered so by the price you yourself have set upon it, no more is required of you than to consent to receive the visits of a medical man, in whose skill I have the utmost confidence. To my knowledge he has performed cures that are more surprising than yours would be. I am perfectly sure of his capacity, his prudence, and his disinterestedness. This last quality is, however, on this occasion, quite out of the question, since there cannot exist a man who would not think his zeal and attention amply recompensed by the enviable happiness of rendering you a service. I beseech you, Sir, consent to see him. You risk nothing. He is as much a stranger to the blind and presumptuous experiments of quackery as to the too servile observance of rules ; and, if he sees reason to suppose that his art cannot cure you, he will tell you so with the frankness the firmness of your character demands. My proposal meets your repugnance ; I see and bitterly lament it. But what good reasons can you possibly alledge ? Though you should despise physicians, do you also despise that tender acquiescence with the desires of others

others which ought to be the habitual temper of a good heart? Consign your repugnance, your sufferings, and even the fortitude with which you endure them, for a moment to oblivion; think only of me; contemplate the consent I solicit of you as an act of complaisance of perfect indifference to you, and which is to relieve the inquietudes of a woman much more deserving (whatever you may think of her) of your esteem than of the suspicions with which you overwhelm her. I assert no more than Clara thinks, and would have told you, but for the generous renunciation she has made me of her rights. What I am content to receive as a favour you perhaps owe to me as a reparation. I shall add that your fate is now in your own hands with respect to me: never will you hear my name, never will you know who it is who has so sincerely interested herself in your well-being, if you determine, by neglecting to deserve that knowledge, to terminate our intercourse by a refusal more painful by far to me than any other, since it cannot but produce injury to yourself. Adieu, Sir. You will please to direct your answer to the Marchioness de Solar as before; and recollect, that that answer will occasion me the greatest happiness, or the extremest misery. I cannot—no, I cannot support the idea of your doubts as to my sex, and your suspicions of my fair dealing. I am a woman; I speak the truth; or I am a monster: never could the project of deceiving you enter the brain of a man of understanding. Still further, I must tell you, that I have not to reproach myself with any *misapplication* of the degree of understanding I possess. Can you assert the same of yours?

“ LETTER XIII.

“ *To Julia.*

“ October 30, 1761.

“ I would add an epithet to that name, if I knew of one that could be worthy of it.

“ Yes, Madam, you are a woman; I am quite convinced of it. If, notwithstanding your protestations, I should still persist in listening to contrary indications, which I will at any time explain to you, I could injure no one but myself. This taken for granted, I have next to make you reparation for all the offences one can well commit toward a person known to me only by her mind. This duty, however, does not at all alarm me; and you must be indeed inexorable, if the desire I feel of self-humiliation cannot appease your displeasure. Let me observe that you are extremely mistaken in supposing your vanity offended by my doubts: the terror it cost me in believing them founded revenges you amply; and do you esteem it nothing that, when you dared to take the name of Julia, I had not the power to dispute it with you?

“ The condition upon which you deign to satisfy the eager desire I feel to know who you are convinces me that that desire is not misplaced. I do you justice; but you do not follow my example, when you impute to me less of sentiment than curiosity. No, Madam; what I would not have done for your gratification, I will not do for the sake of knowing who you are. I would not make the kindness you are forward to confer on me the price of a still greater demonstration of interest, to be extorted from you in spite of yourself. I imagine that the man  
you



you wish me to see is Fr. Come, whom you mentioned to me before. If the thing were still to do, I would obey you, and you should remain unknown to me; but friendship has anticipated humanity. M. le Marechal de Luxembourg pressed me last summer to receive his visits; I obeyed; and he was sent to me twice. Fr. Come did for me what no other medical man had been able to do; all I observed in him justified both the high reputation he has acquired and the opinion you entertain of him: in short he extricated me from an unfortunate error, in proving that my disease was not what I supposed it to be. But, on the other hand, that which I really have is no less unknown nor incurable than the former, nor have his visits in the least diminished my pain. Thus all human efforts serve no longer any purpose but that of tormenting me. This assuredly is not the effect you intended.

“ You reproach me with a misapplication of my acuteness in this particular; that, being imprinted with the persuasion that you were a man, I drew arguments to prove it by your letters. I know not if this imputation is founded; but I never believed myself the possessor of so much acuteness for it to be possible so to misuse it; and also hold such a quality in too little estimation to desire to possess it. But it is true that, in the kind of correspondence you have been pleased to pursue with me, the embarrassing perplexity of not knowing what to say to you has probably forced me upon the expedient of raillery, a tone that by no means suits my temper, and in which I never fail to acquit myself ill. It depends, Madam, only on yourself, and on your amiable friend, to ascertain that both my heart and pen are capable of another language, and that that of esteem and confidence is not wholly a stranger to me. But you, who are my accusers, are yourselves far from innocent in this particular; but I give you notice that the grievance I complain of is not so venial as not to merit the pains of being at once fully discussed, and then dismissed entirely from any future correspondence.

“ I perceive that my paper is so thin that the writing may be read through it; I therefore put my letter into a cover.” P. 33.

The second part of the publication is composed of Rousseau's Letters to M. du Peyrou, the person to whom at his death he confided his manuscripts. Many of these, and by much the most interesting part, were written by Rousseau during his residence in England. His behaviour here was marked by the extremest puerilities; and it is obvious, that he perpetually made himself miserable by his low and contemptible jealousies and suspicions. One of his Letters, relating to his quarrel with David Hume, will clearly demonstrate this, and sufficiently satisfy the reader's curiosity.

“ No doubt, my dear host, the incredible things M. Hume writes to every one must by this time have reached your knowledge; I am under no uneasiness respecting the effect they will produce on you. He has promised the public a full account of what had passed between us, together with the sight of all the letters. If those letters are faithfully and unreservedly exhibited, you will see in that I wrote  
to



to him, on the 10th of July, an ample detail of both his conduct and mine, which will enable you to judge between us; but, as it is next to impossible that he should hazard such an exposure, or at least without the most egregious misrepresentations, I refer you to M. d'Ivernois for every particular; for to copy such an immense collection would not be possible, and would besides open anew every wound I have received. I stand in need of a truce, to recover my nearly exhausted strength. For the rest, I let him go on declaiming against me to the public, and spending his breath in the most brutal invectives. I know not how to dispute like a carman: I have a defender, whose operations are slow, but sure; these I await in silence.

"I will say only a few words on the subject of the pension in question, from the King of England, which you yourself mentioned to me. I did not reply respecting this article, not only because M. Hume required my secrecy in the name of the King, which I faithfully observed till he himself thought proper to publish it; but also because, having never considered myself sure of this pension, I wished to avoid exciting expectations in you, on my account, that might never be realized. You must be sensible that, coming to a rupture with M. Hume, after having discovered his treachery, I could not, without baseness, accept benefits which he would have procured me. It is true, this treachery and benefit appear somewhat incompatible; for all this, they in him have been united. His plan was to make a public and ostentatious display of the services he did me, and to calumniate me in secret, without seeming to be my enemy; and the last of these objects he has completely accomplished. You will have the explanation of this. In the mean time, he every where publishes that, having first accepted the pension, I afterwards refused it in terms of great incivility. I send you a copy of the letter I wrote to the minister on the subject, by which you will perceive the falsehood of his assertion. I now return to what you yourself wrote to me concerning it.

"When you were informed that the pension had been offered me, you heard what was true; but the further assertion of my having refused it was absolutely false; for, on the contrary, without at that time entertaining the smallest doubt of the sincerity of M. Hume, I opposed but one condition to my accepting it, which was the consent of my lord Marechal, which, considering what had passed at Neuchatel, it was incumbent upon me to obtain. Beside, this we had mutually agreed on before I left London: nothing further was necessary on the part of the court but to conclude the affair, of which, however, I had but little hopes; but neither at the time, nor before, nor since, have I ever mentioned the matter to a living creature, excepting my lord Marechal, who certainly has not betrayed my secret. It must necessarily, therefore, have been published by M. Hume; and if so, how could M. Hume assert that I had refused it, since that assertion was false, and my intention even was not to refuse it? Does not this anticipation favour of his being well aware I should soon be compelled to give this refusal, and that to bring me to this was a part of his project, that he might avail himself of that refusal to bring things to the point at which they are? It appears to me of importance to

trace the series of causes in all this, with a view to the undertaking I am engaged in; and if you should succeed in penetrating, by means of your friend, to the source of what he writes to you, you will have rendered a great service both to me and to the thing itself.

“ The facts that take place in England with respect to me, exceed, I assure you, every possible stretch of the imagination. The calumnies that are circulated surpass all bounds, and this without my having afforded the smallest grounds for such atrocities, and without it being in the power of a single being to say I have given him cause for the smallest degree of personal ill-will. It now appears, that the project of M. Hume and his associates is, to cut me off from all resources, and every kind of communication with the continent, and to make me perish here in grief and misery. I hope they will be disappointed of success: two things, however, make me tremble. One is, that they are attempting every means to deprive me of the friendship of M. Davenport; and should they succeed, I shall be without an asylum in this country: the other, still more terrible, is that it is absolutely necessary for me to have a correspondent in London, to receive and pay the postage of my letters to you, as well as to forward them. I at present send them to a person unknown to me, but who, I am assured, is a man of probity.

“ If, through any accident, this man should fail me, I should no longer be able to send my letters with the certainty of their safety, and I should have no means of writing to you. We will hope that this will not happen; but, my dear host, I am so unfortunate! Nothing would be wanting to complete my misery, if this privation should take place.

“ I do all in my power to remain ignorant of painful intelligence: I no longer read any newspaper; I reply to no letters, which, at length, cannot but reduce my correspondents to the resource of silence. I speak only on the most indifferent subjects to the only neighbour with whom I have any intercourse, because he is the only one who speaks French. It has been impossible for me, considering its cause, to remain unmoved by the horrible revolution which, no doubt, has infected the remotest parts of Europe; but my emotion has been of short duration: I have resumed my serenity of temper, and I trust it will not again be interrupted; for I mistake if it would not be difficult for any unforeseen misfortune to befall me. Let not these disturbances give you, my dear host, any uneasiness. I dare predict that the time will come when Europe will be strenuous in its respect toward the persons who have honoured me in my adversity.” P. 217.

Of the genuineness of these Letters, no doubt can exist; and to those who are fond of Rousseau and his writings they will furnish a delightful regale. We have no scruple in affirming, that popular as his works may be, his judgment was depraved, his principles corrupt, and his productions mischievous. He entirely owes his fame to the bad passions of mankind; his subjects exhibited allurements to the licentious,

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and soothed the doubts of infidelity; but, though we may be sometimes pleased with the vivacity of his fancy, and charmed with the ease, elegance, and harmony of his style, we shall never class him among the benefactors of literature, the chief object of which ought to be to correct the judgment, and amend the heart.

## BRITISH CATALOGUE.

### POETRY.

ART. 17. *Good Tidings; or News from the Farm. A Poem. By Robert Bloomfield, Author of the Farmer's Boy, &c.* 4to. 37 pp-2s. 6d. Veinor and Hood, &c. 1804.

That Nature gave to Robert Bloomfield the feelings and genius of a poet, has been acknowledged by thousands of readers; and we are pleased to see in the present Poem a new and strong proof of his powers. The subject is the Jennerian discovery of the vaccine inoculation, which he has enriched with all the treasures of fancy and pathos. The picture of a boy blinded by the small-pox, historical views of former ravages, and affecting narratives of private misfortune, all contribute to interest the reader for the great discovery, which is to put a final period to the ravages of such a pest. We would not give the poem so improbable a commendation as to say that it is faultless; but, that it contains beauties, which only a true genius for poetry could infuse, will be felt by every reader of taste. Let the following lines speak for themselves.

“ There dwelt, beneath a brook that creeps along,  
Midst infant hills, and meads unknown to song,  
And alder-groves, and many a flowery lea,  
Still winding onward to the northern sea,  
One to whom poverty and faith were giv’n,  
*Calm village silence, and the hope of heav’n;*  
Alone she dwelt.”

The exquisite beauty, feeling, and piety (a merit which elsewhere appears) of the last of these couplets is beyond all praise. The death of the author's father, by the small-pox, follows, and other family afflictions of the same kind. Among those who narrowly escaped was himself, then a child.

“ Kind

“ Kind heart, who o’er the pictur’d seasons glow’d,  
 Whose smiles have crown’d the verse, or tears have flow’d,  
 Was then the lowly minstrel dear to thee?  
 Himself appeals—What if *that child* were HE!”

It is impossible not to be interested. Here also the death of poor  
 LEE BOO, which has affected thousands, affects us again.

“ A stranger youth, from the meridian sky,  
 Buoyant with hopes, came here—but came to *die*!  
 O’er his sad fate I’ve ponder’d hours away;  
 It suits the languor of a gloomy day:  
 He left his bamboo groves, his pleasant shore,  
 He left his friends, to hear new oceans roar;  
 All confident, ingenuous, and bold,  
 He heard the wonders by the white men told;  
 With firm assurance trod the rolling deck,  
 And saw his isle diminish to a speck;  
 Plough’d the rough waves, and gain’d our northern clime,  
 In manhood’s ripening sense and nature’s prime.  
 Oh! had the fiend been vanquish’d ere he came,  
 The gen’rous youth had spread my country’s fame;  
 Had known that honour dwells among the brave,  
 And England had not prov’d the stranger’s grave:  
 Then, ere his waning sand of life had run,  
 Poor ABBA THULE might have seen his son.”

Dr. Jenner is doubtless a man to feel the merit of this tribute of  
 true genius to his discovery, and to estimate it among the highest of  
 his rewards.

ART. 18. *The Lewes Library Society. A Poem. By John Button,  
 Junr. of the Classical and Commercial Academy, Cliff, Lewes. 4<sup>to</sup>.  
 2s. 6d. Button. 1804.*

There appears to be a most respectable Book Society at Lewes, who  
 are in possession of a numerous and well-chosen library. Mr. Button,  
 we presume, is a brother member, who celebrates the Society and  
 their collection in easy and agreeable verse. He first pays his tribute  
 of respect to the principal members, and afterwards distinguishes the  
 more celebrated authors and publications. He thus describes the  
*Encyclopædia Britannica*.

“ Pondrous and square, lo! twenty volumes lie,  
 In merit first themselves a library;  
 All in their various arts to them refer,  
 The poet, painter, and philosopher;  
 They to the subtle statesman lend their aid,  
 Or plain mechanic at his humble trade;  
 And as the bee from every flower that blows,  
 The nettle blossom, or the fragrant rose,  
 With small proboscis sucks the humid sweet,  
 And humming bears it to his thatched retreat;

They from each book the worthier part compress'd,  
Revive the ancient, and the crude digest;  
Lop the redundant, the defects supply,  
And wandering phrases bind in closer tie."

A very numerous list of subscribers is subjoined; and, indeed, it seems that the author well deserves the encouragement he has received. A neat engraving of Lewes Castle is prefixed.

ART. 19. *Our Country. A Poem.* 8vo. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.

This spirited effusion is inscribed to the Volunteers of the British empire, who have so nobly come forward in defence of their King and country; and where is the breast that will not be animated by such an apostrophe as this which follows to our beloved country?

"Thou hast abode, thou ever blest retreat,  
Where genuine Freedom rears her stormy seat;  
Still may thy sons their noblest efforts try,  
Brave the proud foe, his menaces defy;  
Defend their King, their liberty maintain,  
And stay an odious tyrant's baleful reign.  
Or if high Heaven decree an adverse fate,  
And Gallic legions trample on thy state;  
May the last Briton perish in thy cause,  
And only Frenchmen own a Despot's laws."

The poet represents the common foe of mankind, after deluging the world with blood, preparing to pour destruction upon us; and what is the consequence?

"To arms, to arms, ten thousand trumpets sound;  
To arms, to arms, the echoing hills rebound;  
A million heroes to their banners fly,  
Resolv'd to conquer, or prepar'd to die.  
High swell their breasts, high beat their gen'rous hearts;  
From their bright eyes indignant lustre darts.  
Hark! with exulting shouts the vallies ring!  
Conquest or death; our country and our King!"

We are very highly pleased with the whole of this Poem; and accordingly, and warmly, recommend it to every lover of poetry and friend of his country.

ART. 20 *The Plea for a private Indulgence of Grief, a Poem.* By J\*\*\*n D\*\*\*\*n, D.D. addressed to the Hon. P\*\*\*l<sup>r</sup> B\*\*\*v\*\*\*ie, in August, 1774. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

This Poem was written, as appears from the Introduction, thirty years ago, on account of the death of a beloved wife. Some mutilated copies having been seen at Bath, the author was induced to give them in a more correct form to the public. The reader will perceive, by the following specimen, that the whole is well worth perusal.

" Love, with his train of soft emotions, here  
Still the lost regent of my heart can trace ;  
Four blooming forms retain her smile sincere,  
Her speaking glance, her each peculiar grace.

Why tempt me, tear me, from their hallowed haunt ?  
Bear they not ELLEN's genuine stamp impressed ?  
Say lovelier can the court's bright circle vaunt ?  
Scarce purer grace the mansions of the blessed.

Links of that holy chain that bound my soul,  
By skill parental polished, still impart  
A sense of the serene delight, that stole  
With her mild converse blest, o'er each congenial heart," &c.

## NOVELS.

ART. 21. *The Life of a Lover. In a Series of Letters. By Sophia Lee. Six Volumes. Crown 8vo. 11, 16s. Robinsons. 1804.*

In a very pleasing and rather original Preface, the fair author endeavours to interest the candid and pacify the severe among her readers. She confesses that the present is a production of early youth, and that in offering it to the public many years after it was originally written, she has chosen rather to leave it with the characters of juvenile feeling, than to correct it into something more insipid. We do not quite acquiesce in the propriety of this decision. A novel is, in our opinion, a composition which demands so happy a combination of imagination and judgment, that the circumstances most desirable are, that it should be formed in early life, when the former faculty is lively, and corrected at a later period, when the other has attained maturity.

The celebrity of the two sisters, Harriet and Sophia Lee, is so established by various productions, in this line and that of the Drama\*, that the present work was sure to excite attention; which, in fact, it has done, to a very great extent. But though the ingenuity of the writer will be generally confessed, and many passages of great merit occur in her Novel, there will be few who will not, with us, wish that several parts had been altered. The youthful reverie of love at first sight, which forms the basis of the whole plot, being exemplified both in the heroine and her admirer, has little connection with nature. If the passion could be thus caught by mere fascination, the stars would indeed be more in fault, than those who contracted so accidental a disorder. The strange and unnatural marriage of the lady with an old man, and the unnecessarily tragical catastrophe that concludes her history, are all, in our opinion, glaring blemishes; nor is it a small fault, that the story is extended to six volumes. That those volumes are sold

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\* *Canterbury Tales*, jointly written; the Chapter of Accidents, by Sophia; and the *Mysterious Marriage*, by Harriet Lee.



at as many shillings each, is perhaps the fault of the publisher, but it is certainly unreasonable.

In a production of such variety and extent, it may perhaps seem too minute to object to particular expressions; yet when we meet with such a description as, "Lady Henrietta, the youngest, is a dear, wild, *auburn babe*" (vol. i. p. 68) it is impossible not to feel an impression very like that of nonsense. A fondness for *isolated*\*, and some other fantastical words, also blemishes the style, which otherwise is not without merit. Some friend, in the many years of suspended publication, should have advised the removal of them. But, after all, the narrative is the principal part of the Novel, and this we fear cannot be characterized more exactly than by violent love, and extravagant inconsistency.

ART. 22. *The Vain Cottager: or, the History of Lucy Franklin. To which are prefixed, a few Hints to Young Women in humble Life, respecting Decency and Propriety in Dress.* 12mo. 84 pp. 1s. 6d. or 16s. per Dozen. Hatchard. 1804.

A very probable and highly affecting tale, which well illustrates the snares into which a young person, of the best natural dispositions and talents, may be led by mere vanity. Lucy Franklin is a very interesting person, and we heartily wish that her melancholy fate may operate as an effectual warning to those who are likely to fall into the same dangers. The admonitions prefixed to this little History are of the soundest, and most useful kind; and the spirit of not fanatical, but genuine and unaffected piety, which pervades the whole, stamps the highest value on this tract. It is worthy of the pen of Mrs. Trimmer, or Mrs. West, and probably comes, (can we say more in its favour?) from the pen of some such friend to virtue and religion.

## MEDICINE.

ART. 23. *Cases of Small-Pox subsequent to Vaccination; with Facts and Observations, read before the Medical Society at Portsmouth, March 29, 1804; addressed to the Directors of the Vaccine Institution. By William Goldson, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Portsea. 1804.

ART. 24. *An Answer to Mr. Goldson, proving that Vaccination is a permanent Security against the Small Pox. By John Ring, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. 1804.

Conceiving Mr. Goldson to have been too precipitate in the opinion he had formed, of the inefficacy of the vaccine virus, in affording a certain and permanent guarantee against the infection of the small pox,

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\* In p. 191, we have *tremulation*, perfectly a new term. However slightly ladies may think of it, the writing of pure English is indispensably required of those who write for the public.

we determined to let his publication on the subject pass unnoticed, until we should have an opportunity of learning, from persons more intimately engaged in the practice than we pretend to be, whether his conjectures were well founded or not. We also considered, that as the practice of vaccination is now diffused far and wide, not only over every part of this country, but almost through the whole habitable world, and the number of persons who have undergone the operation is incalculably great, if its preservative power should have been overrated, there could be no need of having recourse to a few doubtful cases, from a quarter of the kingdom too, where the practice was late in being adopted, and where it is probably even now not well understood, to prove its insufficiency. For if, as this gentleman suspects, the preservative power of the cow pox, that is, the power imparted by it to the constitution to resist the infection of the small pox, continues only two or three years, which his cases are intended to prove, then thousands of cases must be daily occurring, of persons becoming infected with the small-pox, who had been vaccinated three, four, and five years ago. Nothing of the kind has happened; on the contrary, in proportion as the means of detecting its insufficiency, that is, as the number of persons vaccinated has increased, in the same proportion the knowledge of the complete efficacy, or power of the cow-pox, in guaranteeing the constitution from the infection of the small pox, has been confirmed and established. We should, therefore, have still remained silent on the subject, if a champion had not started up in Mr. Ring, to vindicate the practice of vaccination, and to show the imbecility of the attack made upon it by Mr. Goldson. Mr. Ring has examined the cases, on which Mr. Goldson forms his opinion, with minuteness, we wish we could say with temper, and has fully shown their insufficiency to prove the point they are adduced to establish. It is doubtful, Mr. R. observes, whether the matter originally used at Portsea, got there in an active and perfect state, consequently whether any of the patients, whose cases are related by Mr. G. had the genuine disease. It is true, Mr. G. was satisfied they had, but as he has had very little experience in the practice of vaccination, it seems much more reasonable to believe, that he has been mistaken in that point, than that so large a proportion of the patients vaccinated by him should fail in receiving that benefit, which the patients of other practitioners constantly obtain. We shall not follow Mr. R. in his arguments, or his invectives against his opponent, both sufficiently ingenious and pointed, but of little use in establishing what can only be fixed by experience. To that he may appeal, and on that ground safely stand, as it is demonstrable that those practitioners who have the most frequent opportunities of seeing the disease, who know it most intimately, and pay the greatest attention to it, meet with the smallest number of those anomalous cases, which have unluckily fallen to the share of Mr. Goldson, and which have given rise to the present controversy.

## DIVINITY.

**ART. 25.** *A Sermon, preparatory to the due Observance of Good-Friday; containing a Summary of the Christian Doctrine upon the Subject of that Day.* By W. Gilbank, M. A. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. 4to. 25 pp. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons, &c. 1804.

Mr. Gilbank reasons in this discourse upon the common supposition of an unbroken and regular chain of intelligence in the Creation, and a necessity, which he conceives, of preserving that chain perfect. "The continuance of the human intellect", in his opinion, "was necessary to preserve the chain of intelligence unbroken and complete." P. 17. This reasoning is exactly analogous to that employed by Pope, in the Essay on Man.

Then in the scale of reasoning Life 'tis plain,  
There must be, somewhere, such a rank as Man.

Mr. G. goes further than the poet; he not only supposes such a necessity for that link in the Creation, but a kind of necessity also for restoring man to his situation when he had forfeited it. As these ideas are entirely conjectural, they can only have effect upon the minds which are disposed to admit them; but to those they may be highly useful. An hypothesis, whether demonstrable or not, has this advantage, that it points out one way at least in which a difficulty may be solved; and thereby shows it to be not altogether insuperable. Few minds will follow this author in the refined metaphysics, through which he pursues his subject; but they who do will find him sound and scriptural in his principles of faith, and full of a becoming humility as to his own doctrines. In a short Preface, the manner in which he illustrates the important truth, *that particular difficulties cannot in any case invalidate a general demonstration*, is particularly worthy of attentive notice.

**ART. 26.** *Sermon, adapted to the present momentous Crisis. Preached at the Episcopal Chapel, Leith, on Sunday, August 14, 1803.* By George Hay Drummond, M. A. Prebendary of York. 8vo. 25 pp. 1s. Robertson, Edinburgh. 1803.

We would not, if any vigilance could effect it, suffer a single instance of pious and patriotic exhortation, respecting our present situation and duties, to pass unnoticed. The present discourse is published at Edinburgh, and, by an omission, which we regret, is not consigned to any London publisher. It has, however, reached us by other means, and we proceed to make it known. The considerations of the author on the wonderful manner in which Providence elicits good from evil are thus exemplified:

"Have we not seen the reformation of our holy religion spring from the very bitterness of persecution? The social civilization, and commercial intercourse of Europe promoted by the wild enthusiasm  
of

of crusaders?—and the dominion of the sea secured to ourselves by the defeat of an invader who proudly styled himself invincible? Did not the venerable Constitution of Britain rise from the chaos of civil and religious war, adorned with new beauties, and consolidated with new strength? And has not the daring attempt of our present 'ees to banish religion and social happiness from every part of the civilized world, placed us in that glorious, that *envied* situation in which we at present stand, a rock still unshaken amidst the wreck of Europe, repelling every attack with firmer resistance, and acquiring increase of strength from every hostile blow." P. 9.

There are other parts of this discourse which will recommend it to the notice of the well-disposed reader, and will render the circulation of it no less useful than seasonable. The text is Psal. xx. 5.

ART. 27. *The Obligation and Mode of Keeping a Public Fast: a Sermon, preached at the Puritish Church of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire, on Friday, May 25, 1804. By Edward Pearson, B. D. Rector.* 12mo. 32 pp. 6d. Nottingham printed; Hatchard, London. 1804.

The acute and pious labours of this sound and excellent divine, particularly in the controversy against the Calvinistic members of our Church, have almost continually employed our attention, for some time past. We find with regret, from the testimony of this discourse, that as a prophet is sometimes not honoured in his own country, so this exemplary pastor is not always successful in his influence over his parishioners. In a Dedication to them, and in a part of the Sermon (p. 17) it is intimated, that there was a thin attendance in his Church on the day of the Fast. Perhaps this deficiency may best be explained by the map. Rempstone is on the high road to Nottingham, distant not more than fourteen miles; and within such a radius from that centre, it is easy to suppose that the task of a minister who teaches civil subordination, and the laws of good order, must be more than usually arduous. We heartily wish him perseverance, and that ultimate success in his ministry, which this sound and useful discourse, and his other professional labours so well deserve. In one or two instances, he has here introduced the words of former divines, with some little alteration. A reference to such names as Bishop Taylor and Archbishop Tillotson has, with those who think rightly, an authority not dissimilar to that of the Fathers of the Church. How they may be esteemed within a stage of Nottingham, is not a matter of very favourable promise. It is right, however, that their authority should be urged, and all the sound principles of Christianity enforced.

ART. 28. *Insolvent Debtors. A Sermon, addressed to the Prisoners confined for Debt in the United Kingdom, on their approaching Liberation by the Insolvent Bill. By a Clergyman of the Church of England (formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge) who could not receive the Benefit of that Act.* 4to. 24 pp. Asperne. 1804.

We read with concern the concluding part of the title-page to this Sermon; as the exhortations contained in it have so much appearance of sincerity, that we are led to hope the preacher would (when restored

to society) avoid those errors which, he seems to admit, have brought him into his present situation.

The text is from Matth. vii. 11, 12; but the Sermon relates to the latter verse only ("whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them", &c.) and applies the heavenly doctrine therein inculcated, to the various relations and situations of life. There is little, however, which peculiarly relates to the situation of prisoners confined for debt; but, towards the conclusion, the preacher addresses them in an affecting and energetic exhortation; which, we hope, with some of them at least, had its due effect.

ART. 29. *Good Effects of an united Trust in the Arm of Flesh, and the Arm of the Lord. A Sermon, preached at Cuxton, Kent, July 31, 1803. By the Rev. Charles Moore, M. A. Rector of Cuxton.* 8vo. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.

We are among those who think it right and becoming of the clerical character, at this awful and interesting period, to endeavour to promote among those whom it is their duty to instruct, a spirit of loyalty, founded on the firm basis of religious principle; for this purpose the present discourse was composed and delivered. It is plain, simple, and impressive, and in all respects worthy of a Christian teacher.

ART. 30. *The Sacred Tree. By John Bentley.* 12mo. 23 pp. 6d. Button, Paternoster-Row. 1804.

We have before had occasion, more than once, to praise the piety and useful diligence of Mr. Bentley (Brit. Crit. xxii. 434 and 683). We find him here, with the same excellent dispositions, endeavouring to diffuse instruction on the subject of the Tree of Knowledge, and the Fall of Man. "The learned reader", he modestly says, "is not to expect any additional information or improvement in knowledge, from its perusal; but there are others to whom it may become useful". In his Dedication to Dr. Fly, he says also, that he has printed it on the diminutive scale in which it appears, for the "convenience of those who cannot afford to purchase more expensive tracts". The object of the tract being to explain the Mosaic account of the Fall, without having recourse to allegory, the author proceeds chiefly on the grounds suggested by the best interpreters; with the aid of such conjectures as very naturally suggest themselves to the mind, on a serious consideration of the facts. Mr. B. once or twice cites Dr. KenNICOTT, and gives other intimations of a knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures.

ART. 31. *A Warning to Babylon, that Great City, which is extended almost over the whole Earth. Chiefly addressed to the middling and higher Ranks.* 8vo. 51 pp. 1s. 6d. Jones. 1803.

To cite a passage or two from this tract will be sufficient to characterize it. "Now *self* is Hell, it is the Devil, it is darkness, pain, and disquiet. It is the one only enemy of Christ, the great Antichrist. It is the Scarlet Whore, the fiery Dragon, the old Serpent, the devouring

ing Beast, that is mentioned in the Revelation of St. John." P. 9. But the following is much more sublime. "Every property takes its original from the first. viz. from the first impresson or desire to Nature, viz. out of the grand mystery, and brings forth itself out of itself, *as the air proceeds out of the fire*, and all whatever proceeds forward in one will is uncontrollable, for it gives itself to no property; it dwells even from the first original only in itself, and goes forth in one will; and this is the true way of eternity, wherein there is no corruptibility if a thing remains in its own peculiar property, for the great mystery is from eternity." P. 1, second Part. We may add, and a mystery it must remain *to all eternity*, if explained only in such jargon as this. The whole is, in short, the height of Methodism and mysticism. It abounds in such terms as, *the free lubet, the abominate, self-hood, the byss and abyss, &c. &c.* But there are things which look still worse. As this, "All self-ful assumed (or arrogated) *laws and authority*, wherewith the poor are vexed and oppressed, do all come from self-hood." P. 23. It is doubtful whether the writer does not mean here to characterize all laws and authority. He appears, however, to be in a state little, if at all, short of perfect insanity. As for the Great Babylon mentioned in the title, we do not see a word about it in the whole tract.

## CLERGY.

ART. 32. *The Causes and Consequences of the Neglect of the Clergy; and the Condition of the Clergy as it relates to his present Majesty.* By the Rev. Edward Hankin, M. A. M. D. 8vo. 65 pp. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons. 1803.

That the decay of religious principles necessarily brings along with it a diminution of the respect shown to the ministers of religion, is an axiom too evident to require any formal or laboured proof; but moralists and divines have, in every age, been prone to exaggerate the degeneracy of the times; and, when this author proposes to enquire into "the causes of the neglect of the clergy", he assumes as fact, what may justly be controverted, that the clergy are in general neglected. The gangrene of infidelity is not yet so universally spread as to render either religion itself, or its ministers, objects of contempt or neglect: it will, on the contrary, be found, that the influence of the latter over their flocks, and the respect shown to them, are generally commensurate to the exemplariness of their lives, and to their diligence in the discharge of their pastoral office.

Mr. Hankin, who describes himself as being a village curate, tells his brethren, that they must rise "in knowledge and in affluence to the level, and even above the common level, of their age, or their persons and their doctrines will alike be held in contempt". Their share of knowledge so much depends on their industry in the pursuit of it, that the personal contempt is merited where they fail to acquire the intellectual superiority here recommended; but what is the precise degree of affluence Mr. H. here alludes to, we confess ourselves unable



able to comprehend. Certain it is, that his estimation of the temporalities of the church is very crude and imperfect, or he would not have supposed, that the clergy "are required with the resources of the sixteenth century to maintain the rank of the nineteenth". If their pittance be small, and in some cases inadequate, still we cannot agree with him in assigning "the great disproportion which (according to him) their condition bears to the present state of society and civilization" as one cause of the neglect into which they are said to have fallen. The second cause assigned by him, infidelity, has but too real an existence, nor can its baneful effect be controverted or denied: all that we contend for is, that as its extent is still limited, so are the evils resulting from it. To oppose the progress of infidelity is the peculiar province of the ministers of religion; and their constant efforts will render them worthy of double honour. Mr. Hankin's third cause nearly resembles his first. In his judgment, "the condition of the clergy is not such as the wants of society require"; and if, through a persuasion that our ecclesiastical establishment is perfect, things should remain as they now are, he considers it as "evident, that in the course of a few years, either the church will be without ministers, or the bulk of the clergy will consist of the scum of the earth, the dregs and refuse of mankind". Most inconsiderately advanced! No such degradation of the clerical character is yet apparent: on the contrary, there never has been an æra since the Reformation, in which so many persons of rank and fortune devoted themselves to the ministry. He next laments, that the clergy are no longer permitted to meet in convocation: to this he attributes that disuse of ecclesiastical discipline, which may be traced to far other sources. This writer is ingenious in the multiplication of causes; his fifth might, without disadvantage to his argument, have been incorporated with his second. His last cause is the promiscuous and improvident use of lay patronage. Lay patrons, he says, either sell their presentation, or give it, reserving to themselves a part of the tithes, or they exchange it for a certain number of votes. The censure is too general to be just; in the exercise of lay patronage abuses certainly exist, but the removal of them would trench too far on the rights of individuals.

Next follows a very improper discussion on the condition of the clergy as it relates to his present Majesty. The scope of the argument is to show, that the prosperity of the King's descendants will depend on the state of religion; and that the Sovereign is bound, by personal considerations as well as by higher motives, to support and protect the clergy, and to attach them to the throne by the double ties of *interest* and duty. We wish that Mr. H. had laid less stress on secular motives of action, and that he had known his brethren better, than to suppose their loyalty to be altogether mercenary, or their disposition towards government variable and fickle. We shall not follow him through the remainder of the section, where we meet with sentiments as repugnant to decency as to justice: he expects more from the influence of the crown than it is capable of effecting, or than it is reasonable to look for.

ART. 33. *Proposals for a new Arrangement of the Revenues and Residence of the Clergy.* 8vo. 38 pp. 1s. Winchester. 1802\*.

This benevolent writer proposes a plan to extinguish for ever those unhappy disputes, which now so frequently arise between incumbents and their parishioners, about tithes. The outlines of his scheme are briefly these: "A survey and valuation to be made by commissioners, partly lay and partly clerical, of the tithes in each parish; to the amount of which a composition or rent to be established by them, binding on both parties, until either shall demand a resurvey." The rights of the clergy would, under such a regulation, become very unsettled and precarious: and though they would readily accept any due compensation, which would be permanently equal to the value of their tithes, it cannot be expected that they should thus submit to successive references, or hazard the result of repeated valuations. The experience of ages, even from the time of the Conqueror's Survey to the recent valuation under the Property Act, has shown how liable such surveys and valuations have ever been to error and inaccuracy.

Mr. Poulter's plan for the more strict enforcement of residence is borrowed from the practice of Cathedral Churches: he proposes, that "instead of the law's execution depending upon the odious interest or vexatious malice of informers, or even upon the invidious and unequal discretion of Diocesans, the penalty for non-residence should, *ipso facto*, accrue on the commission of the offence: that a register should be kept of duty performed, signed at the time by the performer and the clerk, on examination of which at the visitation, the result would be the levying the penalties." Yet after this exordium, we find in the detail, that informers ought still to be retained, and the discretionary power of the diocesan admitted.

## POLITICS.

ART. 34. *Letters on the Importance of the present War.* By Allan Macleod, Esq. Letter II. 8vo. 32 pp. 1s. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

In this Letter (the former having by some means escaped our notice) the topic which first engages this writer's attention is, the opinion of some persons, that "the British Constitution is materially defective, as it appears in practice in the third estate". This opinion, which requires universal suffrage and annual parliaments, he combats, on grounds not new indeed, but just, observing that such objections, at the present moment, are calculated "to depress by damping the national zeal". Universal suffrage, he truly asserts, is impracticable; "annual elections" would be "annual commotions".

The conduct of Bonaparte (whom the author denominates uniformly, and *κατ' ἐξοχην*, "the tyrant") and what the writer calls "the

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\* This tract came to us without a title-page; but it is signed, at the end, *E. Poulter*.

stupid effusions of his malignity" are justly, though rather coarsely, reprobated. But why this author, who himself adopts such language, and who justifies the strong censures passed in our journals on the conduct of the (then) First Consul, should so vehemently condemn the speeches of Mr. Windham and others in parliament for scurrility, without giving a single instance to justify his assertions, or showing that any remarks were made by them not warranted by the subject in debate. Why also the charges brought against Bonaparte by Sir Robert Wilson (which have been so amply confirmed by other writers) should be termed "a romance" by this author, we are at a loss to conceive. The illiberal manner in which Sir James Mackintosh is treated, in a note (p. 21) is also highly censurable; but we need not wonder at this, in a writer, who expresses his unqualified contempt for Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel. In the rest of this pamphlet we see nothing to censure, except the unconnected style, and frequently coarse language, in which it is written. The apparent object (which is to show the necessity of the present war, and to animate our exertions in the defence of our country) deserves, and has our praise.

ART. 35. *Considerations on the twofold Mode of Election adopted by the French.* By the Rev. Christopher Wyvill. 8vo. 40 pp. 1s. Johnson. 1804.

The intermediate, or (as this author terms it) twofold election established by the visionary reformers of France, has been, if we mistake not, irrefragably shown to be futile, and inefficacious to any good purpose, in the masterly treatises of Mr. Burke on the French Revolution. It is here also combated on strong and just grounds by Mr. Wyvill, though himself a zealous and determined advocate for parliamentary reform. Whoever, therefore, wishes to see the subject treated more at large, and the objections to this pernicious innovation more fully set forth than they have been by that illustrious writer, may derive satisfaction from the perusal of this work; although they may (as we certainly do) differ from some of the opinions incidentally thrown out by the author. We are indeed concerned to see a gentleman, who argues so well and so constitutionally, on the chief subject of his pamphlet, so tenacious of his favourite measure (a measure at all times of very doubtful, and in the present state of things, probably of the most dangerous consequence) as to consider parliament as almost useless, and the minds of the people as degraded and servile, because it has not been judged expedient to adopt it. But with this writer Earl Stanhope is the wisest of politicians, and the ingenious speculations of Sir James Mackintosh, in his juvenile days, are preferred to the conclusions of his sounder and more experienced judgment. Both the above writers are, however, opposed in the opinion they have advanced in favour of the "twofold election", and opposed with great reasoning and effect.

ART. 36. *An Answer to Mr. Pitt's Attack upon Earl St. Vincent and the Admiralty, in his Motion for an Enquiry into the State of the Naval Defence of the Country, on the 15th of March, 1804.* 8vo. 58 pp. 1s. 6d. Ebers. 1804.

ART. 37. *Audi alteram Partem: or the real Situation of the Navy of Great Britain at the Period of Lord St. Vincent's Resignation; being a Reply to the Miscalculations of "an Answer to Mr. Pitt's Attack upon Earl St. Vincent and the Admiralty"; also containing the Substance of a suppressed Pamphlet on the same Subject. By an Officer of his Majesty's Navy.* 8vo. 63 pp. 2s. Budd. 1804.

It will not be expected that reviewers should decide betwixt contending parties, concerning the best modes of constructing and providing for the British navy: "Non nostrum est, tantas componere lites". Leaving, therefore, these questions to more competent judges, we shall only express our hope and conviction, that whether the threatened invasion be resisted by large ships only, or by small vessels in conjunction with them, such is the skill of our commanders and the bravery of our sailors, that either the threat will not be executed, or destruction will await every one who shall attempt to land an invading foe upon any of the shores of our united kingdom.

ART. 38. *A candid and dispassionate Address to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. pointing out the Causes of his Defeat at the late Election of a Member to represent the County of Middlesex. By an independent Freeholder.* 29 pp. 1s. Rivingtons. 1804.

If the ears of the gentleman here addressed be not seared to all wholesome admonition, he may derive benefit from the reproof of this temperate opponent. The writer points out to him (justly we have no doubt) the true causes why so many independent freeholders ("independent of the frowns or smiles of any man") resolved to oppose him. These are stated to be, in the first place, his conduct before he became a candidate for Middlesex, in espousing the principles of the French Revolution,—in associating with men (such as the Corresponding Society) who would have dethroned the King, subverted the Constitution, and reared a Republic on its ruins,—and in countenancing, by his speeches, the mutiny in the fleets and the Irish rebellion. Here also the nature and object of the Baronet's visits to the prison in Cold-Bath-Fields (where he is said to have noticed no prisoners but mutineers and traitors, and, instead of admonishing, to have inflamed them to riot and outrage) are contrasted with the benevolent and charitable visits to prisons by the philanthropic Howard; nor are the support given to O'Connor, and the intimacy with Despard, left unnoticed. Next, his conduct in accepting the invitation of a number of persons of very suspicious characters to become a candidate for Middlesex, and the system of defamation and outrage resorted to in order to obtain success. This conduct also the writer considers as calling for the opposition of all independent men. But the last and most fatal blow to the Baronet's popularity was given (says the writer) by his Speech at the Crown and Anchor,

Anchor, confirmed at the meeting at Hackney. Having thus far dwelt on the political errors of the gentleman addressed, the writer recommends a conduct more consistent with that veneration for the Constitution which he has very lately thought proper to profess. This profession he warmly approves. We should be happy to learn that these admonitions, delivered in the language of good sense and candour, had produced a corresponding effect.

ART. 39. *An Answer to Lord Sheffield's Pamphlet, on the Subject of the Navigation System; proving, that the Acts deviating therefrom, which his Lordship censures, were beneficial to our Trade and Navy in the last War, and ought to be renewed in the present. By S. Cock, Commercial and Public Agent to the Corporation of Liverpool.* 8vo. 74 pp. 2s. 6d. Richardsons. 1804.

To decide on commercial questions of considerable importance and intricacy belongs, we conceive, to another tribunal than that of criticism. In our account\*, therefore, of the able pamphlet on this subject by Lord Sheffield, we did not venture to pronounce his reasonings incontrovertible, or his opinion to be established beyond dispute; though they appeared to us, and still appear, well worthy of attention. In the work now before us, the author contends that the temporary relaxations of the navigation system, which took place during the late war, were not only rendered necessary by the then existing circumstances, but proved so beneficial to our commerce during the war, that they ought now to be renewed to their full extent. His arguments (which go to prove that the Navigation Acts should be almost entirely suspended during war) are supported by public documents, showing, that during the three last years of the late war, our foreign trade in general, and even the tonnage of our shipping, and number of seamen employed in it (allowing, however, in this last case, for the stoppage of intercourse with the countries at war with us) exceeded the amount of the same trade, &c. in the three last years of the preceding peace. This increase, Lord S. should he reply to this Answer, will probably ascribe to other causes than the suspension of the Navigation Acts; yet it certainly tends to show that the suspension cannot have been so detrimental to commerce as his Lordship concluded. With regard to the permission given to import to the West India islands the produce of the American States, in American bottoms, it is justified by the writer before us, on the ground that the benefit derived from thence to our colonies greatly outweighs the disadvantage to our shipping interest, and the discouragement to our seamen, supposed to arise from that measure. On this point, however, Mr. Cock chiefly refers to a pamphlet written by Mr. Jordan, which has not yet come under our notice.

The great and most forcible argument of this writer for throwing open the carrying trade, during war, to neutral vessels, or vessels navigated chiefly by neutral seamen, is, that at such periods the greater part of our own shipping, and most of our own seamen, are required

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\* See Brit. Crit. for June, 1804, page 688.



for the service of government, and that we are consequently enabled by this measure to support, and even increase, during war, our various and extensive commerce, and, at the same time, to maintain a navy superior, beyond the example of all former times, to the fleets of our enemies. He also sensibly and liberally argues, that we are not to forego a manifest profit to ourselves, because others may, even in a greater degree, participate in the benefits resulting from it. He conceives also that the Americans, though rapidly increasing in commercial opulence, are not likely, from their distance and other circumstances, to become dangerous rivals to our naval power.

We have thus exhibited a few of the leading arguments of this well-informed and industrious opponent of Lord Sheffield. It is not, as we have intimated, our province to decide on this controversy. The noble Lord's statement, by which so rapid a decrease appeared in the tonnage of British shipping, employed in the American trade, within these few years, struck us, we confess, at the time, as affording almost a conclusive argument against the measures which he opposed. The difficulty of recovering the carrying trade on a peace, or finding, in that case, employment for our seamen, appeared to us to be also an important consideration. We still think these topics should have weight in the determination of this controversy; which, we have no doubt, the present Government and Parliament will decide, in a manner the most conducive to the real interests of the country.

ART. 40. *Substance of the Bishop of St. Asaph's Speech, in the House of Peers, on Monday, July 23, 1804, upon the Motion for the third Reading of the Bill entitled an Act for the Relief of certain Incumbents of Livings in the City of London.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

This is a very luminous and satisfactory discussion of a question which has long agitated the inhabitants of the city of London. The legal claim of the city clergymen to 2s. 9d. a pound, according to the rents, seems now unequivocally established, though this demand has never been received. When the Bill, which it was the object of this able Speech to vindicate, shall be carried into effect, the greater part of the livings will still be under 300l. per annum, and nineteen of them will not exceed 200l: and what, as the learned prelate justly and forcibly observed, what is even 300l. per annum for the maintenance of an incumbent of a London living, in the present times?

## TRAVELS.

ART. 41. *Travels from Berlin through Savitserland to Paris, in the Year 1804. By Augustus Von Kotzebue, Author of the Stranger, Lovers' Vows, Pizarro, &c. translated from the German. In Three Volumes.* 12mo. 12s. Phillips. 1804.

We took up this performance with some degree of interest, expecting, from the celebrity and peculiar circumstances of the author, that,

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although his subject was pretty well exhausted, we should be entertained with some originality, or at least vivacity of remark. But we have been disappointed; several of our own countrymen have told us a great deal more, in quite as pleasant a manner. Indeed it should seem, except in the very last passage of his last volume, that the traveller was afraid, or did not choose to speak out; and it appears to us at least very certain, that his vanity was cajoled by the affability of the new *Emperor of France*, or his fears alarmed by the apprehensions of the Sovereign of Prussia. His journey to Siberia was probably not forgotten, and he well knew that some modern sovereigns have *long hands*, as well as those of more ancient times. We are told, in one place, of its being thought expedient to make a man (doubtless an impostor) who personated the Dauphin, *disappear*; but it excites no indignation from Kotzebue. Madame Recamier is extolled as a pattern of all female excellence, and the most interesting anecdote in the work is related of her. In his very last paragraph, he tells us that Religion and the Scriptures may be abused with impunity; but whoever shall dare to write a single line against Bonaparte, may expect a voyage to Cayenne. He should have been satisfied with calling his work *Remarks on Paris*, to call it *Travels* is absurd. The most entertaining part is the miscellaneous collection of notes at the conclusion of the third volume, where some pleasant anecdotes are detailed; but no profound remarks, nor any political animadversions will be found, and probably for the reasons we have already mentioned.

ART. 42. *Observations on a short Tour, made in the Summer of 1803, to the Western Highlands of Scotland; interspersed with original Pieces of descriptive and epistolary Poetry.* 12mo. 4s. Sael. 1804.

Tours to Paris, to Wales, to the Highlands, have of late multiplied upon us beyond all ordinary limits. This is a very good-humoured traveller; and his verses, many of them, indicate a feeling heart and an improved taste; but the volume will hardly be sought beyond the circle of the author's friends. At p. 74, the author gives a grave description of a flying fish, having never seen one before, "there are two very long fins near the head", &c. &c. For paying the small sum of one shilling to Mr. Parkinson, of Blackfriar's Road, he may see this and a great many more wonderful things; and, probably, in his next travels will have his astonishment less excited.

## MISCELLANIES.

ART. 43. *Cowper illustrated, by a Series of Views in or near the Park of Weston Underwood, Bucks.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. Vernor and Hood. 1803.

This is an elegant tribute to the genius and memory of Cowper; and the Views are accompanied with descriptions of the scenes they represent, and a brief sketch of the poet's life. The scenes are necessarily

family familiar to every reader of this deservedly popular bard, and are, 1. The Peasant's Nest.

" Oft have I wish'd the peaceful covert mine."

2. The Rustic Bridge.

" Upon a rustic bridge  
We pass a gulph."

3. The Alcove from the Avenue.

" How airy and how light the graceful arch."

This view is particularly beautiful.

4. View from the Alcove.

" Now roves the eye,  
And posted on this speculative height,  
Exults in its command."

5. The Wilderness.

" Here unmolested through whatever sign  
The sun proceeds, I wander."

6. The Temple from the Wilderness.

" Whose well-roll'd walks,  
With curvature of flow and easy sweep  
Give ample space  
To narrow bounds."

This plate exhibits a very interesting scene.

7. Weston Lodge, the Residence of the Poet.

8. Weston House, the Seat of George Courtney, Esq.

9. THE ELMS.

" There, fast rooted in their bank,  
Stand, never overlook'd, our favourite elms,  
That screen the herdsman's solitary hut."

A very pretty and picturesque view.

10. The Shrubbery.

" The saint or moralist should tread  
This moss grown alley."

There is a want of distinctness in this plate.

11. OLNEY CHURCH.

" Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells  
Just undulates upon the list'ning ear."

A beautiful representation.

12. OLNEY BRIDGE.

" That with its wearisome but needful length  
Bestrides the wintry flood."

The engravings are generally well executed, and the volume may be considered as an agreeable companion to the works of Cowper. Prefixed, as a Frontispiece, is a neat engraving of Cowper's Summer-house, by Storer. The whole forms an elegant, yet a cheap, publication.

ART. 44. *The Revolutionary Plutarch, exhibiting the most distinguished Characters, literary, military, and political, in the recent Annals of the French Republic; the greater Part from the original Information of a Gentleman resident at Paris. A new Edition, corrected, and much enlarged. Three Volumes. 12mo. 18s. Murray. 1804.*

It gives us much satisfaction to see this work so soon appear in a second edition and improved form, and not a little pleasure to think that our just commendation may in some degree have promoted its successful circulation. We have now an additional volume, in which is found the very interesting life of the Duke D'Enghien, that gallant Prince so basely and barbarously murdered by the most execrable tyrant that ever disgraced humanity. We have also a sketch of the life of Louis XVIII.; of Georges, the Generals Berthier, Menou, Murat, Rochambeau, and Boyer. The life of Cambaceres, Regnier, Thuriot, Real, the infamous Mehee de la Touche, Garat, Fon'aines, and Chénier. Of these men who now make so distinguished an appearance on the theatre of France, who are exercising in their several spheres the cruelest tyranny, rolling in luxury and wealth, the greater part arose from the meanest situations, and have only attained the highest, by a series of the most abominable crimes. That some of their characters may be overcharged will be conceded, but the principal facts alledged of them are alike recent and notorious. Besides this, the character of the compiler, with which we have been made acquainted, stamps on the publication the sanction of unquestionable authority. Many of these enormities *ipse miserrimus vidit*. His friends and relations, and property, have been the victims of their cruelty. He himself has languished in their dungeons, and there it was that he collected materials for this work, and probably for others, from which, we doubt not, he will obtain an equal degree of reputation.

ART. 45. *Flowers of Literature for 1803: or, characteristic Sketches of Human Nature and Modern Manners. To which are added, a General View of Literature during that Period; Portraits and biographical Notices of eminent literary Characters. With Notes, historical, critical, and explanatory. By the Rev. F. Prewst, and F. Blagden, Esq. To be continued Annually. 12mo. 552 pp. 6s. Crosby and Co. 1804.*

This work, which we approved at its first appearance (see Brit. Crit. vol. xxii. p. 329) continues to merit support and commendation. The substance of it consists, according to the original plan, of extracts from the publications of the year; but so selected and arranged as to form an interesting and entertaining miscellany. But besides this, which occupies of course the larger part of the volume, there is a well-digested and well-written Introduction, in which the works and authors noticed in the

book.

book are characterized with spirit and propriety. This Introduction, digested under the heads of *Novelists, Dramatists, Biographers, Writers of Memoirs, Historians, Tourists, Travellers, and Poets*, thus comprehending the whole class of amusive writers, bears some kind of resemblance to our half yearly Prefaces, but is more diffuse; and is so executed throughout, both in principles and style, as to merit our unequivocal praise. Another very useful part, is an alphabetical list of the principal publications from which the volume was composed; with brief criticisms on their respective merits. This also is in general satisfactory, in point of execution.

The part that we least approve, or rather the only part that we do not approve, is the biographical notices; so far, at least, as they are directed to the history of living authors. This is a plan which not only gives strong temptations to a disgusting adulation, but also enables interested writers to furnish vain and false accounts of themselves, calculated only to impose upon the world. We are much mistaken, if one very remarkable instance of this impropriety does not appear in the present volume; where a person is eulogized in the most extravagant manner, whose history, we are well assured, gives the strongest contradiction to the chief part of the epithets bestowed upon him: and other pretences are set up, as ridiculous as they are false. But that we deal not in personalities, we could enlarge much, and from correct information, on this topic. So gross a blemish ought by all means to be removed from a work, otherwise estimable as well as pleasing.

ART. 46. *The Gazetteer of Scotland; containing a particular and concise Description of the Counties, Parishes, Islands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys, &c. of that Kingdom. With an Account of the political Constitution, History, Extent, Boundaries, State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Buildings, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Roads, &c. Illustrated with an elegant Map.* 8vo. no Pages, rather more than 35 Sheets. 10s. 6d. Dundee printed; Longman &c. London. 1803.

Though this volume appears without a Preface, and without an author's name, and may appear therefore to be a mere fabrication for the shops, it is by no means a despicable publication. The list of names is very numerous, and the accounts of the places seem to omit nothing of importance. We shall insert as a specimen, taken without particular selection, the account of

“GLENCROSS; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated about 7 miles W. from Edinburgh. It forms a square of about 3 miles. The greater part of the parish is adapted for pasturage, being part of the Pentland hills; and in the low grounds the soil is also better adapted for pasture than tillage. The part of the Pentland hills, which is in this parish, like the rest of that elevated ridge, consists of different kinds of whinstone, and other primitive strata; while the lower grounds, which form part of the valley of Mid-Lothian, contain minerals of different kinds, termed secondary strata, which are commonly sandstone, limestone, coals, and its concomitant fossils. By the side of Glencross water, there is a vein several feet wide of *barytes*, or *heavy spar*, which is so frequent an attendant on metallic veins, both in Scotland and foreign countries,

countries, that it always affords a probable indication of metals, especially of lead. There are some extensive and beautiful plantations of *larix* (larch) and other trees, mixed with *laburnums*. There are some vestiges of camps at *Castle-Law*; and a rude stone, erected on the spot, commemorates the battle of Pentland-hill, fought on the 28th of November, 1666. Near *Woodhouselee*, the property of A. Frazer Tytler, Esq. Judge Advocate of Scotland, on the borders of this parish, with that of *Pennycuik*, lies the scene of that favourite Scots pastoral, the *Gentle Shepherd*: at least there is a strict coincidence between the actual scenery, and the local circumstances mentioned in that poem. The general description of the scene is, “*a shepherd’s village and fields, some few miles from Edinburgh*”. The *West Port* is also mentioned as the road from the village to market. The scenery in the neighbourhood of *Woodhouselee* is exactly characterized:

Scene I. Beneath the south side of a craggy field,  
Where crystal springs the halesome waters yield.

Scene II. A flowry howm, between twa verdant braes,  
Where lassies use to wash, and spread their claiiths:  
A trotting burnie, wimpling through the ground,  
Its channel pebbles, shining, smooth, and round.

“A romantic fall near the head of Glencrofs water, is still named *Habbie’s How*, of which Ramtay’s description is exceedingly accurate.

PEGGY. Gae farer up the burn, to *Habbie’s How*,  
Where a’ the sweets o’ spring and summer grow.  
Between twa birks, out o’er a little lin,  
The water fa’s, and mak’s a singan din.  
A pool breast deep, beneath as clear as glass,  
Kisses wi’ easy whirles, the bording grafs,  
We’ll end our washing while the morning’s cool,  
And when the days grow hot, we’ll to the pool  
And wash oursel’s”, &c.

What adds more to the resemblance is, that this pool is still a favourite bathing place.”

Some other particulars are added, respecting William Tytler, Esq. author of the “*Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots*”, &c. who was a native of this parish. Of *EARLS TOWN*, the native place of *Thomas the Rhymer*, a good account is inserted; but it is omitted to be said, that the ancient name was *Erceldoun*, which may mislead enquirers led by the name of the said poet, who is usually called *Thomas of Erceldoun*. See Mr. W. Scott’s publication of his *Romance of Sir Tristrem*. It is evident, nevertheless, that this Gazetteer deserves recommendation.

ART. 47. *A Tour through the British West Indies, in the Years 1802 and 1803: giving a particular Account of the Bahama Islands.* By Daniel M’Kensel, Esq. 8vo. 5s. White. 1804.

This is a Tour of a new description, and of a very different nature from that of Colonel Thornton (see our last Number, p. 211).

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The author first gives a concise account of Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigua, and Jamaica; afterwards the reader has a very entertaining representation of the Bahama Islands. A small but neat Map accompanies the work, which is an addition to which we are always friendly. Every reader who has curiosity on the subject of the West Indies generally, or the Bahamas more particularly, will be glad to possess this little volume, with which we have been agreeably amused.

ART. 48. *Statistical View of France, compiled from authentic Documents. By the Chevalier De Tinseau. 8vo. 178 pp. 10s. 6d. Printed for the Author. 1803.*

As France, the author observes, “is become the principal State of Europe, and maintains her pre-eminence by force and by terror”,—and as “she imperiously dictates such severe laws to other nations, we cannot be made too much acquainted with her strength and resources”. “It is not, however”, he states, “the object of the present performance to consider France in all her military, political, and commercial relations”. “As, without being a stranger to commerce, she is principally, from the extent of her territory and her vast population, an agricultural and military State, the present work is confined to the exposure of the fundamental elements of her power, by presenting an exact and circumstantial view of her population, and of the manner in which that population is spread over her extensive, fertile, and concentrated territory”.

The tables in the present work, he informs us, were drawn up in the tenth year of what is called the French Republic, by command of the Government, and under the direction of the Minister of Justice. They consist of, First, “A Complete Table of all the Departments and Districts, divided into Cantons; with an Account of the Population, territorial Extent, and number of *Commons*\* belonging to the said Departments, Districts, and Cantons”:—Secondly, “An Alphabetical Table of the Cantons; with the Page of the First Table in which they are to be found”:—Thirdly, “A List of the Five Hundred principal Cities and Towns in France, divided into Fourteen Classes according to the Number of their Inhabitants”:—and Fourthly, “A General Alphabetical Table of the Departments; together with the Account of the Population, Territorial Extent, Number of Districts, Cantons, and *Commons*”, or rather *Commonalties*, “therein; of Personal, Sumptuary, and other Contributions, either on Moveables or Immoveables; on Doors, Windows, and Letters Patent; of the Hundredths additional Duty; and, lastly, of the Expence of Administration, Justice, and Public Instruction in each Department, for the 11th Year of the new French Era”.

The reader will immediately see, as it is indeed admitted by the author, that these Tables do not constitute a complete Statistical

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\* This expression might mislead an English reader. The word *Commonalties* would have been a better translation of the French word, *Communes*. *Rev.*



View of France; but, if they are tolerably accurate, which the character of the author and the reasons given by him, leave us no room to doubt, they undoubtedly contain much important information. The Preface, though short, has some statements and remarks, particularly on the present organization of France, which are well worthy of perusal; and a few "specimens of the manner in which these Tables may become serviceable", are subjoined; which sufficiently explain the author's object, and demonstrate the utility of his work.

ART. 49. *Hints for Picturesque Improvements in ornamented Cottages and their Scenery; including some Observations on the Labourer and his Cottage. In Three Essays, illustrated by Sketches. By Edmund Bartell, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Taylor. 1804.*

This will not be allowed, perhaps, to be a scientific publication on the subject; but it certainly demonstrates considerable taste, good sense, and ingenuity. The Sketches which are given of ornamented Cottages, are really elegant and interesting. The book will probably excite some degree of attention, as ornamented cottages are of late becoming objects of fashionable curiosity. The author speaks with becoming respect of Mr. Repton, to whose elegant production on Landscape Gardening, this may be considered as no unworthy companion.

ART. 50. *Essays on History, particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman; with Explanations, for the Use of young Persons. By John Holland. 8vo. 408 pp. 5s. Deans, Manchester. 1803.*

Instead of "Essays on History", which is a title by no means clear in its signification, we should have said, an Epitome of the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Histories. But let us pass from the title to the work. The first Essay, on the history of mankind in the earliest ages, seems calculated chiefly to discredit, in young minds, the accounts given by Moses. "In different ages and nations", says this author, "*seven has been a favourite number.*" The ancient idolatrous Saxons consecrated the seven days to the sun, to the moon, and to five of the planets. Whether Moses really *fancied* that the Divine Being *required any rest*, after the work of the creation, or whether he gave this representation merely in *accommodation* to notions then common, cannot at this distance of time well be discovered. The formation of the universe appeared to be a *laborious* operation". P. 9. "These stories may seem as a kind of evidence for *some such* convulsion as Moses has recorded"—of the Flood. "However this may be, it has usually been *supposed*, that after the Flood the ark rested upon Mount Ararat". P. 13. In the Bible (Gen. viii. 4) we read, "and the ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat."

The second Essay has a similar tendency. "In the Book of Genesis, many *strange stories* are told of him and of his race, which it is not easy to understand or to explain". P. 19. "To the truth of this part of the Jewish history, it may indeed be objected", &c. "At length,

length, according to the account", &c. "But whatever may be thought of the other miracles", &c. P. 21. "In these Essays it is not proposed to enter into a very minute discussion of the subject of miracles. The leading ones in general are meant to be *taken for granted* as the basis of divine revelation, the evidence of which the young may with more advantage consider, when they have gained a comprehensive knowledge of the annals of mankind" P. 22. "Extraordinary as was the character of the Jewish legislator, it is certain that he showed some weakness and incapacity, when he attempted to judge all the disputes and causes of the people himself. Yet it must be acknowledged, that his fair and open relation of the circumstances is an argument in favour of their credibility". P. 25. "But whatever may be thought of those curious and wonderful tales", of Samson, &c. P. 29. "But the mind may *reasonably ask*, what evidence is there for supposing, that some of these predictions (by Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Daniel) were not written *after* the events which they appear to foretel?" P. 36. In another very exceptionable passage (p. 227) the author speaks of suicide as if it might in some cases be justified; a feature of his morality as bad as the former of his religion! The only useful part is the questions for examination on history, pp. 42, 134, and 354. But the author, though he sometimes affects to disguise it, is evidently one of those modern philosophers, who suppose themselves superior to the religious doctrines of their country.

The passages which we have produced in proof of this fact will justify our very strong and pointed disapprobation of this work, as an aid to the instruction of youth; and we must add, that the style is far from being elegant or dignified, and the remarks upon historical facts no less far from being profound.

ART. 51. *A History of the late Siege of Gibraltar; with an Historical Sketch of that Garrison from the earliest Periods. Embellished with a beautiful Engraving, representing the Defeat of the Floating Batteries before the Garrison, Sept. 13, 1782. 8vo. 45 pp. Faulkner, Chelsea; Chapple, London. 1804.*

Very young children, and other such readers, may peruse these pages, and contemplate the "beautiful engraving" prefixed to them, with much satisfaction, provided the price (which we are not enabled to announce) has not too deeply invaded their pockets.

ART. 52. *Evening Amusements; or, the Beauty of the Heavens displayed: in which several striking Appearances to be observed on various Evenings in the Heavens, during the Year 1804, are described, and several Means within Doors are pointed out, by which the Time of Young People may be innocently, agreeably, and profitably employed; intended to be continued Annually. By William Friend, Esq. M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Mawman. 1804.*

The design of this little work is excellent, nor can objection be made to its execution, except that, perhaps, it may be too abstruse for the comprehension of those for whose amusement and benefit it is intended. It evinces an intimate knowledge of the subject of astronomy,  
and

and is in all respects highly creditable to the author. We do not entirely understand the drift of the whimsical Dedication of the book to X. Y. Z. but shall be glad to be considered as one or other of them; and shall be much pleased to see this attempt to combine amusement with instruction annually continued, which Mr. Friend promises it shall.

ART. 53. *The Triad, addressed to the People of the United Empire in the beginning of a Storm; the best Bower, Sheet, and spare Anchors a-head.* 8vo. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.

This tract contains three Essays, which the author calls metaphysical, political, and poetical. The metaphysics, in the first Essay, are not very subtle; but there is much good sense and pious reasoning in the second; the poetical Essay, or Ode on Charity, is moderately good as a poem, but excellent in the lesson which it teaches.

ART. 54. *A few Observations tending to expose the Unfairness of some Censures on the Character of David Sands, in a Publication called a Narrative of Events that have lately taken Place in Ireland, among the Society called Quakers, &c.* 8vo. 14 pp. 3d. Darton. 1804.

It is stated that "the objections to the ministry of David Sands were founded upon these two points; first, that he, both in public testimony and prayer, dared to presume that Jesus Christ is the appointed Mediator between God and man; and that our redemption is a work he begins and carries on, in his own divine character, and by his all-powerful spirit, as possessing the fulness of Godhead: secondly, that David Sands recommended submission to British government, and occasionally put up prayer for Kings, when believing his duty led him to do so." "However numerous may be the converts to Paine; yet the generality of the people, and more especially the religious part of the community, are not prepared to hear these important topics disputed". On these accounts (it seems) some Quakers have separated: if so, we agree with the author, "happy cause, happy effect! and it is a subject of rejoicing, that the Quakers have a living ministry among them, powerful enough to throw off the morbid parts of their constitution". In truth, it appears from this, and other recent publications, that very lamentable differences prevail among the Quakers, produced (as it seems) by some turbulent spirits, equally hostile to loyalty and to Christianity.

ART. 55. *Notices on the Slave Trade, in Reference to the present State of the British Isles.* 8vo. 20 pp. 6d. Darton and Harvey, &c. 1804.

"The following pages were penned with a wish, deeply affecting the heart of the writer, that this nation and its rulers may, in the present critical situation of public affairs, be impressed with a sense of the miseries, baffling the power of language to describe, which, for the sordid purpose of gain, we are inflicting on the innocent natives of Africa".

Africa". With this wish we cordially concur; and we will yet hope that it may be accomplished, and that the due effects may ere long appear! These Notices however (as they are styled) are short and slight; and the book consists chiefly of notes, containing the strongest passages (and those extremely strong) in the speeches of our first politicians during the debate in Parliament on the 2nd of April, 1792. A copy of the Petition of the Presbytery of Caithness on the subject concludes this short tract.

ART. 56. *An easy Introduction to Mons. Wailly's French Grammar: in Two separate Books.* 1. *The Scholar's Book*; containing, 1. *Concise Examples of the different Sounds*; from which when any Word in the Book deviates, it is pointed out in its Place. 2. *The Use of the various Articles and Pronouns, so puzzling to the Learners, plainly demonstrated.* 3. *The Verbs classed in the clearest Manner, and rendered easy by the Comparison kept up between the two Languages.* 4. *The lesser Parts of Speech, and the five Pronouns, facilitated by the Application of them, as also some of the principal Idiomatical Expressions on various Verbs, with Exercises on each Lesson. The Whole being an ample Preparative towards attaining the Syntax in the above excellent Grammar.*—II. *Instructress's Book*; containing the Method of Teaching, and concluding with Instructions for Translating. By Blanch Mercy. Designed for the Use of young Ladies. Two Volumes. 12mo. 4s. Bound. Baldwins. 1803

Mrs. Mercy's English Grammar, to which this is intended as a sequel, was commended in our 15th vol. p. 210. The plan of having a separate book for the teacher, who is often found to want a guide as much as the pupil, has been adopted in a few instances which have fallen under our observation. It has certainly its advantages, and is the best remedy that can be devised for deficiencies which would otherwise much impede the work of education. The author of this Grammar, who appears to be herself an experienced teacher, obviates, particularly in short notes, almost every difficulty which could arise. In one instance, however, with all her care, she is evidently too learned for those she has to address. In a note on *l'ange*, p. 10 of the *Instructress's Book*, she says, very properly, "this contraction, of course, causes the *l'a* to be pronounced in one syllable." So far is clear; but she adds a reason which, though perfectly right, is by no means equally intelligible: "as nothing is more avoided in French than a *hiatus*." Few boarding-school teachers, or private governesses, will understand this Latin term *hiatus*. It is, perhaps, explained in Mrs. Mercy's English Grammar; but, as memories are apt to be short, it would have been much better to explain it here also, by subjoining, "or meeting of two vowels." For this shortness of memory in teachers, the author has herself provided, with great propriety, in other cases. Thus, though she does, in the note here cited, explain the French mode of elision, yet, on *des Anges* again, in page 12, she gives a note, saying, "always remember to carry the consonant to the following vowel: here the *s* is of course pronounced as *z*, being between two vowels." It would have been better still if she had added, "thus, '*dai zanges*.'"

The value of Wailly's Grammar is known and acknowledged, and the method which Mrs. M. has here taken to prepare both pupils and teachers for the study of it, is highly creditable to her talents and knowledge, of which we could easily detail abundant proofs.

## FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

### FRANCE.

**ART. 57.** *Les principes du droit civil, proprement dit, et du droit commercial, comparés; ouvrage contenant les principales controverses de la jurisprudence commerciale à l'usage des tribunaux de commerce, des négocians et des personnes attachées à l'ordre judiciaire; par P. B. Boucher, auteur de divers ouvrages sur le commerce et la marine, membre de plusieurs sociétés savantes, et professeur du droit commercial et maritime à l'académie de législation; 2 voll. in 8vo. of about 400 pp. each. Paris.*

In the present work, which is the only one existing in the French language on this subject, the author takes great pains to reduce to proper principles the parts of which it consists. He does not enter into many details, but is satisfied with endeavouring to give the solution of the principal question about which there was a diversity of opinion: such are, for example, the following:

“ Peut-on être ci é devant le tribunal de commerce, pour le premier acte de commerce que l'on a fait? Un mineur de 14 ans, marié, et un septuagénaire, marchand, peuvent-ils être contraints par corps? Peut-on apposer des avals sur de simples billets à ordre? Peut-on prononcer la contrainte par corps contre la caution d'un marchand, lequel fait ou ne fait pas le commerce? Le bénéfice de division et de discussion est-il absolument inconnu au commerce? Le particulier, non marchand, qui endosse les billets à ordre d'un marchand, peut-il être cité devant le tribunal de commerce? Lors de la faillite du principal obligé à un effet de commerce, le dernier porteur d'ordre avant l'échéance, peut-il demander le paiement au premier endosseur, etc. ou bien caution? En cas que l'un des endosseurs vienne à faillir, peut-on demander caution à l'un d'eux? L'aval séparé produit-il le même effet que l'aval apposé sur la traite? La contrainte par corps peut-elle avoir lieu entre associés? Peut-on tirer une lettre de change sur soi-même? Peut-on exiger qu'un négociant représente ses livres en certains cas? Quel est le degré de croyance qu'on doit avoir aux livres des négocians? Les mots *aval*, *acceptation*, *endossement* sont-ils synonymes de celui de *caution*? Dans quel cas y a-t-il remise de place en place? Quelle distance faut-il qu'il y ait entre le tireur et l'accepteur, pour que la traite soit une véritable lettre de change?”

*Nouv. Espr. des Journ.*

**ART.**



ART. 58. *Second voyage de F. le Vaillant dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique, par le Cap de Bonne Espérance, pendant les années 1783, 1784, 1785. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de la carte d'Afrique, et d'une table générale des matières servant aux et deux voyages; ornée de vingt-deux planches en taille douce; 3 voil. in 8vo. Paris, 1803.*

This second voyage, which is already in its second edition, is a continuation of the first: the author proceeds further into the interior of Africa, into different countries from which he had traversed in his first expedition. This part of the world is indeed very little known, and the Travels of *Brun, Norden, Sparrmann*, and *Le Vaillant* leave a great deal still to be discovered.

During these travels, the author met with little more than hordes of savages, bearing a near resemblance to the Hottentots and the Cafres, whom he calls the Namaquois, the Khaminouquois, the Kabobi-quois, and the Ghesiquois, of whom he gives a favourable account. Indeed he seldom loses an opportunity of praising his good Africans at the expence of the inhabitants of Europe.

M. *Le V.* does not confine himself to the description of the manners of these savages, but likewise enters very largely into the natural history of those countries, particularly that of the birds. From this account, we shall extract the following singular fact.

“ Au lever du soleil, tandis que tout le monde se retirait pour dormir, moi je pris mon fusil, et j'allai chercher fortune sous les arbres du voisinage. Je n'y trouvai rien qui pût servir à augmenter ma collection; mais le hazard m'y fit faire un coup très-extraordinaire, et dont il n'y a peut-être aucun chasseur qui puisse se glorifier.

“ Je m'étais assis au pied d'un arbre, mon fusil entre mes jambes, droit devant moi, la crosse appuyée contre terre, et une main sur la détente. De l'autre main je tenais une feuille, sur le tranchant de laquelle je soufflais à la manière des oiseleurs, pour attirer les petits oiseaux. Une espèce de rouge gorge vint effrontément se poser sur mon chapeau; et delà sautant sur la bouche de mon fusil, un pied sur chaque canon, elle resta immobile et très-attentive au bruit de la feuille que j'agitais, ramage nouveau pour elle.

“ Dans des contrées désertes, un animal qui n'a point encore vu d'hommes, peut, par inexpérience, ne pas s'effaroucher quand il en verra un, sur-tout si cet homme est en repos et sans mouvement.

“ Quel que fût le motif de la familiarité de celui-ci, sa hardiesse m'étonna tellement, que, machinalement et sans réflexion, ayant appuyé la main sur la détente, je fis partir le coup. Je crus que l'oiseau serait haché en mille pièces. Quelle fut ma surprise de le voir enlevé à trente pieds au-dessus de ma tête, dans une direction presque droite, et retomber à quelques pas de moi?

“ Je cours le ramasser. Les bouts des pennes étaient seulement un peu brûlées; il me parut haletant et très-effrayé; mais peu-à-peu il revint à lui, et après m'être convaincu qu'il n'avait reçu aucune blessure, je lui rendis la liberté, dont il profita sans qu'il parût souffrir en rien. Il est probable que la colonne d'air qui remplissait le canon étant chassée par l'explosion, aura d'abord frappé l'oiseau; par un mouvement d'aile, il se sera en-même-temps écarté de la direction du plomb



plomb meurtrier, qui aura passé en masse, sans l'atteindre, pendant que le feu seulement, occupant un bien plus grand espace, lui aura grillé le bout des pennes des ailes et de la queue."

Great attention has been paid to the execution of the plates, and of the geographical chart: to the whole is likewise subjoined, an Index to the two voyages of M. Le Vaillant. *Ibid.*

ART. 59. *Satire des Romans du jour, suivie de la fable de Pyrame et Thisbé, traduite d'Ovide; par Mathieu Réniez, professeur au Lycée de Bruxelles, et membre de la Société de littérature de cette ville. 1803.*

M. M. R. in this Satire, inveighs with great energy against the alarming multitude of Romances by which we are assaulted, and the mediocrity of which does little honour either to the taste or the moral characters of those by whom they are composed.

We regret that the limits of our work will not allow us to cite a number of happy verses, both from this poem, and from the *Nouvelle Babilonienne*, which follows it. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, to the beginning of the Satire.

“ Quel torrent orageux, brisant toute barrière,  
Ravage depuis peu l'empire littéraire,  
Et roule, affreux Léthé, dans ses flots corrupteurs,  
Le désastreux oubli du bon goût et des mœurs?  
En vain l'on voudrait fuir: il n'est point de refuge,  
Qui nous mette à l'abri de ce fatal déluge.  
De courroux, Apollon sur le Pinde en frémit;  
Minerve désolée et s'éloigne et gémit.  
Quel mortel, à ces traits, ne reconnaît sans peine  
Un fléau, dont je peins la fureur inhumaine.  
Ces romans qu'on s'arrache, et dont le froid poison  
N'est pas moins redoutable au cœur, qu'à la raison?  
Par milliers, dans son sein, Paris les voit éclore;  
La presse les vomit, dès que paraît l'aurore:  
Ils vont, comblant l'espoir des lecteurs indolens,  
Les aider à traîner le lourd fardeau du temps.

De ces productions, ô maligne influence!  
Ces auteurs immortels, noble orgueil de la France,  
Avec enthousiasme autrefois admirés,  
De notre siècle ingrat semblent moins révéérés.  
Leurs mains tiennent le sceptre au temple de Mémoire;  
Et d'indignes rivaux se disputent leur gloire!  
Le borbier du Parnasse insulte au double mont!”

## GERMANY.

ART. 60. *La Clef des Langues, ou Observations sur l'origine et la formation des principales langues qu'on parle et qu'on écrit en Europe; par l'Abbé Charles Denina, ancien professeur d'éloquence Italienne et de langue Grecque dans l'Université de Turin, membre ordinaire de l'Académie des Sciences et Belles-Lettres de Berlin, de Turin, et de diverses autres Sociétés savantes. Tome premier. 8vo. Berlin. 1804.*

After having given a succinct and critical account of the learned men of different nations who have employed themselves on the subject

of the origin of languages, *M. Denina* acquaints us with the plan according to which he has formed his own work, and drawn up the result of his researches. He maintains, that the difference of languages arises principally from an imperceptible difference in the organization of the human race, born and educated in different countries; and that it is, therefore, of the greatest importance to know the disposition which one nation has to pronounce certain letters rather than others, and to study the expression and power given by different people to the elements of words. Here commence the author's observations: he sets out with the idioms which are allowed to be the fathers of most of those that are spoken or studied. He points out how they were produced, or formed themselves, how they have departed the one from the other, and in what they resemble or approach to each other reciprocally.

These principles being laid down, *M. D.* proceeds to show, that the ground of all the languages of Europe is found in the Greek and the Celto-teutonic; that the Latin language was necessarily formed from these two idioms; and the modern languages were produced, some from the Latin, and others from the Celto-teutonic.

In the first volume, which is now published, the author treats of the Greek language, of the Celtic, and German, and of those which have issued from them. In this investigation, his observations are intended to explain, how words passing from one idiom into another have, at some times changed their form, and at others their sense: he conceives that his observations will greatly assist the Italians, for example, in learning the French, the Spanish, and even the German languages; that they will be found equally useful to the French, to the Spaniards, and to the Germans, in the acquisition of the Italian; and facilitate to all of them the study of the Latin and of the Greek.

We shall only add further, that this work appears to be the result of the most laborious researches, and of the most extensive erudition.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Nauticus* will find, on examination, that the work he mentions has by no means been forgotten; but was carefully reviewed in the *British Critic* five months ago, and with much commendation.

We greatly approve of the principles and exertions of the *Endeavour Society*, and shall be happy to co-operate with them in the promotion of their object. The excellent paper they have communicated to us, on Health and Sickneſs, we would willingly insert, but that it would occupy much more space than we can allow.

Mr.

*Mr. Mudford* is informed, that we never saw his translation of *Golberry's Travels*, but we will not fail to enquire for it immediately.

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## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

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We learn, with much satisfaction, that the papers of the late learned and respectable *Mr. Boucher, of Epsom*, containing what he had prepared of his very arduous work, a *Provincial Glossary* (long ago advertised, and recommended to the attention of the learned), are in the hands of a most intelligent and studious friend, by whom they will be completed, and sent to the press with all practicable dispatch.

*Mrs. Barbauld* is preparing *Selections* from the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*. Her selections will doubtless be judicious; but those are three works which ought not, in our opinion, to be mutilated.

*Mr. Beloe's* new edition of his *Herodotus*, with many additions and corrections, is very nearly finished.

*Mr. King* is proceeding with his truly valuable work on the *Munimenta Antiqua*.

*Mr. Nichols* has made considerable progress in his continuation of the *History of Leicestershire*.

*Major Rennel's* great geographical work is making progressive advances.

*Mr. Ritson's* papers are under examination; and among them some, very probably, will merit the attention of the public.

Some manuscripts of the late *Edward Wortley Montague* are also, as we are informed, preparing for the press.

*Colonel Symes*, who has revisited *Ava*, is expected to indulge the public with some new observations and facts on that interesting region.

*Mr. Maurice* is proceeding with the last volume of his national work, the *Modern History of Hindostan*.

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## ERRATUM.

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We find that we were misinformed as to the prices of *Mayer's Views*, stated in our last, p. 168. They should have been doubled, namely, *Views in Egypt*, 12l. 12s. In *Palestine*, 6l. 6s. In *Caramania*, 6l. 6s.

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THE  
BRITISH CRITIC,

For OCTOBER, 1804.

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While I remain above the ground, you shall  
Hear from me till, and never of me aught  
But what is like me formerly. SHAKESP.

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ART. I. *An History of Marine Architecture. Including an enlarged and progressive View of the Nautical Regulations and Naval History, both Civil and Military, of all Nations, especially of Great Britain; derived chiefly from original Manuscripts, as well in private Collections as in the great public Repositories, and deduced from the earliest Period to the present Time In Three Volumes. By John Charnock, Esq. F. S. A. 4to. 9l. 9s. Faulder, &c. 1800, 1801, and 1802.*

THIS is a truly elaborate work, the result of unwearied diligence, extensive reading, and profound investigation; yet perhaps if the author had somewhat contracted his circle, had not gone back to periods so very remote, or to countries so widely distant, his readers would have been more numerous, and his advantages greater. These volumes must have been produced at an enormous expence; and our regard for the author, as well as our esteem for his labours, induce us to regret whatever may eventually retard or diminish the remuneration he so well deserves. The History of Marine Architecture, to Englishmen, cannot fail of being most highly interesting; but he will feel little curiosity about the vessels of

A a

Sesostris,

Sesosthis, the ship of Hiero, or that more celebrated one of Ptolemy Philopater, about which nothing can be ascertained, except that such once actually existed. Not that we would by any means depreciate the value of what the writer has executed; but we cannot help thinking, that if he had more simplified his plan, he would have been at least more speedily rewarded. It remains, however, to give an analysis of what the reader has to expect.

In a protracted Preface of an hundred pages, the plan and object of the work are detailed, in which a very comprehensive knowledge of the subject is evidently demonstrated; and the following short extract will serve to show, that the author had well digested the matter of his proposed publication.

“ The maritime history of the world may be reduced to a regular system, and considered as fairly divisible, into seven different sections, clearly pointed out by as many remarkable epochs. The first may comprehend all that dark and intricate space of time previous to the foundation of Rome, during which, all pretended authority, and the assertion of facts, no matter how positively given, appear so totally founded on surmise, as to furnish very slender materials for any historian who wishes his relation to be received with that venerable respect which is due to truth, in whatever homely garb it may be clothed. The second section comprises a period somewhat less obscure, in which, as the collateral testimony and evidence of various persons and authors may be examined and compared with each other, there certainly appears less difficulty in developing the real state of facts, and unravelling, in a slight degree, those historical ænigmas, which, on some occasions, convert the page of history almost into romance. It will extend from the foundation of Rome to the destruction of her rival, Carthage, and from thence a third may find its termination in the conversion of the republic into an empire: an æra when the want of naval enemies to contend with, rendered the maintenance of a fleet as connected with the prosperity and safety of the state, a consideration not only of secondary, but certainly immaterial consequence. The death of Charlemagne may be considered as the fourth grand epoch; since although the maritime pursuits of the whole globe might then be deemed in an almost totally dormant state, yet some circumstances appeared which seemed to promise a revival of the pursuit, by a people at that time almost unknown, and certainly possessing a very inferior share of political weight in the state machine of the universe.

“ From the death of Charlemagne, the science of navigation appeared progressively acquiring strength, and obtaining followers, who industriously and most laboriously attempted to attain considerable perfection in maritime knowledge. This, however, appeared denied to them as though by nature, till the discovery by Europeans of the wonderful properties possessed by the loadstone, and the subsequent invention of that instrument, known by the name of the mariner's compass, seemed at once to dispel the mist which had so long obscured that summit, to which the art was, without much difficulty, capable of be-  
ing

ing advanced, and promised the immediate removal to a distance almost infinite, or beyond human comprehension, of those limits, within which the practice of it had, till that time, been unavoidably confined. The sixth section, therefore, may be fairly stated to commence with the invention just mentioned, about the year 1260, and continue till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the general introduction and use of cannon on board ships, as instruments as well of annoyance, as defence, together with the contrivance of port-holes, gave birth to the seventh and last epoch or æra, by attaching to vessels those requisites and properties, which, though imperfectly supplied and provided for in the beginning, have, by repeated practice, and continued experience, gradually improved into that excellence, and almost unimprovable state of perfection, which the ships built at the present day are, by some, supposed to possess." P. xxi.

Mr. Charnock proceeds to discuss the maritime history of Britain, which may be divided into seven epochs, which he has enumerated. He has also given a chronological minute of the different naval occurrences which took place in the interval between the Conquest and the reign of Edward III. This Preface, which well merits the attention of the reader, concludes with a discourse on the state of the navy, by Sir Robert Slingsby, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy in 1669; and a very curious paper, on the same subject, by a gentleman of the name of Gibson, whose opinion was asked by Government on the occasion. These documents are the more curious, because they show the manners and management of the British navy at a period when, having successfully combated against Holland, it became sufficiently powerful to check and overcome the enormous pride and ambition of Louis XIV.

We come now to the work itself, which commences with a chapter on the Origin of Marine Architecture. In the succeeding chapters, the author considers the skill and knowledge of the Chinese; and observes, that navigation was known to many even before the times of the Phœnicians and Egyptians. He next details the forms, names, and materials of the different vessels used by the ancients for commercial or warlike purposes. Some part of what succeeds, with the quotations from Diodorus Siculus, Philostratus, Lactantius, Vossius, &c. do not seem to increase the interest of the work. The account of the different species of timber used by the ancients is more pertinent, and the explanation of the famous galley of Ptolemy Philopater is ingenious. The nautical history of the Athenians, Lacedæmonians, and the Greek republics, demonstrate extensive reading; but the whole of the seventh chapter will hardly arrest the attention of the common reader. It is not sufficiently occupied by facts, about which there can be no controversy. Many entertaining particulars are related in



the following portion of the work; and the accounts of the *Corvus* of Demetrius, and the contrivance and effects of the Greek fire, are very curious. We think, however, that even here the long quotations from Polybius, Folard, and others, swell out the work to an undue and unnecessary length. This is a frequent error into which the author is betrayed. Much of what immediately follows is rather a summary of maritime historical facts than a History of the progress of Marine Architecture; and we have again very long extracts from Gibbon, where simple references would have been sufficient. As we do not like to quit the first volume without exhibiting a specimen of this author's style and manner, the reader, we presume, will not be dissatisfied with that which follows.

“ Historians have remarked, and with the strictest propriety, that the system of naval war had received no improvement subsequent to the time of the Peloponnesian and Punic contests, so that as a natural consequence, the science of Marine Architecture was to be considered as stationary. Some authors, suffering their ideas of excellence to be absorbed in the accounts of those immense vessels, of which the almost incredible histories of the early ages have transmitted an unintelligible description, have supposed it very rapidly on the decline; and as an incontrovertible proof of the justice of their opinion, have observed, that the method of constructing vessels, fitted even with three or four tiers of oars only, rising above each other, was as much unknown to the artificer of the eastern empire, as it is to the modern shipwright. This is certainly taking the subject in the most modest point of view, triremes and quadriremes being undoubtedly as much inferior to the accounts given of some of the vessels constructed by the ancients, as a modern sloop of war is to a first rate. The galleys composing the Constantinopolitan fleet, in the ninth and two succeeding centuries, were stiled *Dromones*: they were fitted with two tiers of oars only, each tier containing twenty-five benches, on which were seated fifty rowers, making in the aggregate one hundred men, who worked the oars on both sides of the vessel; so that the number of oars was equal to that of the persons employed to manage them, which could not have been the case, had the tiers been multiplied so as to render the oars otherwise than extremely short and light. To the persons already mentioned, who were to be considered in the lowest class of mariners, was to be added the captain, or commander, who in the hour of engagement took his station on the poop, as well for the purpose of viewing the occurrences which might take place during the encounter, as for that of directing the efforts of his people to any particular exertion, and also that of encouraging them by his voice and gesture. Two steersmen were stationed at the helm, and two officers at, or near the bow: to one of the latter the care of the anchor was entrusted, and to the other the management of the tube of Greek fire, which supplied, and perhaps with more dread effect, the place of modern ordnance. The remainder of the crew performed, in conformity with the custom of the early ages, the compound office of mariners and  
soldiers,

soldiers, being alternately or jointly employed in directing the course of the vessel, annoying their foes, or defending themselves from the attack.

“ Independent of that tremendous mode of annoyance just mentioned under the name of the Greek fire, the arms of offence were long pikes, nothing varying from the modern implement bearing the same name, together with bows and arrows. The latter supplied the place of musquetry: the archers being stationed on the upper deck, while the pike was equally engaged in the annoyance of the foe, through the row ports of the lower tier. Although the bulk of the fleet is unequivocally said to have been composed of vessels of the above description, yet it is not contended but that there were a few gallies of more enlarged dimensions, whose crews consisted of three hundred persons, seventy of whom were soldiers, and the remainder mariners. These vessels were probably intended (a practice which has never since been discontinued) for the admiral gallies, their numbers being so inconsiderable, as to cause them to be esteemed rather as an excrescence from the science, than as an example of its established rules. Necessity appeared indeed to have prescribed to the marine architects of that time, the limits to which they were permitted to extend their art, in regard to the dimensions of vessels. Not only the art of navigation, considered as a science, but that more common branch of it, the method of managing a vessel in case of storms, or contrary winds, was little understood, the gallies themselves being calculated only for a tranquil sea. Hence it was, that the navigation round the Peloponnesian Cape was far more dreaded by the ancients than that round the southernmost point of South America, and the dreadful seas which washed its shores, was by Europeans two centuries since. To avoid these fearful horrors, it is said to have been customary to draw the imperial fleet across the Isthmus of ancient Corinth, a point of information that might either stagger modern belief, or sink the opinion of an ancient fleet to a mere assemblage of boats, did not a similar practice, which took place in America, under the conduct of a British officer\*, about twenty-five years since, reconcile to human understanding, that the undertaking, though difficult, is practicable, and with vessels considered even at the present day of no contemptible size. Still, however, it must be obvious, that the natural limits of human exertion imperiously require, that in such cases, the dimensions of vessels should be governed by the extent of those limits; yet when it is found, that a vessel, of more than one hundred tons burthen, named the *Royal Convert*, in consequence of its having been captured some time before, was transported over land through an American district, where it was impossible to execute such contrivances as might have been rendered subservient to the facilitation of the undertaking in a country more populous, and where the natural impediments afforded less opposition, some credit may be given to the account, as to the probability of con-

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\* \* Captain Schanck, who conveyed a considerable number of vessels, among which were some of no insignificant dimensions, over land from Sillery into lake Champlain.”

veying a fleet of ancient galleys across an Isthmus, where every contrivance human ingenuity, and the force of human strength, could suggest, or support, became united together.

"The ancient principles of naval war, or what are generally known by the name of tactics, appear at this time to have been revived; for the change, if any, from that very remote æra when the fleets of Athens put to sea in the patriotic but almost desperate attempt of withstanding the power of the Persians, was very immaterial. The disposition for naval encounter was that of a crescent, with the horns inward; the van, or first division, which might more properly be filed the center, endeavouring to assail and destroy its adversaries by the impression of the beaks; and in this circumstance, did the Greeks, and other subjects to the eastern empire, materially differ in their management, and opinion, from their Venetian allies. In the center of the deck was erected a machine, or engine, for the purpose of throwing large stones and darts of an extraordinary size, in annoyance of the enemy; a contrivance somewhat similar, in its situation and effects, though with less dangerous and more contracted powers, to that of the mortars in a modern bomb ketch. A strong frame of timber was erected in the midship of the galley, bearing almost a strict analogy to the principle of the mortar bed, which served not only to support the weight of the engines just mentioned, but also, on certain occasions, a crane, which raising, as was the custom in the Punic wars, and the infancy of Roman consequence as a maritime power, a number of armed men, conveyed them instantly on board the galley of the enemy, whenever it was deemed expedient and prudent to attempt its conquest by boarding. The code of signals, by which in modern times the intention of the admiral is as explicitly made known through a whole fleet as though he gave his orders in person, was then extremely incorrect; and though the nautical manœuvres were very simple, and few in number, yet the method of directing them was confused, and extremely inadequate to the purpose. Still, however, the principle was the same with that used by the moderns, a self-evident proof, that the want of practice, on the part of the ancients, was the sole cause of the imperfection alluded to. The colour and varied position of the flags hoisted on board the admiral, or commanding galley, indicated the course the fleet was to steer, or in action, the measures which it was to pursue, during the day; while the different disposition, or number of lights, on board the same vessel in the night, became equally expressive of the commander's intention. Still, however, the practice was confined to the general and common manœuvres of bringing to, chasing, attacking, retreating, dispersing, or rallying; and whenever finer movements were necessary, the skill of the officer became useless, owing to the want of power in the indication of his intention.

"Nor were the ancients destitute of a practice bearing some analogy to the modern mode of conveying intelligence rapidly over land to any distance, provided proper measures had been previously taken for that purpose. Beacons or light-houses being erected in proper positions, the established signals were repeated from mountain to mountain, through a chain of stations, which are said to have commanded an extent of more than five hundred miles; so that even the inhabitants of

Constan-

Constantinople were capable of being informed, within the short space of a few hours, of any motions that might be attempted by their Saracen enemies in Tarsus. Historians have proposed, as a specimen of the naval power which the Grecian, or eastern empire possessed, a curious account, given with minute precision, of the armament prepared for the reduction of Crete. It consisted of one hundred and twelve galleys, with seventy-five vessels of inferior note; but though the amount of numbers which composed the maritime force of ancient nations, might be deemed a very insufficient proof of the actual strength and power which they possessed, that of their crews, when it can be obtained, may be considered as much more interesting, and in great measure as correct testimony of the fact. The equipment of the armament in question had extended through the sea-ports of Asia, Macedonia, Greece, and the islands in the *Ægean* sea: it conveyed, without inconvenience, forty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-seven soldiers or sailors, a motley mixture of Greeks, Russians, Mardiates, and refugees from various countries. Independent of the crews, such an immense quantity of stores and provisions was taken on board, that in the language of the historian, the fancy is bewildered by the almost endless recapitulation of arms and engines, of clothes and of linen, of bread for the men, and forage for the horses, with stores and utensils of every description, better suited to the establishment of an extensive and flourishing colony, than to the conquest of a petty and insignificant island.

“ The sum required for the payment of the troops and mariners, prove either that the value of money was considerably inferior to what it was little more than a century since, or that the pay of a seaman, as well as soldier, had by some very strange revolution, dwindled, a century or two later, almost into nothing. It amounted, according to the calculation of those who are best informed, to no less a sum than one hundred and thirty two thousand pounds sterling per month, and nearly six times exceeded what the maintenance of such an armament, sent forth from Britain in the reign of Edward the Third, would have amounted to.” Vol. i. p. 255.

The author now expatiates at some length on the naval annals of the Venetians and Genoese, from which he proceeds to those of the Portuguese and the Spaniards, not omitting a subject so glorious to Englishmen, as the tale of the famous Armada. At p. 25 of the second volume, we are introduced more particularly to the British navy, and its state at the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. with its condition at the time of the death of Henry VIII. The author here keeps closely to his subject, and elucidates it very satisfactorily. We next are presented with the condition of the British navy in the reigns of King Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, with a list of the royal navy as it was found at Elizabeth's death, from Sir W. Monson. After a digression on the management of the marine in foreign states at this period, and an account of the British royal navy in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, in which many most interesting and important particulars are communicated from the Harleian and Cotton manuscripts, we have an account of the Venetian, Genoese, French, Spanish, Dutch marines, to the middle of the seventeenth century. We are next, p. 183, presented with a state of the British navy in the reign of James I. As we approach to our own times, the author's exertions to satisfy his readers are more ardent and more successful; and we may safely promise those whose interest and curiosity are excited by the subject, much solid information, as well as agreeable amusement. In this portion of the work the following curious paper is introduced.

“ The following is the Conclusion of a very scarce little Piece, inscribed to Charles I. by Thomas Heywood, and entitled, “ *A true Description of his Majesty's royal Ship, built this Year, 1637, at Woolwich, in Kent, to the great Glory of the English Nation, and not to be paralleled in the whole Christian World*”; to which is prefixed a Portrait of the Ship. The first forty pages consist of useless observations on the Navigation of the early Ages, and abound with those quaint flourishes which were common at the time it was written.—For the tediousness, and other faults of this extract, the exactness of the description will be a sufficient apology.

“ Upon the beak head sitteth royall king Edgar on horseback, trampling upon seven kings: now what hee was, and who they were, I shall briefly relate unto you, rendring withall a full satisfactory reason to any unpartiall reader why they are there, and in that manner placed.

“ Upon the stemme head there is a Cupid, or a child resembling him, besfriding and bridling a lyon, which importeth, that sufference may curb insolence, and innocence restraine violence, which alludeth to the great mercy of the king, whose type is a proper embleme of that great Majesty, whose mercy is above all his workes. On the bulk head right forward stand six severall statues in sundry postures, their figures representing Consilium, that is, Counsell; Cura, that is, Care; Conamen, that is, Industry: and unanimous endeavours in one compartement: Counsell holding in her hand a closed or folded scrole, Care a sea compasse, Conamen, or Industry, a lint stock fired. Upon the other, to correspond with the former, Vis, which implyeth Force, or Strength, handing a sword; Virtus, or Virtue, a sphericall globe; and Victoria, or Victory, a wreath of lawrell. The moral is, that in all high enterprizes there ought to be first, Counsell to undertake, then Care to manage, and Industry to performe; and in the next place, where there is ability and strength to oppose, and vertue to direct, Victory consequently is alwayes at hand ready to crown the undertaking. Upon the hances of the waste are foure figures, with their severall properties: Jupiter riding upon his eagle, with his trisulke, from which hee darteth thunder, in his hand; Mars, with his sword and target, a foxe being his embleme; Neptune, with his sea-horse, dolphin, and trident; and lastly, Æolus upon a camelion, a beast that liveth onely by the ayre, with the foure windes his ministers or agents: the



the East called Eurus, Subsolanus, and Apeliotes; the North winde, Septemtrio, Aquilo, or Boreas; the West, Zephyrus, Favonius, Lybs, and Africus; the South, Autter, or Notus. I come now to the sterne, where you may perceive upon the upright of the upper counter standeth Victory, in the middle of a frontispiece, with this general motto, *Validis incumbite remis*. It is so plaine, that I shall not need to give it any English interpretation. Her wings are equally display'd: on one arme she weareth a crowne, on the other a laurell, which imply Riches and Honour: in her two hands she holdeth two mottos, her right hand, which pointeth to Jason, beares this inscription, *Nava*; which word howsoever by some, and those not the least opinionated of themselves, mistaken, was absolutely extermin'd and excommunicated from a grammatical construction, nay jurisdiction, for they would not allow it to be verbe or adverbe, substantive nor adjective; and for this, I have not onely behind my back bin challenged, but even *viva-voce* taxed as one that had writ at random, and that which I understood not. But to give the world a plenary satisfaction, and that it was rather their criticisme than my ignorance, I entreate the reader but to examine Rider's last edition of his Dictionary, corrected and greatly augmented by Mr. Francis Holyoke, and he shall there read *nava*, *navae*; and therefore consequently *nava* in the imperative mood signifies a command to imploy all one's power to act, to ayde, to helpe, to indeavour with all diligence and industry, and therefore not unproperly may Victory point to Jason, being figured with his oare in his hand, as being the prime Argonaut, and say, *nava*, or more plainly, *operam nava*; for in those emblematicall mottoes there is allways a part understood. Shee pointeth to Hercules on the sinister side, with his club in his hand, with this motto, *Clava*, as if she would say, O Hercules, be thou as valiant with thy club upon the land as Jason is industrious with his oare upon the water. Hercules againe pointing to Æolus, the god of windes, saith, *Flato*, who answereth him againe, *Flo*. Jason pointing to Neptune, the god of the seas, riding upon a sea-horse, saith, *Faveto*, to whom Neptune answereth, *No*. These words *Flo* and *No* were also much excepted at, as if there had been no such Latine words, till some better examining their grammar rules, found out *Flos flas, flavi*, proper to Æolus, and *No, nas, navi*, to Neptune, &c.

" In the lower counter of the sterne, on either side of the helme, is this inscription:—

Qui mare, qui fluctus, ventos, navesque gubernat,  
Sospitet hanc arcam Carole magne tuam.

Thus englisht:

He who seas, windes, and navies doth protect  
Great Charles, thy great ship in her course direct!

" There are other things in this vessel worthe remarke, at least, if not admiration: namely, that one tree of oake made foure of the principall beames of this great ship, which was forty-foure foote of strong and serviceable timber in length, three foote diameter at the top, and ten foote diameter at the stubbe, or bottome. Another as worthy of especiall observation is, that one peece of timber, which  
made



made the kelson, was so great and weighty, that twenty-eight oxen and four horses with much difficulty drew it from the place where it grew, and from whence it was cut downe unto the water side.

“ There is one thing above all these for the world to take especiall notice of, that there is besides tunnage just so many tons in burden as there have beene yeares since our blessed Saviour's incarnation, namely, 1637, and not one under or over. A most happy omen, which though it was not the first projected or intended, is now by true computation found so to happen. It would bee too tedious to insit upon every ornament belonging to this incomparable vessel, yet thus much concerning her outward appearance. She hath two galleries of a side, and all parts of the ship are carved also with trophies of artillery, and types of honour, as well belonging to land as sea, with symbols, emblemes, and impresses appertaining to the art of navigation; as also, their two sacred Majesties badges of honour, armes, eschutcheons, &c. with severall angels, holding their letters in compartements: all which workes are gilded quite over, and no other colour but gold and blacke to bee seene about her; and thus much, in a succinct way, I have delivered unto you concerning her inward and outward decorements. I come now to describe her in her exatt dimension.

“ Her length by the keele is 128 foote, or thereabout, within some few inches. Her mayne breadth or widenesse from side to side 48 foote. Her utmost length from the fore end of the sterne, *a prora ad puppim*, 232 foote. She is in height, from the bottome of her keele to the top of her lanthorne, 76 foote. She beareth five lanthornes, the biggest of which will hold ten persons to stand upright, and without shouldring or pressing one the other.

“ She hath three flush deckes and a forecasse, an halfe decke, a quarter decke, and a round house. Her lower tyre hath thirty ports, which are to be furnished with demi-cannon and whole cannon throughout, being able to beare them. Her middle tyre hath also thirty ports for demi-culverin, and whole culverin. Her third tyre hath twentysix ports for other ordnance. Her forecasse hath twelve ports, and her halfe decke hath fourteene ports. She hath thirteene or fourteene ports more within board for murdering peeces, besides a great many loope-holes out of the cabins for musket-shot. She carrieth moreover ten peeces of chafe ordnance in her right forward, and ten right aft, that is, according to land service, in the front and the reare. She carrieth eleaven anchors, one of them weighing four thousand foure hundred, &c. and according to these are her cables, masts, sayles, cordage, which, considered together, seeing his Majesty is at this infinite charge, both for the honour of this nation, and the security of his kingdome, it should be a great spur and encouragement to all his faithful and loving subjects to be liberal and willing contributaries towards the ship money.

“ I come now to give you a particular denomination of the prime workemen employed in this inimitable fabrick: as first, captayne Phineas Pett, overseer of the worke, and one of the principal officers of his Majesties navy, whose ancestors, as father, grandfather, and great grandfather, for the space of two hundred yeares and upwards, have continued in the same name officers and architectures in the royall navy, of whose knowledge, experience, and judgement, I cannot render a merited character.

“ The

“ The maister builder is young Mr. Peter Pett, the most ingenious sonne of so much improved a father, who, before he was full five and twenty yeares of age, made the model, and since hath perfected the worke, which hath won not only the approbation but admiration of all men; of whom I may truly say, as Horace did of Argus, that famous ship-maister, who built the great Argo, in which the Grecian princeesse rowed through the Heliespont, to fetch the golden fleece from Colchos :

—— Ad charum tritonia devolat Argum  
Moliri hanc puppim iubet.——

That is, Pallas herselfe flew into his bosome, and not only injoynd him to the undertaking, but inspired him in the managing of so exquisite and absolute an architecture.

“ Let me not here forget a prime officer, master Francis Skelton, clerke of the checke, whose industry and care in looking to the workmen employ’d in this structure, hath beene a great furtherance to expedite the businesse.

“ The master carvers are John and Mathias Christmas, the sonnes of that excellent workman master Gerard Christmas, some two yeeres since deceased, who, as they succeed him in his place, so they have striv’d to exceed him in his art, the worke better commending them than my pen is any way able; and I make no question, but all true artists can, by the view of the worke, give a present nomination of the workemen.

“ The master painters, master joyner, master calker, master smith, &c. all of them in their severall faculties being knowne to bee the prime workemen of the kingdome, were selectedly employ’d in this service.” Vol. ii. p. 281.

The author next digresses to the marine of foreign powers at this period, which he discusses with much precision, but at a considerable length. The Dutch navy in particular occupies, as might well be expected, a large portion of his attention. The Russian marine also, at the middle of the seventeenth century, is well and ably described. At p. 376, we come again to the British marine, the condition of which, after the death of Charles I. the bravery of Blake and of Penn, the discomfiture of the Spaniards, are represented in a masterly manner; and it is ably demonstrated, that the force of the British navy at this juncture was materially conducive to the Restoration of Charles II.

From this great epoch we are led, by a narrative in which historical facts are blended with the description of the progress of the British marine, to the times of King William; and the forms and principles of marine architecture, as adopted by the different European powers at the end of the seventeenth century, are detailed with great pains, and at some length. These particulars bring us to the end of the second volume.

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The third volume commences with an account of the different navies of Europe, to the death of Queen Anne; and the improvements made in marine architecture, by the different powers, at the beginning of the eighteenth century; with a most circumstantial description of the force and condition of the British navy at this period. Perhaps it may be here observed, that the history of the prowess and high deeds of our fleets is apt, from an emotion highly honourable, to lead the author from the contemplation of his more immediate object; and here too, as before, it must be regretted, that the quotations are so frequent and so prolix. A report from the Lords, in 1704-5. to the Queen, occupies no less than twenty-six pages of small print. Indeed the whole of this part must be considered rather as an historical narrative than a History of Marine Architecture. The fifth chapter of this volume is more to the purpose, at least at its conclusion. The author proceeds to bring us regularly down to the present period, describing the progressive improvements and force of our navy from the year 1744, with the relative conditions of all the other European fleets. We shall insert one more extract, to show that the author has carefully and ably examined his subject, as exhibited to him in other countries besides his own.

“ Long fallen from that height which she had for so long a space of time held in the maritime world, whether considered as a warlike or as a commercial state, Venice, contracted within herself, appeared content with that share in mercantile pursuits, of which the acquiescence and liberality of states more powerful than herself permitted her the enjoyment. The share which was allowed her seemed perfectly sufficient to the maintenance of that splendour, that luxury, and those dissipated habits of life, which the Venetians had gradually entered into from the time when the dazzling brightness of the warlike character which they once possessed began to tarnish and lose its lustre. Their conduct seemed similar to that of a ruined man, who wishes to drown the memory of the state of affluence from whence he has fallen in a continued round of riot and debauchery. Their insignificance secured them from the envy of other countries, and their agreeable manners produced a constant influx of wealthy foreigners to their city, who, pleased for a time with the variety of pleasures which surrounded them, were happy in contributing towards the future maintenance of those gaieties from whence they had themselves derived so much amusement and satisfaction. What remained of their state marine appeared analogous to the temper of the people; the form of their ships was light, airy, and apparently ill calculated to brave the horrors of a tempest, or of those tremendous seas which frequently occur even in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. Their decorations were equally characteristic, as it were, of the public mind, gay and gaudy; their ships of war, and some even of their merchant vessels, appeared

appeared better fitted for the yachts of princes than for the purposes of naval contest.

“The Genoese, and some others among the Mediterranean or Italian states, had never shown themselves ambitious of possessing a navy, since the use of galleys as the sole vessels of combat had become exploded. Their public navies consisted of a few vessels under this description, incapable of rendering any further service to their country, than by occasionally checking the boldness of the inferior corsairs belonging to the Barbary states, who were in the habit of maintaining frequent warfare with them. Their commerce was almost equally insignificant; so that the impotence of their protectors became less felt, because the duty that was required of them was consequently so inconsiderable. An exception must, however, be made in respect to the kingdom of Naples. Exclusive of rather a formidable fleet of galleys, the Neapolitans possessed a squadron, not sufficiently consequential indeed to strike terror into, or create any apprehension in the minds of the higher maritime powers, but fully sufficient to their necessities, and to the protection of their own state against those enemies whose anger they had cause to dread. The knights of Malta, who derived from their profession the peculiar privilege of disturbing the peace of all the adjacent countries which were inhabited by Mahometans, maintained in a constant state of equipment a fleet of galleys, with an inconsiderable number of ships of war and frigates; but the decline of that intolerant spirit of hereditary warfare, which had been carried on with the utmost animosity on both sides during a number of centuries, has tended very materially to diminish the force and consequence of their navy. The battle of Lepanto appeared to have given the death stroke to this species of folly or insanity; and, except the unavoidable disputes with the Barbary states, whose trade and sole maritime occupation was, and in some measure still continues to be, piracy, the wars between the Christians and Turks became at least as unfrequent as they were among the Christians themselves. The naval strength of the Mahometans was at last on a par with that of their natural opponents; and were it not indeed that the states of Barbary stood in some measure overawed by the higher maritime powers, the trade of the Italians would run no small risk of being continually plundered, and reduced almost to a state of annihilation. Along the shores of Africa, the use of galleys appears to have considerably declined; and that of feluccas, or xebecs, has been substituted in their room. These vessels, particularly the latter, have it in their power, from the form of their hull as well as sails, not only to spread more canvas, and consequently use more speed, either in flight or pursuit, but may also be armed to such an extent, as to render them no contemptible opponents to a frigate, even of the highest class. They are, therefore, certainly better adapted to the purposes of indiscriminate hostility than galleys, which, it must be evident, are of inferior power; and their superiority may well account for their general use among a people to whose habits they appear particularly serviceable. To the vessels just mentioned may be added a few ships of war, the force of which sufficiently proves there is no dereliction from those political principles which have been the favourite and leading maxims of these states.

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most probably from their very foundation. War, commenced on the ordinary grounds of public dispute, unconnected with, and unaccompanied by, plunder, being considered by them as a measure totally inadmissible into the code by which the conduct of their government is regulated, the possession of any shipping superior in force to the commercial vessels against which their attacks are destined, or that of the small ships of war which may occasionally attend them for their protection, would be an useless act of profusion. In respect to commerce, and the vessels employed in that occupation throughout the whole states of Barbary, to which may be added the empire of Morocco itself, the extent of the one, and the number of the other, are so trivial, that they may almost be compared to a speck, scarcely discernible by the naked eye, when taken in comparison with the marine of Europe alone: the few vessels, however, which they possessed at the period now spoken of, were chiefly feluccas, and the principal part of their mercantile concerns confined merely to the port of Gibraltar.

“ The dignity of the Ottoman empire not suffering it to descend into those acts of depredation, without the existence of a public quarrel, which their tributaries and dependants had forced themselves to believe were by no means contrary to what are called the laws of nations, the Turkish navy has constantly borne a far more respectable appearance. It has constantly carried with it every semblance of a regular establishment, intimately connected with, and intended, as is the practice of the most powerful maritime states, first, for the protection of the country itself; and secondly, for the annoyance of all foes who should be hardy enough to molest it. Not entirely emancipated from the prejudices and customs of times long since past, no inconsiderable portion of the Turkish marine consists of galleys, many of which are, however, of considerable dimensions, and mount very heavy guns. Independent of these, the Grand Signior possessed, in the middle of the eighteenth century, a naval force not materially inferior to that which the northern powers of Europe respectively considered as sufficient to their protection and their wants. In form, in force, and in decorations, the Turks, with no inconsiderable assiduity, followed the example of their once implacable foes, the Venetians. Their ships of war rarely exceeded eighty guns, which, according to the practice of their enemies and tutors, were almost invariably brass. All the gaudy splendour of gilding, of painting, and carved work, became intermingled with the powers and implements of warfare; so that it might, at first sight, admit of some dispute, whether the floating fabric was not intended merely for the purposes of state, instead of the commission of those acts of hostility, or the sustainment of that species of conflict, which threatened the demolition of all its grandeur. Upon the whole, however, the Turkish marine was by no means insignificant, or intended merely for the purposes of show and parade. Artists from foreign countries, allured by the general inducements of promised profits and visionary honours, submitted to transfer all those principles of the science which they possessed to Constantinople, and under equally scientific management, the Ottoman squadron might have proved capable of making no contemptible defence against that of any country in the world. The frigates,

gates, or vessels of force too inferior to take their stations in the line of battle, according to the arrangements of European tactics, were still superior in quality to their larger ships; many of them being exceeding good sailers, and of large dimensions, as well as formidable force, allowing for the class in which they stood. Their fleets of war, and vessels of still inferior note, which are the constant and necessary attendants on fleets, were either xebecs, galleys, feluccas, or even saicques; for though, in some particular instances, the Turks may condescend to imitate the example of foreign countries, yet they rigidly adhered to that of their ancestors in others. It were, perhaps, as extravagant to expect that the Indian should abandon his canoe, and construct a ship according to the European method, as that the Turks should relinquish the use of latteen sails, or the peculiar forms adopted by them in the construction of those smaller ships of war and vessels intended for commercial purposes, which custom, convenience, and the experience of their peculiar utility in the seas and climate of which they may be considered natives, have caused them to be esteemed as the most perfect in that class of any built throughout the known world. In respect to commerce, that of the Turks with foreign countries, carried on in shipping belonging to themselves, is extremely limited, and the sight of the Ottoman flag flying in a Christian port might be considered nearly as singular an object as the standard of Japan or China would be in the same situation. The terror of the plague naturally deters the inhabitants of all countries, not fatalists, from encouraging such an intercourse, while the natural temper and inclination of the Turks appear by no means disposed to use the smallest endeavour towards gaining that reception which they themselves are as careless about as their neighbours are averse to. The mercantile concerns of Turkey are, however, among the most considerable in the world: it is only owing to the peculiar manner in which they are conducted that they have such trivial effect on the marine of the country, and that so small a portion of vessels should suffice to support it in the extent to which it was carried, particularly about the middle of the eighteenth century. The apparent mystery may, however, be easily developed, and explained in a very few words. A very considerable part of the Turkish commerce is carried on, as it was in the days of Mahomet, through the medium of caravans, to which, in subsequent ages, has been added the aid of inland navigation. The Caspian and the Euxine seas, together with the numerous and consequential rivers which intersect the country, have rendered the intercourse between the remotest parts of India and Russia by no means difficult, though perhaps somewhat tedious, even without the intervention and assistance of what may be properly called the science of navigation. By the means just pointed out, the different commodities, as well those which were the immediate production of Turkey itself as those which were transferred thither from other countries, were with apparent ease conveyed to any port which necessity, or the wish of the merchant, might require. In cases where this measure became inconvenient without the assistance of shipping, the flotilla of the country, which fully supplied by its numbers the want of extensive individual burthen, immediately afforded its aid; and the ves-



fels of France, of Spain, of Britain, and other nations, repairing to the mart agreed on, the Turkish merchant, in his own person, derived every advantage that could result from commerce. He rose indeed far superior to the foreigner with whom he traded, inasmuch as he sat down perfectly at ease, with respect to those dangers which are naturally attendant on a sea voyage, and was exempt from all loss on the instant his commodities were delivered to the purchaser from his own store; instead of being under the necessity, as is the general custom with other people, of conveying them at their own risk to the place of their destination. This arrangement was nevertheless extremely injurious to what may be considered the naval consequence of the country itself; but that is a circumstance which the political directors of the government have had the wisdom to discover cannot be remedied; and have therefore possessed sufficient prudence not to make the vain attempt, conscious that those countries of Europe, whose navies have acquired them the appellation of maritime powers, would not suffer the most distant attempt to be made, that might appear likely to erect a force which might come in competition with their own. The equipment of a Turkish fleet has always therefore appeared as a constrained act of necessity, imposed on the government of the country, and a violence done to the wishes of the people, who considered the defence of their sovereign and themselves could not be confided to better hands than the ardour of their janissaries and their spahis." Vol. iii. p. 191.

It must have appeared, as we have carefully proceeded through this valuable work, that our general opinion of its plan and execution is highly favourable to the author. But we now say more. We do not know where the reader, who is curious about the annals of our navy, can find so satisfactory an account of its progress from feebleness to strength, of the noble and gallant deeds of our countrymen on an element peculiarly their own, narrated in a style, vigorous without turgidity, and perspicuous without meanness. At the same time, we have certainly no publication in the English language where the professed subject of Marine Architecture is so systematically discussed. We cannot therefore imagine, that any person engaged in nautical studies or pursuits can be satisfied without the possession of Mr. Charnock's volumes. It ought in justice to be added, that the embellishments are very numerous, and sufficiently well executed. Perhaps it is hardly worth mentioning, that errors have crept into some of the engravings; and, in the scientific part, at the conclusion of the third volume, on the velocity of floating bodies, Parallelopipeds is spelt Pazollelopiped. Our wish is, that the author may be encouraged to publish an abridgment of this work, for more general use, which we think could hardly fail to answer his purpose, and which might be easily effected, by the mere omission of quotations and official documents, which occupy too large a portion of the whole.

ART. II. *An Account of Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa. In which is considered, the Importance of the Cape of Good Hope to the different European Powers, as a naval and military Station, as a Point of Security to our Indian Trade and Settlements during a War, and as a territorial Acquisition and commercial Emporium in Time of Peace; with a statistical Sketch of the whole Colony, compiled from authentic Documents. By John Barrow, Esq. late Secretary to the Earl of Macartney, Auditor-General of Public Accounts at the Cape of Good Hope, and Secretary to Lieutenant-General Francis Dundas during his Government there. Volume the Second, illustrated with several Engravings.* 4to. 452 pp. 1l. 15s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

IT requires no great degree of sagacity to predict, that these volumes will ever be standard books of reference on the subject which they discuss. Various as the descriptions of the Cape of Good Hope are, and valuable as many of them may be, none are so comprehensive as this of Mr. Barrow, nor any produced under circumstances of such superior advantage. Some have visited the interior of this part of Southern Africa, confined in their object to the investigation of natural history, some from commercial views, and many for purposes of general remark; while Mr. Barrow, under the protection, and with the authority of Government, possessed also of curiosity and talents, which prompted, and which enabled him to examine and ascertain the various objects which presented themselves, has elucidated what before was obscure, and defined what was hitherto uncertain. His map was the result of actual survey, his remarks made from personal examination, his statistical account has an accuracy and precision which no local situation could have communicated; so that we can have no scruple in pronouncing, that he need not apprehend any competition.

The popularity of his first volume naturally induced him to reconsider its subject, and obviously prompted him to make his work as complete as possible. This he has now done; and it remains for us to inform the reader what he has in this additional volume to expect. The author begins with remarking the extreme assiduity of the French in their foreign pursuits, exemplified by the several missions of Anquetil du Perrou, of Messrs. Olivier and Bruguere in the Turkish and Persian empires, of Volney and Sonini to Egypt, of Sebastiani, and

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finally of their commercial agents in this country, who were properly expelled. He expatiates also, with great force, on that unconquerable attachment to France which unalterably distinguishes every native of that country, which persecution does not diminish, nor banishment efface. This we ourselves have often commented upon, and particularly so in the case of the Duke de Liancourt, who ingenuously acknowledges that, notwithstanding all the benefits he had experienced from England, from the bottom of his heart he loved France, and hated us. He gives a suitable caution to guard against this spirit. He proceeds to enumerate the various authors who have written on the Cape, points out the errors of the different charts, makes many sensible observations on the country, suggests various improvements, and concludes a long chapter by intimating the helpless condition of the Chinese at Batavia, and that their removal to the Cape would be a valuable acquisition to the colony.

The second chapter details the particulars of a military expedition to the Kaffer Frontier, occasioned by the mischievous and seditious behaviour of the Boors, on the departure of Lord Macartney for England. This is a very interesting and entertaining chapter, comprehending a much fuller account of the Boors, their manners, pursuits, peculiarities, and general condition, than can elsewhere be found. From this part, we shall take our first extract; in which a curious anecdote is communicated concerning the notorious Talleyrand.

“ Having delivered over the remaining Hottentots, on the return of the General, and finding I could be of no further use, I set out for the Cape, where after a journey of sixteen days, performed with two horses, I arrived on the 8th of June.

“ Little occurred on the homeward journey that was worthy of observation, unless it was the visible change that had taken place in the behaviour of the people of Zwellendam. While the boors of Graaf Reynet were still in arms, the inhabitants of this neighbouring district appeared to be wavering, but on hearing of their complete reduction, they now pretended to condemn their conduct. Whatever the real sentiments of the colonists might be with regard to the British government, this was not their last attempt to effect their avaricious designs on the cattle of the Kaffers, by commencing hostilities against the magistrates and the small force left in Graaf Reynet for their protection. But these disturbances were merely local, and had plunder only for their object. All the other districts remained quiet; and long before the intelligence of a general peace had reached this country, the people were so much reconciled to the British government, as neither to expect nor wish for a return of their own.

“ In fact there is no natural tie between the Cape and the United Provinces. The greater part of the colonists, being the descendants of soldiers in German regiments, composed of Prussians, Hanoverians, Flemings, and Poles, and of French refugees who took shelter here

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after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, have neither knowledge of, nor family connections in, the states of the Batavian republic; nor have they any distinct idea of *Vaderland*, a word, however, that is constantly in their mouths. All they know is, that the Cape belonged to a company of merchants; that this company was their sovereign; and that they used to see a flag with three broad horizontal stripes, red, white, and blue, flying upon the castle, instead of the *Spinnekop*, or spider legs, as they called the British ensign. A few years more would therefore, in all probability, have rendered them, or the greatest part of them, very indifferent as to the government under which they were to remain.

“ Some little rejoicing might, however, naturally be supposed to take place on seeing once again the same flag hoisted on the castle walls, which they had always been accustomed to look at; and they would have shewn themselves a very worthless and despicable people not to have testified their feelings of joy on such an occasion. These rejoicings, however, were neither general nor tumultuous, nor of long duration; they were chiefly confined within the castle walls. The recollection of the miserable condition of the colony at the capture, and the general prosperity that had rapidly succeeded it, seemed forcibly to have operated at this moment. From a state of poverty, and almost general bankruptcy, they were now grown individually rich. Instead of near half a million sterling, that for the last seven years had annually been expended in the colony by the army, the navy, and English settlers, they now began to consider that half of this sum might annually be taken out of their pockets for the maintenance of their future garrison. Little care, indeed, was taken to conceal that such was the design of the Batavian government under the present exhausted state of its finances.

“ They saw likewise that the settlement, though nominally restored to the Batavian republic, was actually to become a colony of France. Of this they had many convincing proofs. The commandant of the troops was a Frenchman of Swiss extraction, and half of the officers were French. A native of the Cape, who had held an employ of considerable importance under the old government, happening to be in Holland at the time when the definitive treaty of peace was signed, made application to the State Directory for a very high situation at the Cape, which, however, they thought proper to refuse. He went to Paris; obtained an audience of Buonaparte, or his minister, in consequence of which an order was sent to the State Government to revise their motives of refusal.

“ Another instance of French influence prevailing at the Cape was too striking to be overlooked. A Swiss gentleman, who had filled a high and honourable station in the service of the English East India Company in Bengal, but for some reason or other had been dismissed, passed through the Cape on his return to England, and became enamoured of its attractions. His wife, in his absence, being handsome and much younger than himself, engaged the attention of Mr. Talleyrand, and lived with him as his mistress, until the French government had found it convenient to pass a resolution *that there was a God*, and therefore that there ought to be a religion, when the former Bishop

of Autun found no difficulty in obtaining a dispensation from the Pope to marry her. The husband, on his return to Europe, proceeded to Paris, where Mr. Talleyrand, to prevent his becoming troublesome, recommended him to accept of a high appointment at the Cape of Good Hope, where, I understand he arrived within a month after the evacuation, not as plain Mr. G——, late of the English East India Company's service, but as *Monsieur Le G——, Conseiller privé et intime de la République Batave auprès du Gouverneur et Conseil au Cap de Bonne Espérance.*

“ It also appeared, from the conduct of the three commissioners that were sent out to arrange certain points with the British government, that French interest was likely to predominate at the Cape. These gentlemen, though calling themselves Dutch, made a hard struggle, though without success, that the minutes of their joint transactions, and correspondence with the commissioners that were appointed on the part of the British government, should be kept in the French language. In short, every step that was taken by the new government, clearly evinced that, although the Batavian flag might be suffered to fly, French influence was likely to prevail. Long, indeed, before the peace, it was become pretty evident that Holland was not in a condition to make any successful struggle in defence of her integrity or existence, and that an incorporation with Belgium, and becoming a department of France, would, in all probability, be the final *Euthanasia* of their *High Mightinesses*, the United Provinces.

“ These and other considerations produced a gloominess and melancholy on the minds of the greater part of the colonists that bordered on despondency. When the day of evacuation arrived, the castle and the road to the wharf were lined with spectators; not drawn together for the sake of expressing a boisterous joy usual on such occasions, but to take a melancholy farewell of their best friends. As General Dundas passed along with the Commissary General de Mitt and the Governor Jansens, a dead silence prevailed; not a word nor a murmur was heard. And the friendly and affectionate leave the Commanders in Chief of the two garrisons took of each other, alter the delicate and trying situation in which, for the two last months, they had been placed, in consequence of the order from England countermanding the restoration of the settlement, was highly honourable to their feelings as men and officers. Few places, I believe, have been ceded by one power to another with more regularity and less commotion, than what happened at the restoration of the Cape of Good Hope, by General Dundas on the part of his Majesty's Government to the representatives of the Batavian Republic.” P. 137.

Mr. Barrow now proceeds to the most material object of his book, namely, the examination of the importance of the Cape of Good Hope, considered as a military and naval station, as well as its value in a commercial point of view, and as a depot for the southern whale fishery. To this subject, he dedicates three elaborate chapters, in which great sagacity, an intimate acquaintance with this settlement, and its advantages, are

are evinced, many important facts communicated, and a display of great powers of argument is exhibited.

Mr. Barrow's arguments in favour of the Cape, as a military station, are of this kind. India is not favourable for forming recruits into soldiers; it is therefore desirable to have a middle place between it and the mother country. The Cape too possesses all the requisites for a depot; its local position is also important, as was evinced in the detection of Tippoo's schemes at the Isle of France. The views of the French also in India are considered; and the advantages of the Cape, compared with those of Malta, are pointed out. The situation of Cape Town, its defences, works, citadel, lines, &c. are circumstantially, and in a very able manner, examined and explained. As a naval station, the author appears to consider it as still more important. The convenience of the Cape is not confined to the mere supply of refreshments; but it is an excellent station for ships in distress, and for the assembling of convoys; it commands the entrance into the Indian seas; and the Isles of France and Bourbon must, in some degree, be dependent upon it; above all, the trade of India must be under the controul of those who are masters of the Cape, which also commands a speedy intercourse with most parts of the world. If possessed by an enemy, its disadvantages to Britain are of this kind.

" We have already seen the vast advantages that Great Britain derived to her trade and possessions in India, during the late war, by holding this barrier in her own hands; let us now consider what our situation is, in these respects, in the present state of things. The Cape of Good Hope is in the possession of an enemy; Rio de la Plata belongs to Spain, who, when she has been plundered of all she can give, will, most probably, be forced into acts of hostility against us; and the Isles of France and Bourbon now derive their usual supplies from the Cape, for the use of the Squadron which, we may presume, is already there. These three important stations, all hostile to us, form a triangle, within the boundary lines of which every ship, bound to or from the Indies, must necessarily pass; and the respective positions of these three points are so favourable for annoying our trade, that, were the skill and activity of the enemies who hold them commensurate with our own, which, fortunately for us, they certainly are not, it would be almost an hopeless attempt for a ship to escape.

" It may be urged, perhaps, that the great extent which may be taken in crossing the equator from eighteen to twenty-six degrees of longitude, leaving it to the discretion of the commanders of our East India Company's ships to keep the American shore close on board, or to pass it at a distance; and the equally great extent that may be chosen in doubling the Cape, from the thirty-fourth to the forty-second degree of latitude, would render the cruising of the enemy so precarious, that the odds of escaping them are greatly in our favour. It is granted that it may be so; and I am, moreover, persuaded that neither  
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the French nor the Dutch would attempt to intercept our outward-bound ships, for these two reasons; first, because their value is so much less on the outward than on the homeward-bound passage; and secondly, on account of the uncertainty of falling in with them, as well as in consideration of the violent storms their cruisers would be almost sure to encounter off the Cape of Good Hope.

“ But these circumstances take a very different turn on the homeward-bound voyage. The danger is then increased in a much greater proportion than the value of the ships is augmented. If, indeed, we are willing to allow the enemy to employ the same means that we should ourselves do, in a like situation, the capture of many of our ships may be considered as inevitable.

“ In the first place, the danger of the straits of Sunda presents itself to our homeward-bound China ships. A small squadron from Batavia, stationed at Nicholas Point on the north of Java, where there is good anchorage, or at Anjerie Point in the middle of the Strait, at both of which places it may receive a constant supply of refreshments, would be able to intercept every ship that attempted to pass the Strait.

“ These straits, it is true, may be avoided by taking the eastern passage; but here a new and no less danger presents itself from the port of Manilla. As all ships, making this passage, must go within sight of Luconia, it would be difficult for them to avoid an active squadron cruising off this island. Thus,

“ *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim;*”

by avoiding one danger they fall into a greater.

“ Admitting, however, that either through the exertions of our cruisers, or the inactivity of the enemy, the China fleet should escape both Scylla and Charybdis; the next dangerous point that occurs is the L'Aguilla's Bank, where we can have no cruisers to protect our trade, on account of the heavy storms that prevail there, and the want of a friendly port to refit and refresh our ships. The current, that sets along the outer margin of this bank, moves at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, in the winter months, in direct opposition to the north-westerly winds; a circumstance so well known, that all our ships strive to keep in the stream of the current, which sweeps them round the Cape against the wind. The enemy's cruisers would find no difficulty in running from False Bay, in the winter months, close along shore as far as Algoa Bay, which our ships have frequently done in three or four days; and, by skirting the outer margin of L'Aguilla's Bank, they can, at any time, return by the stream of the current, even against a gale of wind. Thus might their ships of war from the Cape track our homeward-bound Indiamen, and greatly annoy our trade; for, on the return-voyage, they have much less scope in doubling the Cape than when outward-bound. Indeed, in the winter season, it is almost impracticable to double the Cape at any great distance from it. The attempt to do it has generally failed, and always been attended with the greatest danger of losing the ship.

“ Supposing them, however, to have escaped all these dangers; admitting them to have passed the island of Manilla, the Straits of Sunda, and the Cape of Good Hope; there still remains one point against which

which nothing can protect them but a superior fleet from England. In whatever degree of latitude the Cape of Good Hope may be doubled, in the homeward-bound passage, all our ships run nearly upon the same line to Saint Helena, so nearly, indeed, that I suppose they scarcely deviate twenty leagues from the same track. If then a squadron of the enemy's ships from the Cape should cruize to windward of this island, and within sight of it, our India fleet must necessarily fall into their hands. And on this cruising ground, where the wind is fixed and steady, the water smooth, and the weather always fine, the enemy's vessels may remain for any length of time.

"The enormous expence, and, indeed, the impracticability, of affording effective convoys to our Indian trade, under such unfavourable circumstances, must be obvious to every one. The expence of one effective convoy to be stationed off Saint Helena, as long as the Cape remains in the possession of the French, to say nothing of the serious inconvenience of detaching ships of war from more important stations, would be much more than sufficient to maintain the whole establishment of the Cape for a twelve month; and, in all probability, more than the profits might amount to of the cargoes so convoyed. Saint Helena, besides, is not adequate to furnish any supplies for such a convoy. With the greatest exertions a few refreshments are raised for the use of the island, and the surplus is disposed of at a most extravagant rate for the use of the ships of the East India Company. They have few horned cattle, and not one of these can there be killed without the consent of the Governor. Yet this is the only place we now have left where a convoy can be assembled. How incalculable then were the advantages of possessing a middle point between India and Europe, where every necessary refreshment might be had in the greatest abundance; and which, instead of being a point of danger and annoyance as it now is, was the bulwark of security to our Indian trade and possessions." P. 244.

In the following chapter, Mr. B. considers the consequences of the Cape's becoming a free port, and an emporium of eastern produce, together with its eventual trade to America, Holland, and France. He examines its advantages, as furnishing exports of grain, pulse, wine, brandy, hides, skins, whale oil, salt provisions, &c. He gives also a table of imports, and a balance of the imports over the exports. After minutely investigating the subject, he concludes that its commercial advantages, even when carried to the highest degree of which they are susceptible, are not of that magnitude as to make the retention of the Cape *a fine qua non* to a treaty of peace. He next considers the benefits which would arise to England by establishing at the Cape a central depot for the southern whale fishery; and unequivocally proves, that in this point of view, if in our possession, it may be rendered very important to our commerce and navigation, while, in the hands of our enemies, it may be the means of materially obstructing that most valuable branch of trade.

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The conclusion of his work, Mr. B. dedicates to the topographical description, and statistical sketch, of the Cape Settlement. This is almost entirely new; for no writer on the subject of the Cape, except in a very limited manner, has attempted this, nor has any other possessed similar opportunities. We have first a general description of its dimensions, soil, climate, &c. which is followed by an account of the different districts into which it is divided. These are four, namely, the district of the Cape, the district of Stellenbosch and Drakenstein, the district of Zwellerdam, and the district of Graaf Regret. We have, in the succeeding pages, an account of the tenures of lands, the condition of the inhabitants, particulars of the wine growers and corn boors, a correct explanation of the revenues of government, and what also is new, the state of religion in the colony. This we shall insert.

“ Calvinism, or the Reformed Church, as it has usually been called, is the established religion of the colony. Other sects were tolerated; but they were neither countenanced, nor paid, nor preferred by the Dutch. The Germans, who are equally numerous with the Dutch, and mostly Lutherans, had great difficulty in obtaining permission to build a church; in which, however, they at length succeeded; but they were neither suffered to erect a steeple nor to hang a bell. A Methodist chapel has also lately been built; and the Moravians have a church in the country; but the Malay Mahomedans, being refused a church, perform their public service in the stone quarries at the head of the town. Other sects have not yet found themselves sufficiently numerous or opulent to form a community.

“ The body of the clergy are in no part of the world more suitably provided for, or more generally respected, than in this country; a consequence of their being supported entirely by Government, and not by any tax or tythe laid upon the public. Their situation, it is true, leads not to affluence; but it places them beyond the apprehension of want or pecuniary embarrassments; and it secures to their widows a subsistence for life. The salaries and the emoluments, which all of them enjoy, both in the town and the country districts, are nearly on an equality. By their rank, which is next to that of the President of the Court of Justice in town, and of the Landroft in the country, they are entitled to seek connections with the first and wealthiest families in the colony. None would think of refusing his daughter's hand to the solicitations of a clergyman; and the lady usually considered the precedence at church as a full compensation for the loss of balls, cards, and other amusements which her new situation obliged her to relinquish. Some changes, however, of such sentiments were said to have taken place, on the part of the ladies, with the change of their former Government; and that, whatever might still be the opinion of the parents, they began to doubt whether the easy and unrestrained gaiety of a red coat might not be equally productive of happiness with the gravity of a black one.

“ But

“ But the introduction of new manners and new sentiments produced no dereliction in the pious deportment of the clergy and their families; nor was there any change in the exterior marks of devotion among the laity. The former are scrupulously exact in the observance of the several duties of their office, and the latter equally so in their attendance of public worship. In the country, the boors carry their devotion to an excess of inconvenience that looks very like hypocrisy. From some parts of the colony, it requires a journey of a week or ten days to go to the nearest church, yet the whole family seldom fail in their attendance twice or thrice in a year.

“ The duties of the clergy are not very laborious, though pretty much the same as in Europe. They attend church twice on Sundays, visit the sick when sent for, and bestow one morning in the week to examine young persons in the confession of faith. They must also compose their sermon for Sunday, and learn it by heart. Their congregation would have little respect for their talents if it was read to them, though of their own composing. Nothing will do in a Dutch church but an extemporary rant; and they all go to church in expectation of some glance being made at the prevailing topic of the day, and return satisfied or displeased according as the preacher has coincided with or opposed their sentiments on the subject of his discourse.

“ The clergy have also the direction of the funds raised for the relief of the poor. These funds are established from weekly donations, made by all such as attend divine service, from legacies, and from the sums demanded by the church on the emancipation of slaves. The interest is applied towards the succour and support of those whom old age, infirmities, accident, or the common misfortunes of life, may have rendered incapable of assisting themselves. This class is not very numerous in the Cape, and is composed mostly of such as have been denied, in their early days, the means of making any provision against old age; chiefly emancipated slaves, whose best part of their life has been dedicated entirely to the service of their owners.

“ An unsuccessful attempt was made, some years ago, to establish a public grammar-school at the Cape, and the clergymen were nominated as *curators*. A fund for this purpose was intended to be raised by subscription; and every one was ready to put down his name, but very few came forwards with the money. After the purchase of a suitable house, they found there was nothing left to afford even a moderate salary for a Latin master; and the clergy of the Cape, who are the only fit persons to take upon them the important task of instructing youth, are already too well provided for by Government to engage in so laborious an employ.” P. 426.

The author finishes his labours with suggesting improvements. These consist of an introduction of Chinese, which he thinks might easily be effected; by Moravian establishments of Hottentots in the distant parts; by inclosing the farms; the establishment of fairs or markets; and the erection of villages. After which, the volume thus concludes.

" Having now taken a view of the importance and value of the Cape of Good Hope, as a military and naval station, as a seat of commerce, as a central depot for the Southern Whale Fishery, and as a territorial possession, I shall only add, by way of conclusion, that, under the present implacable disposition of France towards this country, and the insatiable ambition of its Government, Great Britain never can relinquish the possession of this colony, for any length of time, without seriously endangering the safety of her Indian trade and the existence of her empire in the East; both of which were effectually secured, at least from external attack, by the occupation of this important outwork.

" The facility it affords, at all times, of throwing into India a speedy reinforcement of well seasoned troops, which never can be supplied effectually from England, how much soever they may be required, must always stamp an indelible value on the Cape. How desirable would it be, at the present momentous crisis, to have the usual garrison there of 5000 effective men, to reinforce our small but active army in India, instead of sending troops from England, of whom judging from past experience, two thirds of those who may survive the voyage will be totally unfit, on their arrival there, for any kind of service. It is to be hoped then, that the Directors of the East India Company are at length become sensible of their error with regard to this important colony; and, having seen it, that such measures have been suggested and solicited by them, as may again put us in possession of that advance post, by which *their political and commercial interests in the East Indies will be secured and promoted*, and without which those interests will constantly be exposed to dangers, that may not only threaten, but finally terminate in a total subversion:—*Et vitam impendere vero.*" P. 438.

The volume is embellished by a view of the entrance into Cape Town, and several other engravings, remarkably well executed. Having given, as we believe, a fair analysis of the work, particular commendation must be superfluous. However disposed many may be to combat the political arguments which are introduced, no one will dispute the general excellence of the work, which is, in our opinion, far the best which has even been written on the subject.

ART. III. *The History of France, from the Year 1790 to the Peace concluded at Amiens in 1802.* By John Adolphus, Esq. F. S. A. In Two Volumes. 8vo. 1311 pp 11. 4s. Kearsley. 1803.

IN a modest Preface, Mr. Adolphus informs us that it was his chief endeavour, in writing the history of this eventful period, to collect facts, to arrange them clearly, and place them

them in such a view, that the observations to which they give rise may seem rather to originate in the mind of the reader than to flow from the author. Such a plan is highly judicious in what may yet be reckoned contemporary history; and, although the author has probably withheld reflection and description from a wish to preserve the scale prescribed in his undertaking\*, no great disadvantage can accrue to the reader. The events of the French Revolution are calculated, beyond all others with which the page of history has been stained, to produce reflection in the most careless mind; and now that their nature has been more fully developed by their issue, it is probable that the reflections of every description of readers will terminate in nearly the same conclusions. It is, we are aware, generally objected to works of this kind, that we live too near the time of action to be supposed fully qualified by information, or thoroughly freed from partiality, to do complete justice to the actors. Hence this species of publication has been lowered to the rank of annals, or placed just above the crudeness and inaccuracy of periodical journals. But whatever force this objection may have in other cases, it applies with very little propriety to the greater part of the period treated of in these volumes. There is no event of the last two centuries with which we are better acquainted, as to all useful purposes, than with the rise and progress of the French Revolution; and this we owe, sometimes to the depravity, and sometimes to the garrulity, of its principal promoters. It was not like that of America, regular, consistent, leading to one point, and that point achieved; conducted with political secrecy and a certain mixed policy, and with some connection betwixt means and end. On the contrary, it soon branched out into a succession of petty revolutions; the agents of each of which swept their predecessors away, and laid open their intrigues and their crimes, as an apology for the salutary changes themselves affected to introduce; and these, after their short day of usurpation and imposture was over, were treated in a similar manner by their successors.

But independent of the vast stock of information that may be derived from the best sources, and from writers of all parties, and which is more easily accessible at present than it may be hereafter, it is highly necessary, that a work of the kind

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\* These volumes appear to be intended by the bookseller as the continuation of a History of France, in three volumes, 8vo. by an anonymous writer, and published before the commencement of our Review.



before us should be in the hands of every man who has the powers and opportunities of reflection and action. It is wonderful how little we remember of the events which pass before our eyes, or of which we have had daily information; for the last fifteen years in particular, they have followed each other in such rapid succession, and been attended with so many concomitants of confusion and surprise, that we cannot too soon endeavour to recall these fleeting details, and arrange them into some shape for more serious reflection. If ever this was incumbent in any instance, it is remarkably so in the case before us. We have indeed escaped, almost untouched, a series of disasters and dangers unparalleled in the annals of the world; but the period is not yet arrived when we can dismiss from memory the primary causes of this horrid outrage on the happiness of mankind. The days of revolution cannot be considered as past; for the genuine revolutionary spirit is above all experience, and admits of no remorse. Even within these few weeks, and in the present critical state of the country, the passions of the lower classes of the people have been agitated by harangues, which would have better become the streets of Paris in the first paroxysms of seditious fury; and an opportunity has been taken, to form an assemblage of the turbulent and the unprincipled, under pretence of exercising the elective franchise. It is necessary, therefore, that the rise and progress of a revolution, which may yet be imitated, should be carefully remembered; and that the disclosure of the greatest deception ever practised on the credulity of mankind should not be delayed till those happier times, when it may be reviewed with indifference, or neglected with impunity.

On these accounts, although the present work cannot rank with the higher species of historical composition, nor, in point of original information and disquisition, rival the author's former works, we are disposed to think favourably of the plan he has adopted; and, from a careful perusal, are no less inclined to pronounce the execution of it highly creditable to his talents and industry.

The most important part of the history of the French Revolution is that which the advocates of revolutions are most disposed to forget. The first three years include that information which it is highly incumbent on the thinking people of all nations to study with attention. The miserable arts by which a loyal and gallant nation were seduced into the worst of crimes, and gradually led from the murmurs of sedition, through all its artifices and pretences, into insurrection and massacre, afford lessons of infinite utility; and it is on this period that the author appears to have concentrated his principal strength.

strength. All beyond is the history of war, the victories of which, when detailed by a writer of lofty imagination, have a brilliancy, and even a sublimity, in the eye of the superficial reader; but what are they when resolved, as they easily may be, into the incursions of barbarians, assisted by fraud and insurrection?

The principles on which this work is written, and which may be anticipated from Mr. Adolphus's former productions, appear to us to be impartial and just. He refers the "origin, character, and progress" of the Revolution to a faction, long nourished in the academies and cities of France, and other continental dominions, connected with numerous societies through all parts of Europe, meditating a total change in manners, laws, and the course of public worship; and projecting an entire new distinction of power among nations, with a general overthrow of all established authorities. That this is the only light in which it can consistently be viewed, will be apparent to every man who endeavours to form a different theory. Viewed in any other light, this Revolution is a monstrous absurdity, which no historian could pretend to record with gravity. Viewing it, for example, (as our sagacious patriots the Prices and Priestleys did!) as the effort of thirty millions of slaves to become free men, it then exhibits a series of solecisms and blunders, beyond all power of reason, and all force of ridicule. The actions of no two years, scarcely indeed of any one year, can be recorded as the actions of men in their senses. The attempt to connect means and end would be both impracticable and wicked: we can remember when the gentler advocates for the French allowed that they had bought their liberty dear, because the price was massacre and national disgrace; but have they bought it at all? Whenever we consider the Revolution as having for its aim freedom and happiness, the whole becomes perplexed and inexplicable; but, when viewed as the original plan of atheism and treason, betraying each succession of conspirators and pretended patriots into the treacherous depravities and crimes which atheism and treason naturally produce when they gain the predominance over societies or individuals, the whole detail becomes regular, every event is in its right order, and every event is instructive.

As the history of this period has been laid before the public in detached parts, and is as yet too recent to have the charm of novelty, we shall confine the extracts which our limits will permit to two passages, which may afford a sufficient specimen of the author's general manner. The first we shall take from vol. i. chap. v. in which he characterizes some of the leading demagogues,

demagogues, and, in our opinion, with peculiar felicity as well as justice.

“ Roland’s habitation still continued to be the chief resort of that faction which, in the days of the first legislature, was supposed republican, and some members of which still occasionally gave indications of a wish to establish that form of government, though no party was found hardy enough to avow the principle. Although declamations and writings, in which the person and rule of the king of France, and every other monarch, were vilified by wanton abuse, or rendered odious by unsparing calumny, were profusely uttered and sanctioned by Brissot and his faction; and, although their hostility to the person of Louis XVI. and to all that remained either in or out of France of nobility or clergy is undoubted; yet their sincere desire to establish a republic is very questionable. Most of them were poor and venal, ready to be bought, but unused to be bid for, raising systems for the sake of gaining importance, and disposed to sell themselves and their projects to the first who would offer an adequate gratification. Many of them had commenced their political career as salaried adherents of the duke of Orleans; some quitted his party because his patronage was previously occupied by others, and their services neglected; and some formed a new connection, that, by acquiring power conjunctively, they might either use or dispose of it to greater advantage.

“ Brissot, the head of the party, had been from his youth tossed on the sea of speculation, frequently reduced to want, sometimes to meanness, and, it reports may be credited, even to crime. The necessity of writing for bread had given facility to his pen; but his style wanted vigour, his reasoning method, and his statements correctness. Ever disposed to give vent to sentiments required by the occasion, he was frequently under the necessity of contradicting himself; and few of his opinions can bear the test of declarations which he had made at some previous period. The love of innovation, more than a fixed principle, seems to have swayed him in politics: at one time he was an admirer of the British, at another of the American constitution; sometimes desirous to raise his patron, the duke of Orleans, to the throne; and then wishing to depose the king, establish a regency during the minority of the dauphin, and govern both by means of influence in the legislature, and a party of unalienable friends. For all or any of these projects he was willing to receive a compromise, having, in fact, no principle, nor any patriotism; but he was obliged to affect both, as the means of raising and attaching to himself a party. He gained many adherents by an appearance of candour and mildness; but in his real character he was false, gloomy, vindictive, and unrelenting.

“ Roland was in himself an inoffensive old man, endowed with little talent, and not much malice, cholerick not rancorous, plain in manners and habits, brief in speech, fond of reproving vice, and fancying himself a model of virtue. His early pursuits had rendered him diligent; and, having superintended some public accounts at Lyons, he was flattered into a belief that his abilities were equal to the conduct of a state, and his virtues sufficient to reform a whole people. To this delusion

delusion his wife greatly contributed; she has already been mentioned as a woman of considerable talent; she wrote with fluency and eloquence, thought with boldness and originality, and made her opinions still more striking by the force of her expressions and the vigour of her illustrations. In the whole course of the revolution, parties had been formed and cemented by women: madame Necker, madame de Stael her daughter, madame Sillery, better known by her title of countess de Genlis, madame de la Fayette, with a vast train of subordinate females, had been oracles and centres of revolutionary juntas; and madame Roland aspired also to the same character. She was considerably younger than her husband; her person not devoid of attractions, though far from beautiful; and her wit, sense, spirit, and behaviour, infinitely above most of the females connected with her party, such as the wife of Condorcet, the mistress of Louvet, and the mother of Petion, who were glad to acquire importance by joining her coterie. She seems to have possessed a more decidedly republican spirit than any of Roland's associates, and distinguished herself by a never-ceasing suspicion and malignity towards the royal family. This might originate from the neglect or contempt she had sustained in her early years, being the daughter of a Parisian bourgeois; or from her despairing of ever attracting attention or securing the homage which she considered her due, within the purlieus of the court. Roland had not solicited a seat in the assembly, because he was not an able speaker; and Brissot always relied on him as a fit person to fill a ministerial situation, if their party could gain the desired ascendancy.

"The chief supporters of this junta in the assembly were marked by common characteristics; a bold style of eloquence, untettered by the regulations of decency, the restraints of truth, or the rules of logic. All spoke with confidence, all aimed at popularity, and all at some moments enjoyed it; but, as they acquired their popularity by momentary exertions not founded on science or principle, so they forfeited it as suddenly when their own arts and arguments were used against themselves. Such is the general character which includes Vergniaud, Isnard, Guadet, Genoumé, and a herd of others, whose labours were highly extolled by their party, but afterwards only rescued from oblivion to commemorate occasional traits of atrocity.

"Condorcet is distinguished from this herd, and might perhaps have been considered the head of a party, had his talents as an orator been equal to those he displayed as a writer, or had his courage been equal to his malignity. He was a true persecutor of the church, and zealously attached to the atheistical party; having been the friend and pupil of the old, and principal instructor of the younger members. In other respects he was not equally consistent; having been in his earlier days an assiduous courier, though now among the foremost who endeavoured by their insolence to disgust and degrade the king. Ingratitude prevailed in his character more than any other feature, except cowardice. He is exquisitely described by his warm friend, madame Roland. "The genius of Condorcet", she says, "is equal to the comprehension of the greatest truths; but he has no other characteristic besides fear. It may be said of his understanding, combined with his person, that he is a fine essence absorbed in cotton. No one will

will say of him, that in a feeble body he displays great courage; his heart and constitution are equally weak. The timidity which forms the basis of his character, and which he displays even in company, on his countenance, and in his attitudes, does not result from his frame alone, but seems to be inherent in his soul; and his talents furnish him with no means of subduing it. Thus, after having deduced a principle, or demonstrated a fact in the assembly, he would give a vote decidedly opposite, overawed by the thunder of the tribunes, armed with insults, and prodigal of threats. The properest place for him was the secretaryship of the academy. Such men should be employed to write, but never permitted to act: it is a happiness to be able to draw some utility from them; even that is not to be done with all timid persons; in general they are good for nothing."

"Perion, now mayor of Paris, was also a constant attendant at Roland's: he was a compound of presumption, folly, and wickedness; a tool to every party with which he was connected, yet in himself positive, headstrong, and malignant. In the constituent assembly, he was ranked among the lowest order of those who endeavoured to force themselves into notice by extravagance: his connection with the duke of Orleans was well known; and, as he was considered in no other light than one of his hired agents, no further attention was paid to his efforts than the views of his patron could command. The court was so thoroughly convinced of his folly, and had so little notion of his wickedness, that their friends did not oppose his election to the mayoralty, judging him a less noxious character than his competitor La Fayette. When invested with that office, however, he soon displayed more of his real character; and in time gave the royal family abundant reason to repent their error.

"Danton was also at this period a member of the faction at Roland's house. He began to make a conspicuous figure among the clubs, and to form the centre of a low and profligate party, devoid of morals, and eager for mischief. His talent consisted in readiness of speech, and boldness of thought and diction. Ever intent on measures adapted to the present exigency, he thought neither of the past nor the future; hence his arguments, delivered in a stentorian voice, and with a stern brow, were always easily comprehended by his audience; and, as he was never scrupulous in his choice of means, his systems were generally popular, especially among the lower class, to whom he most frequently addressed himself. Poor and fond of debauchery, he was open to every bribe; and has more than once addressed the clubs in the style of a republican, in order to gain a motion which the minister had hired him to make; but his mind was capable of great exertions, his thoughts were bold and original, and he was always distinguished from the herd by the proposal of measures and use of arguments, from which the timid would have shrunk appalled, and of which men devoid of a great genius would never have thought.

"As subordinate characters, and to be used only on particular occasions to forward the views of this party, a rabble of low orators in the assembly, bawlers in the clubs and meetings of the sections, paragraph makers, and people without profession, were sometimes admitted,  
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though not gratified with an intimacy, or even received with cordiality. Among these were Chabor, a dirty, debauched, renegade monk; Merlin, a lawyer of Thionville; and Bazire, who before the revolution was a cook, and whose character is summed up in four words, stupidity, wickedness, treachery, and lying. These three, by their constant association and mutual support, gained the appellation of the Cordelier Triumvirate. To these were added, Cloatz the Prussian; Camille Desmoulins; Fabre d'Eglantine; Louvet, a writer of immoral romances, and his mistress, the wife of another man; Chamfort, a man of letters, and friend of Mirabeau; Carra, Robert, and a whole tribe of news-writers; and Dorat Cubieres, a miserable poet." Vol. i. p. 134.

In detailing the origin of the war, as far as this country was concerned, Mr. Adolphus very clearly repels the false insinuation of its having been unprovoked on the part of France. On this topic, he has judiciously availed himself of the labours of Mr. H. Marsh, who may be said to have set that question at rest. The trial and execution of the King and Queen, with the other horrible cruelties which preceded and followed those murders, are related with strict fidelity, and powerful interest on the feelings. This portion cannot be too often read, or too frequently recollected.

The history of the general war, is that of a vast series of events of a mixed and complicated kind, with so many armies in view, that it is no small merit to have made a perspicuous and intelligible narrative, however succinct. Some of these transactions are still involved in obscurity, by the wise silence of the principal actors who are yet living; but enough is known of the precursors of the French victories, to enable the reader to make many deductions from their splendour; while the victors were so stupid, or so infatuated, as not to see, that the plunder they afterwards made, and in the exhibition of which in their museums the French still take a pride, must render the whole detail painful and odious to every man of a truly heroic and magnanimous soul. Considerable relief, however, is afforded, by contrasting these boasted successes with the weakness and wickedness of that series of factions, which patched and pieced the "glorious fabrick" of their *Republic*, until it assumed, without their aid, its present arbitrary form. In the whole history of this revolution, indeed, we see the powerful and irresistible hand of retributive justice, from the fate of the immediate assassins who embued their hands in the blood of the King, to that of the general mass who applauded the deed, and seemed to say, as the Jews on a more awful occasion, "his blood be on us, and on our children".

It cannot fail to be consoling to an Englishman, that these volumes necessarily record the greatest naval triumphs the

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world



world ever witnessed. The victory of the Nile is admirably related; but, for obvious reasons, our second extract shall be of an event, in detailing which, the author may be supposed more than commonly animated. The siege of St. Jean d'Acre is at this crisis a triumph of the most pleasing recollection.

“ On leaving Jaffa, (17th March) the French army, after some slight opposition, reached Caiffa, which the people abandoned, carrying away the artillery and ammunition of the fort, and proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre. Having secured provisions, and determined all the necessary previous points, vigorous exertions were made for carrying on the siege: but in this attempt the French were no longer to be encountered by an ignorant adversary, the dupe of every *ruse-de-guerre*, and whose very valour was more injurious to him than cowardice could have been; but by a brave though ferocious body, led to consistent exertion, and trained to the useful operations of discipline, by men of equal courage, greater prudence, and consummate skill. Unapprised of these circumstances, the French were led to expect an easy conquest; and pressed forward to an assault, in hopes again to enjoy sanguinary triumphs over an unequal foe. Generals Dommartin and Caffarelli, having reconnoitred the place (20th), decided that the attack should be made on the front of the salient angle on the east of the town. The trenches were consequently opened (21st) at a hundred and fifty fathoms from the wall; and the operations were favoured by the gardens, the ditches of the old town, and an aqueduct which crossed the glacis. The blockade was well formed for repelling forties; and in the first which was attempted (27th), the besieged were driven back with loss.

“ The battering artillery not reaching its destination (29th), the French carried on their operations with field-pieces, and at length made a breach in the walls. Expecting only such works as they had found at Jaffa, they fearlessly advanced to the assault, but found themselves stopped by a ditch fifteen feet deep, covered with a strong counter-scarp. Scaling ladders were, however, planted at the breach; and Mailly, an officer attached to the adjutant-generals, mounting the first, was laid dead on the spot. A mine sprung by the besiegers produced but inconsiderable effect: the breach was eight or ten feet above the level of the works; and the besieged, having recovered from a momentary consternation, kept up a vigorous and effective fire, which killed adjutant-generals Bicaud and Laugier, and forced the grenadiers who advanced to support the first assailants to a precipitate retreat. From the heights of their towers they poured down on the French, who were endeavouring still to mount the breach, stones, hand-grenades, and combustibles; and at length compelled them, for the first time, to retreat within their trenches, with considerable loss.

“ Two days afterwards (31st) the besieged made a sally, and were not repulsed till they had killed a number of their opponents, and, among others, Detroye, *chef de brigade* of the artillery. Two other attempts of the same kind contributed to harass and impede the progress of the French; the last in particular (8th April), which was equally spirited and successful, destroyed a mine about which they had employed great labour, and on the operation of which they had

founded the most sanguine hopes. The exertions of the garrison were aided by the British ships in the bay, which protected working parties, and enabled them to throw up two ravelines within a short distance of the flank of the besiegers and impede their operations; and frequent forties contributed to delay their advances, by keeping them continually on the defensive.

“ As another mean of annoying the French, Djezzar had dispatched messengers to the Naplousians, to the cities of Saïd, Damascus, and Aleppo, urging the people to rise *en masse*, and deliver the country from a handful of infidels; adding as an excitement, that they were not sufficiently provided with artillery, and that the appearance of the natives in force would be sufficient to exterminate Buonaparte and his army. These representations occasioned an assembly of nearly forty thousand men, who, in confidence of victory, approached Acre (17th); but a vigorous and judicious movement of the French army threw them into confusion and put them to the rout, with the loss, as it is computed, of five thousand men. Their retreat being cut off in many directions, they were obliged to save themselves behind Mount Tabor; while the victors secured an abundant booty, and took revenge in their usual manner by burning the villages of the Naplousians, and murdering the inhabitants.

“ While the assemblage of these foes convinced Buonaparte of the facility with which numerous opponents might be raised against him, the vigorous resistance of the besieged, their frequent sallies and indefatigable exertions, inflamed all the furious passions of his mind to their most deadly pitch; and the thirst for the blood of his enemies, and the unfeeling disregard of the lives of his followers which distinguished his career, shewed their combined effects in his subsequent movements; while rage, disappointment, or the novelty of the service, for he had never before conducted the regular operations of a siege, added to his precipitation and impatience, “ led him”, as Sir Sidney Smith observed, “ to commit such palpable errors, as even the common seamen could discern.”

“ At length, a mine, intended to blow up the tower against which the principal efforts of the siege were directed, was completed and sprung (23d); but a cellar which was under the tower not presenting a sufficient resistance to give operation to the force of gunpowder, no great damage ensued, the breach being as unassailable as before. Thirty men were, however, directed to effect a lodgment, but compelled to retire by the well-directed exertions of the garrison. On the following day (24th) a new attempt was made with no better success, General Veaux being dangerously wounded; the army was shortly afterwards afflicted at the death of General Caffarelli, who expired in consequence of the amputation of his arm from a wound he had sustained in a former assault; and a similar fate attended Say, a hopeful young officer of artillery, who was equally regretted.

“ While the French were thus wasting their time and squandering valuable lives in this pertinacious attack, the garrison daily acquired the advantages of courage and experience. On the forty-sixth day of the siege, Sir Sidney Smith declared the town in a better state of defence than at the first, notwithstanding the increase of the breach, which

continued to be battered with effect. The engineers had constructed works to counteract the effects of this disadvantage, and, from having closed with their opponents in so many forties, they had gained confidence to resist an assault.

“ Perrière’s squadron at length arrived, bringing three twenty-four pounders and six eighteen pounders, with which the French continued to batter the breach; while a mine was carrying on, for the purpose of blowing up the counterscarp and making a second breach in the eastern curtain. This work proceeded, though not without opposition, for several days; but at length the garrison was enabled (7th May), by perseverance and well-directed exertions, to destroy all that the French had been so long effecting; and a new attempt, guided rather by desperation than sound judgment, to gain the works of the besieged, was completely ineffectual. The riflemen employed in this rash exploit were so completely exposed to a tremendous fire that they could neither proceed in their operation nor effect a retreat.

“ About the same time, a squadron of more than thirty sail of transports and corvettes, under Hassan Bey, was seen standing in for Acre. Buonaparte hoping to carry the town before the aids could be introduced, renewed the attack of the preceding day; and though exposed to a heavy fire from the gun-boats made a lodgment (8th) on the second story of the north-east tower, on the outer angle of which the republican standard was hoisted. The fire of the besieged had slackened, and the reinforcements were only half way towards the shore. The breach was feebly defended; and this was the critical moment of the siege. At this juncture Sir Sidney Smith landed two boats at the Mole, and hastily arming the crews, led them to the breach. The Turks, animated by the unexpected supply, flocked to the point of danger, where the besiegers were contesting on nearly equal terms with the defenders of the town; the muzzles of their muskets were in contact, and the spear-heads of the colours locked in each other. Djezzar, who, according to the custom of his nation, was sitting in a conspicuous place, rewarding those who brought to him the heads of enemies, and distributing supplies of ammunition, rushed to the breach, and exhibited the unprecedented sight of a Turkish chieftain exhorting Christian soldiers to retire from the post of danger, as in them he should lose his best defenders. The general enthusiasm prevalent under these circumstances decided the fate of the day: the French were kept in check till the reinforcements were landed; Oriental jealousy gave way to the sense of peril; a well-disciplined regiment was admitted into the gardens of the seraglio, made a sortie, and, although the Turks were repulsed, the besiegers being obliged to expose themselves above their parapets, were mowed down in great numbers, by the flanking fire of the garrison, their force at the breach was diminished, and the small number remaining on the lodgment were killed or dispersed.

“ During this tremendous conflict, Buonaparte, surrounded by his generals and aid-de-camps, was seen standing on an eminence which derived its name from the British hero, Richard Cœur de Lion. His gesticulations, and the mission of an aid-de-camp to the main body of his forces, indicated a resolution to renew the attack; but the garrison being fully prepared, and animated by their late success, it was agreed,  
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in compliance with the wish of the pacha, to receive the assault according to the Turkish mode of warfare. A strong French column which advanced to the attack was suffered to mount the breach, now fifty feet wide, without molestation. On their descent into the pacha's garden, the foremost were encountered by the Turks who lay in ambuscade; and where combined tactics could not avail, the republican bayonet was exerted in vain against the Turkish scymeter and dagger wielded in the right and left hand with equal force and dexterity. The column was repulsed; General Lannes being dangerously wounded, and General Rabaud slain.

“ Not yet to be deterred from the prosecution of his object, Buonaparte ordered a new assault to be made (qth), and proposed to his troops to convert the putrid bodies of their fellow-soldiers into a rampart or scaling ladder for the occasion. For the first time, he found his commands disputed; the regiment to whom he imparted his request refused to stain themselves with this new outrage to humanity; but the grenadiers of the twenty-first demi-brigade solicited and obtained it as an honour. Their exertion was, however, unavailing; for on mounting the breach they discovered that the besieged had completed three lines of defence, and, after the loss of many lives, they returned, dejected and discomfited. The Turkish regiment, on the contrary, which had before been repulsed in a sortie from the garden of the seraglio, again sallied forth for the same purpose, that of seizing the third parallel, and achieved the exploit with complete success. The impetuosity of a few carrying them beyond the proper point, they lost their lives; but the remainder returned triumphant within the walls, having spiked four pieces of artillery. In these encounters General Bon was mortally wounded; as were General Foulcr, Venoux, Adjutant Pinault, Gerbault, an engineer attached to the staff, and Croisier, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief.

“ To add to the grief and rage of Buonaparte, the surrounding hills were thronged with spectators, awaiting only the event of the contest to unite with the victors. Convinced that the supposed invincibility of the French was not real, these people easily yielded to the invitation of Sir Sidney Smith, and preferred an union with “ a christian knight, to the friendship of an unprincipled renegade.” They dispatched ambassadors, declaring their resolution to arrest all mountaineers who should be discovered transporting ammunition or provisions to the French camp, and, as a pledge of their sincerity, sent in fourscore individuals whom they had taken in such attempts. This determination prevented the further progress of Buonaparte to the northward, and at the same time he received intelligence from Cairo that several provinces were in insurrection; that Gizeh was invaded by a wandering Arabian tribe from the heart of Africa; and that an impostor, calling himself the angel El Mahdi announced in the koran, had gained numerous adherents and carried several posts.

“ To barter honour for success was no new traffic with Buonaparte, and on this occasion he made an attempt of the most odious and dishonourable kind to gain the long-contested town. The dead bodies over which he had made his last assault becoming putrid, generated diseases, and even the plague, in the camp. Employing an Arabian dervise

dervise as a flag of truce (14th) Berthier, in the name of the commander in chief, addressed a letter to Djezzar, desiring a suspension of arms till the dead could be buried and the establishment of an exchange of prisoners effected. While this message was under consideration, and the flag of truce waiting for the answer, Buonaparte, in defiance of all laws of justice and to the everlasting disgrace of the name of soldier, commenced an assault, hoping to take the town by surprise. Fortunately, however, the garrison was on its guard; and this act of desperate treachery met its due reward in defeat and disgrace. Sir Sidney Smith with difficulty rescued the dervise from the fury of those who considered him a voluntary instrument in the treason which had been committed, and gained a full and delicious revenge by sending him back to Buonaparte with a letter of reproof, which overwhelmed him and his army with shame.

“ Foiled in this disgraceful attempt, Buonaparte found himself obliged to retreat. His last efforts were dedicated to revenge. No longer hoping to gain the town, he destroyed the aqueduct, bombarded the principal buildings, and used his utmost endeavours to reduce the palace of Djezzar to a heap of ruins. After a siege of sixty-one days, conducted without advantage, and concluded without honour, Buonaparte commenced his retreat (21st). His artillery and wounded were embarked in country vessels, to be conveyed coast-wise to Jaffa; but Sir Sidney Smith placing himself between that place and Damietta, the crews, destitute of all necessaries, even of provisions and water, steered directly towards the British fleet, relying on the honour and humanity of the English commander, and execrating and deploring the want of those qualities in their own.” Vol. ii. p. 624.

The remaining events of the war are hurried over with perhaps too much precipitation, although we do not perceive that any occurrence of importance has been omitted. The author, however, is so copious in his reference to authorities, that the reader who wishes to enter more minutely into any transaction, may know where to go for information. Different accounts appear to have been carefully compared, and no assertion made which is not strengthened by an undeniable reference. We can therefore recommend this work as excellently calculated for immediate utility, affording a clear and concise view of the origin and progress of the most stupendous revolution that ever occurred in the history of the world. We cannot, however, dismiss these volumes, without expressing our regret that they are not accompanied by an Index. Works of this kind ought never to be published without one. There are *Tables of Contents*, indeed, which may tell a purchaser what he is about to buy; but can be of no use when he wishes to refresh his memory by consulting any passage of which he has forgotten the date.



ART. IV. *Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Darwin, chiefly during his Residence at Lichfield; with Anecdotes of his Friends, and Criticisms on his Writings.* By Anna Seward. 8vo. 430 pp. 7s. 6d. Johnson. 1804.

TO the lovers of poetry and criticism the present volume cannot fail to prove amusing; those who prefer biography it must in some degree disappoint: yet its contents are truly mentioned in the title-page. It contains, 1. Memoirs of the Doctor; 2. Anecdotes of his Friends; and, 3. Criticisms on his Writings. But the proportion of these materials will hardly be guessed. The criticisms on a single poem, "the Botanic Garden", occupy rather more than a complete half of the total number of pages, and we can hardly assign less than half of what remains to the anecdotes or productions of the Dr.'s friends. The Memoirs of Dr. Darwin occupy therefore not more than a fourth of the book; and these, except that the circumstances of his death are told at the end, do not extend beyond 1781; leaving twenty-one years of the most famous period of his life unrecorded. The title, to have been quite correct, should have been, "*Some Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, during his Residence at Lichfield*". This residence comprehended twenty-five years of his first career in life, from 24 to near 50. Why the author thus limited her narrative, and how the deficiency is to be supplied, will best be told by herself.

"Of those years in which the talents and social virtues of this extraordinary man shed their lustre over the city which I inhabit, no historian remains, who, with vicinity of habitation, and domestic intercourse with Dr. Darwin, took equal interest with myself in all that marked, by traits of him, that period of twenty-three years\*, and which engaged my attention from my very earliest youth. Some few of his contemporaries in this town yet remain; but not one who could be induced to publish what their observation may have traced, and their memory treasured.

"*His sometime pupil, and late years friend*, the ingenious Mr. Billborrow, is writing, or has written, his Life; but since Dr. Darwin constantly shrunk with reserved pride from all that candor would deem confidential conversation, and which the world is so apt to ridicule as vain egotism; since it is understood that he has not left biographic documents; since Mr. Billborrow was scarcely in existence when his illustrious friend first changed his sphere of action; he must find himself as much a stranger to the particulars of his Lichfield residence, as I am of those which were most prominent in the equal number of years

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\* Twenty-five, in fact. *Rev.*



he passed at Derby. Between us, all will probably be known that can now with accuracy be traced of Dr. Darwin." P. xiii.

No letters of Dr. Darwin are here published, and the omission is judicious; since, as the Preface tells us, "though professionally numerous, they were short from necessity, and by choice compressed"; and still more, because "he has often said, that he had not the talent of elegant letter-writing". P. vii. This being the case, the assertion is undoubtedly true, that there would have been "no kindness to his memory in obtruding them upon the public". The life of a very busy man can seldom afford much opportunity for elegant letter-writing, unless such writing form a part of his business, or be the object of his peculiar talent or ambition. We have therefore no letters of Dr. Darwin; and, as Miss S. has represented the matter, it cannot be regretted.

The author of these Memoirs makes no attempt to trace Dr. D. through the earlier periods of his life, but brings him at once to Lichfield at the age of 24, in the year 1756. She describes his person and character with vigour, and traces the rise of his medical reputation. A small but interesting picture is given of the first Mrs. Darwin, who, after an union of thirteen years, died in 1770. Her death, and the success of the Doctor in the care of Mr. Inge, of Thorpe, are the only incidents which mark the opening of the Memoirs, till the arrival of the Doctor's philosophical friends, Mr. Edgeworth and Mr. Day. The latter is immediately made the subject of an episode, which extends, with little interruption, from p. 17 to 56. The circumstances related of Mr. Day are in the highest degree curious; and they are rendered the more interesting, as they are told of a man who acquired some reputation as a writer; but they are in general of a nature very disgraceful to him, and much diminish any previous respect which might have been conceived for the author of *Sandford* and *Merton*. He is drawn as a rigid moralist, according to his own eccentric notions; but in practice not a little of a brute, affecting singularity, and despising all the decencies of life. A worse picture of a modern philosopher has not often been drawn from nature; yet its exactness is most strongly asserted. "The author would deem it" she says, "inexcusable to introduce any thing fabulous; to embellish truth by the slightest colouring of fiction, even by exaggerating singularity, or heightening what is extraordinary." P. 26. The reader therefore must receive the account of Mr. Day as perfectly correct. It is not without a mixture of the ridiculous, from the absurdities it relates of him; but indignation prevails in

in reading of his philosophic trials of the girls whom he educated; and still more of his brutality to, a wife who sincerely loved him, with all his faults.

When we return to Dr. Darwin, we learn that he made a medical experiment upon two of his children, by inoculating them for the measles; and a mechanical experiment upon himself, by constructing a peculiar carriage for a single horse. Both had nearly proved fatal; the disease by its violence, and the carriage by its awkwardness; and the Doctor narrowly escaped, after several falls, with only a fractured knee-pan. But in the year 1768, when this happened, knee-pans, it seems, were brittle, in Lichfield; and the author of these Memoirs, the reader will regret, was herself one of the victims of this unusual *endemic*. A more successful experiment was made on the eldest Darwin, Charles, in curing him of stammering, by teaching him, and obliging him to use, a foreign language. The Doctor's philosophy, however, never cured that defect in himself. The following anecdote occurs in this part of the volume, which is too characteristic to be omitted.

“ Since these memoirs commenced, an odd anecdote of Dr. Darwin's early residence at Lichfield was narrated to a friend of the author by a gentleman, who was of the party in which it happened. Mr. Sneyd then of Bilston, and a few more gentlemen of Staffordshire, prevailed upon the Doctor to join them in an expedition by water, from Burton to Nottingham, and on to Newark. They had cold provision on board, and plenty of wine. It was midsummer; the day ardent and sultry. The noonday meal had been made, and the glass gone gayly round. It was one of those *few* instances, in which the medical voracity of the Naiads transgressed his general and strict sobriety. If not absolutely intoxicated, his spirits were in a high state of *viscous exhilaration*. On the boat approaching Nottingham within the distance of a few fields, he surprised his companions by stepping, without any previous notice, from the boat into the middle of the river, and swimming to shore. They saw him get upon the bank, and walk coolly over the meadows toward the town: they called to him in vain, he did not once turn his head.

“ Anxious lest he should take a dangerous cold by remaining in his wet clothes, and uncertain whether or not he intended to desert his party, they rowed instantly to the town, at which they had not designed to have touched, and went in search of their river-god.

“ In passing through the market-place they saw him standing upon a tub, encircled by a crowd of people, and resisting the entreaties of an apothecary of the place, one of his old acquaintance, who was importuning him to go to his house, and accept of other raiments till his own could be dried.

“ The party, on pressing through the crowd, were surprised to hear him speaking without any degree of his usual stammer.

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"Have I not told you, my friend, that I had drank a considerable quantity of wine before I committed myself to the river. You know my general sobriety; and, as a professional man, you *ought* to know, that the *unusual* existence of *internal* stimulus, would, in its effects upon the system, counteract the *external* cold and moisture."

"Then, perceiving his companions near him, he nodded, smiled, and waved his hand, as enjoining them silence, thus, without hesitation, addressing the populace.

"Ye men of Nottingham, listen to me. You are ingenious and industrious mechanics. By your industry life's comforts are procured for yourselves and families. If you lose your health, the power of being industrious will forsake you. *That* you know; but you may *not* know, that to breathe fresh and changed air constantly, is not less necessary to preserve health, than sobriety itself. Air becomes unwholesome in a few hours if the windows are shut. Open those of your sleeping-rooms whenever you quit them to go to your workshops. Keep the windows of your workshops open whenever the weather is not insupportably cold. I have no *interest* in giving you this advice. Remember what I, your countryman, and a physician, tell you. If you would not bring infection and disease upon yourselves, and to your wives and little ones, change the air you breathe, change it many times in a day, by opening your windows."

"So saying, he stepped down from the tub, and returning with his party to their boat, they pursued their voyage." P. 64.

We are now introduced to Dr. Johnson at Lichfield, and it is remarked, that in speaking of the inhabitants of that city, he has omitted at all times to speak of those who were at all literary. These are here, as an act of justice, recorded; and, among them, the author's father, one of the editors of Beaumont and Fletcher. The silence of Dr. J. respecting these persons is accounted for, by their refusal of adulation to him; which certainly is not impossible. Between Dr. Darwin and him there was, on many accounts, a strong repulsion; nor can we wonder at being informed, that they mutually disliked and shunned each other. The mention of these two great opposites, introduces some notice of Dr. Darwin's peculiar and sarcastic wit, of which the following anecdote affords an amusing instance.

"Dr. Darwin had a large company at tea. His servant announced a stranger lady and gentleman. The female was a conspicuous figure, ruddy, corpulent, and tall. She held by the arm a little, meek-looking, pale, effeminate man, who, from his close adherence to the side of the lady, seemed to consider himself as under her protection.

"Dr. Darwin, I seek you not as a physician, but as a Belle Esprit. I make this husband of mine", and she looked down with a sidelong glance upon the animal, "treat me every summer with a tour through one of the British counties, to explore whatever it contains worth the attention of ingenious people. On arriving at the several inns in our route,

route, I always search out the man of the vicinity most distinguished for his genius and taste, and introduce myself, that he may direct, as the object of our examination, whatever is curious in nature, art, or science. Lichfield will be our headquarters during several days. Come, Doctor, whither must we go, what must we investigate to-morrow, and the next day, and the next? here are my tablets and pencil."

"You arrive, madam, at a fortunate juncture. To-morrow you will have an opportunity of surveying an annual exhibition perfectly worth your attention. To-morrow, madam, you will go to Tutbury bull-running."

"The satiric laugh with which he stammered out the last word, more keenly pointed this sly, yet broad rebuke to the vanity and arrogance of her speech. She had been up amongst the boughs, and little expected they would break under her so suddenly, and with so little mercy. Her large features swelled, and her eyes flashed with anger—"I was recommended to a man of genius, and I find him insolent and ill-bred." Then, gathering up her meek and alarmed husband, whom she had looked when she first spoke, under the shadow of her broad arm and shoulder, she strutted out of the room." P. 82.

The year 1771 is marked by the commencement of the *Zoonomia*, not published till 1794, a strange work, which few can appreciate, and they who can, have very generally condemned. The memoir-writer, though she praises the Doctor's philosophy, in general, more than it deserves, argues against his opinions on instinct, with much acuteness and force. Her account of his habitual defects, both as a philosopher and a moralist is however curious; since it proves him, in fact, to have been neither honest nor truly wise.

"If this brilliant and dazzling philosopher had not closed the lynx's eyes of his understanding on that clear emanation from the source of intellectual as well as of planetary light, he had indeed been great and illuminated above the sons of men. Then had he disdained to have mingled that *art* in his *wisdom*, which was sometimes found in his common-life actions, and of which he not unfrequently boasted.

"That noble simplicity which disdains the varnish of dissingenuous design in principle and in conduct, in conversation and in writing, was the desideratum of Dr. Darwin's strong and comprehensive mind. Its absence rendered his systems, which were so often luminous, at times impenetrably dark by paradox. Its absence rendered his poetic taste somewhat meretricious from his rage for ornament; chilled his heart against the ardor of devotion, and chained his mighty powers within the limits of *second causes*, though formed to soar to INFINITE." P. 94.

What she says afterwards of his excelling Galen and Hippocrates (p. 96) as it is said without knowledge, so also must it be without effect. We learn soon after a curious fact: that the *Botanical Society* of Lichfield, which published a translation of the Linnæan Botany, never consisted of more mem-  
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bers than Dr. Darwin, Sir Brook Boothby, and Jackson, a professor of Lichfield. Soon after this, in 1778, Dr. Darwin begins to figure as the declared lover of a married lady, Mrs. Pole, of Radburn, whom he courted with very gallant verses, and other assiduities, during the life of her first husband; and, when she became a widow, he prevailed upon her to reward his constancy with her hand. The amour certainly produced some very beautiful poetry; but many biographers would have thought it deserving of some censure. The memoir-writer, however, does not forget to mark his poetical delinquency; and gives at large the account of a remarkable plagiarism from herself, which forms the Introduction to his *Botanic Garden*\*. She returns to the charge again, when she finds him writing on plagiarism, in the latter part of this volume, and says, with great justice, "Dr. Darwin forgot that just restraint", prescribed by himself, "when he took unacknowledged forty-six entire lines, the published verses of his friend, for the exordium of the first part of his work." P. 354. Whoever compares the two productions will undoubtedly agree with Miss S. in calling it, "an instance of plagiarism unprecedented in a poet of so much genius." The subject of Miss S.'s verses was a botanic garden, planted by the Doctor himself in a romantic retreat, within a mile of Lichfield. They begin thus:

"O come not here, ye Proud, whose breasts infold  
Th' insatiate wish of glory or of gold;  
O come not ye, whose branded foreheads wear  
Th' eternal frown of envy, or of care;  
For you no Dryad decks her fragrant bow'rs,  
For you her sparkling urn no Naiad pours;  
Unmark'd by yon light Graces skim the green,  
And hovering Cupids aim their shafts unseen," &c. &c.

What could be the inducement to a theft, which could not be undetected, and was not likely to be unexposed, it is impossible to say. The case is extraordinary, and leaves little scope for conjecture. The third Chapter, which contains this singular anecdote, concludes with a mock correspondence between the respective cats of these two friends, which might as well have lived in private circulation only. The author expresses, indeed, some apprehension that their epistles may be deemed below the dignity of biography; and so they will be thought by many readers.

We now approach to the close of the Memoirs; though arrived only at the 147th page. Here, at the beginning of

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\* P. 128 et seqq.

Chap. iv. Col. Pole dies, and soon after his widow accepts the hand of the long-enamoured Doctor. What follows is merely a criticism on the Poem of the Botanic Garden, excepting a short account of the Doctor's death, towards the end. On his marriage with Mrs. Pole, Dr. D. removed to Derby, and to that residence the knowledge of his memoir-writer does not follow him. As we shall have several remarks to make on the critical parts which follow in this volume, we will finish here with the biography. The celebrity of Dr. D. and his consequent practice, followed him to Derby, where he flourished in medical fame, to which he soon added poetical eminence. He died in consequence of rather a sudden attack, April 18, 1802, in his sixty-ninth year.

We should here, perhaps, introduce a correction which the candour of the writer of this volume has induced her to make, on the remonstrance of persons connected with Dr. D. In p. 406, she had given a melancholy account of the desperate act of insanity which deprived Dr. Darwin of his eldest son. After relating the circumstances which led to the suspicion that he had precipitated himself into the Derwent, she had concluded thus :

“ Dr. Darwin had been summoned. He staid a long time on the brink of the water, apparently calm and collected, but doubtless suffering the most torturing anxiety. The body could not be found till the next day. When the Doctor received information that it was found, he exclaimed in a low voice, “ Poor insane coward !” and it is said, never afterwards mentioned his name.”

The following statement, on this subject, has since been sent to all the periodical publications.

“ The author of the Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, since they were published, has discovered, on the attestation of his family, and of the other persons present at the juncture, that the statement given of his exclamation, p. 406, on the death of Mr. Erasmus Darwin, is entirely without foundation; and that the Doctor on that melancholy event gave, amongst his own family, proofs of strong sensibility at the time, and of succeeding regard to the memory of his son, which he seemed to have a pride in concealing from the world. In justice to his memory, she is desirous to correct the misinformation she had received, and will therefore be obliged to the editor of the British Critic to notice the circumstance in the criticism of the book, since, unless a second edition should be called for, she has no means so effectually of counteracting the mistake.”

It is but just to admire the candour of Miss Seward, in making this sacrifice to the appearance of truth; but the narrative has in it certain marks, and is connected with circumstances made known by other means, in a way that leaves the  
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unprejudiced mind rather suspicious of some further mistake, and reluctant to reject it. At all events, the account will be considered, even if not true, as well invented and applied; and was doubtless firmly believed by the author of the Memoirs, a very competent witness to the character of her hero, when she admitted it to a place in her book.

The picture and character of Dr. D. as delineated in this work, are not extremely attractive; an athletic, but ill-proportioned figure, a saturnine countenance, marked by severe small-pox, a stoop in the shoulders, and an elocution much embarrassed by stammering, make a disadvantageous assemblage, alleviated only by an appearance of good humour in his first address, which seems often to have proved fallacious; for the Doctor was sore upon opposition in argument, and certain to revenge it "by sarcasm of very keen edge". This "colloquial despotism", as Miss S. properly calls it, sufficiently accounts for the repulsion between him and Dr. Johnson, whose habits were too similar to accord in any degree. Two such despots could not possibly move in the same sphere. The two Doctors appear also to have agreed in their frequent suspicion of falsehood, but from very opposite causes; Dr. J. from his strong detestation of it, Dr. D. from having *in his own wisdom too great a mixture of art*. "Dr. D. was accustomed to remark that whenever a strange step had been taken, if any way obnoxious to censure, the alledged reason was scarcely ever the real motive:" (p. 168) and this remark is exemplified in his own conduct on the publication of his Botanic Garden. He produced the second part before the first, in truth, because he knew it to be more attractive to the multitude; but professedly because he wished to repeat some experiments. The sources both of this practical dissingenuousness and of his infidelity, are well developed by Miss S. in a passage as honourable to her as any which appears in this book. On the latter subject, she thus expresses herself:

"Certainly Dr. Darwin's distinguished power of disclosing the arcana of nature, enabled him to explore, and detect, the fallacy of many received, and long-established opinions; but the proud consciousness that his scientific wand so often possessed the power attributed by Milton to Ithuriel's spear, betrayed him, at times, into systematic error. Convinced, by deep thought and philosophic experience, that mankind received so many prejudices for truths, he looked too jealously at all its most revered and sacred axioms. Beneath the force of that jealousy he denied the power of instinct, and solved it into imitation. To have admitted, on the testimony of all impartial observation, all fair experiment, the *unblending* natures of instinct and reason, must have involved that responsibility of man to his Creator for his actions

in this his state of trial, which Dr. Darwin considered as a gloomy unfounded superstition"! P. 92.

His dissingenuousness, and some other points, are touched in a passage which we have already cited (p. 387) in which Miss S. gives a moral reason for his poetic taste being "*meretricious from his rage for ornament*". She says, indeed, *somewhat* meretricious, whereas we should rather say, extravagantly so. In another instance the moral character of Dr. D. influenced his poetry. It addresses nothing to the heart or feelings, as is well remarked by the biographer (p. 177), but every thing to the imagination. For what reason? Evidently because imagination was the predominating quality in the author's mind, while his nerves and heart were formed for strength rather than sensibility.

On what remains of this volume, the long and, to us, interesting critique on the Botanic Garden, we could expatiate to a great extent; frequently approving, and sometimes combating, the opinions of the author: but we find it necessary to restrain ourselves to a few leading points. On the general subject of Dr. Darwin's genius and cast of his poetry, we perfectly agree with the writer of his Memoirs.

"Dr. Darwin's excellence consists in delighting the eye, the taste, and the fancy, by the strength, distinctness, elegance, and perfect originality of his pictures, and in delighting the ear by the rich cadence of his numbers; but the passions are generally asleep, and seldom are the nerves thrilled by his imagery, impressive and beautiful as it is, or by his landscapes, with all their vividness." P. 177.

On this passage it is only necessary to observe, that the delight of the ear, *in the rich cadence of his numbers*, is greatly impaired by the unvarying sameness of them; and that the roughness of a bad versifier would be often less fatiguing than the monotonous cadence of this poet's rich numbers. It is very lamentable when, at the beginning of any elaborate passage, the reader can exactly foresee how it will be formed and cadenced, and already hears the chime before he reads the words adapted to it. We shall not say that Miss S. carries the matter too far, when she asserts, "that it can only be from native littleness, or acquired *warp* of mind, where the greatness and energy of Dr. Darwin's genius and knowledge are denied". P. 418. We acknowledge, and have always acknowledged, his native powers; but his employment of them we shall always characterize as THE SACRIFICE OF GENIUS IN THE TEMPLE OF FALSE TASTE. The want of a classical feeling of propriety, without which no work will ever be written, that can deserve to be held up as a model, caused him so to accumulate

late false and dazzling ornaments, that common sense is continually outraged, and no patience of a classical reader can long support the continued reading of his verses. The elaborate critique of Miss S. has actually made us more acquainted with the plan and conduct of his great poem, than ever we could make ourselves; so impossible have we always found it to pursue the task of reading that production for any long time. Splendid similes giving no illustration, fictions and personifications too extravagant for common sense to adopt, even for a moment, with a total want of rational plan and connection of parts, continually drive us from the book, notwithstanding the occasional delight arising from particular passages. Dr. Darwin's verses, like Indian sweetmeats, may be tasted now and then with satisfaction, but never can become an article of classical food. Feeling thus, and not supposing our feelings to be at all congenial, in this respect, to those of the memoir-writer, we were surprised, as well as pleased, with the following remarks on the celebrated burlesque upon Darwin, "*the Loves of the Triangles*". After censuring a simile of his on the subject of fireworks, Miss S. says:

"This apprehended injudiciousness of the fire-work simile suggests the remark, that a few such erratic luxuriations of a picturesque fancy, together with the peculiar construction of the Darwinian verse, and its lavish personification, enabled an highly ingenious satirist to burlesque the *Loves of the Plants* by the *Loves of the Triangles*. Eminently fortunate for its purpose was the thought of transforming cubes, and cones, and cylinders, and other technical terms of mathematic and mechanic science, into nymphs and swains, enamoured of each other. The verse of this ironical poem is not only Darwinian, but it is beautifully Darwinian. The very slightly allusive power of several of the similes in the *Botanic Garden* is ridiculed with infinite subtlety and wit; while the little stories in this burlesque, so comic in their scantiness of resemblance, are very elegantly told. That brilliant satire amply refutes Lord Shaftesbury's system, that ridicule is the test of truth, and that it is impossible to ridicule with effect what is intrinsically excellent. The warmest admirers of Dr. Darwin's splendid poem, and of the ingenious theories and stated experiments of the notes, must yet be amused with such grotesque imitation of each; just as they are diverted with the burlesque, in the Critic, of the death of Hotspur, and of Eve's beautiful protest to Adam,

Sweet is the breath of morn, &c.

"On the subject of this satire, Dr. Darwin wanted presence of mind. Instead of pretending, as he did, never to have seen or heard of the *Loves of the Triangles*, when questioned on the subject, he should voluntarily have mentioned that satire every where, and praised its wit and ingenuity. He ought to have triumphed in a just consciousness, that his poem could lose none of its charms with the few,  
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whose praise is fame, by the artful resemblance of this false Florimel." P. 206.

Abating a little of the warmth in the eulogium which follows this passage, we are not far, on the whole, from agreeing with the writer.

The criticisms of Miss S. are in general sound and good, the result of much poetical taste and feeling. It cannot ever be said that she is a blind admirer of her author, or employs her pen merely to display the beauties of his work: in various instances, as she pursues her analysis, she points out errors of judgment, and the most glaring of the faults into which this perfectly unclassical writer has fallen. Nothing can be more just than her observations on the poetry which does, and that which does not, address itself to the feelings, to which latter class she confesses Darwin's to belong. Her remarks on the use of the *spondee* are faulty only in the adoption of that term to express her meaning. A spondee is the name of a foot, in the measure of a verse; and two long, or (by analogy) two accented syllables, occurring together in different feet, no more make a *spondee* than if they were a mile apart. Thus the very first instance she produces, from Mr. Bowles's poetry, contains indeed an exemplification of her meaning, but not at all of her expression. There is no *spondee* in it; but there are two accented syllables occurring together, in a manner which gives a peculiar cadence to the verse. The line is this:

"Come to | the *wild* | *woods* and | the hills | with me".

If we scan our English verses at all, it must be by dividing them thus into pairs of syllables; in which case, there is here no spondee at all; for the two long syllables *wild* and *woods* are in different feet. The same remark applies to the second instance she has quoted from the same poet.

"Where in | this *hard* | *world* I | have hap- | piest been."

Yet her remark is not unjust. "The recurrence of two equally accented words" too often together incumbers the versification. The truth is, that our verses are generally formed of syllables alternately accented and unaccented, and its varieties are produced by varying those accents: the introduction of two strong accents together has therefore a peculiar effect, which, though sometimes good, ought not to be too often repeated. This is the spirit of Miss S.'s remark, her expression of it only is incorrect. The following commendation of her author is one to which we readily subscribe.

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"Just discernment will not cease to admire the facile success and artful grace with which this poet subdues the difficulty of rendering all sorts of science subservient to the purposes of high heroic verse; or to observe how seldom even the most technical terms diminish the harmony of his measure, or the elegance of his imagery." P. 231.

We could point out many other observations equally just, but cannot further pursue the subject. The critical reader will peruse the whole account of the Botanic Garden, in this volume, with a pleasure not diminished by very many exceptions. To the reader who has neither love for criticism or feeling for poetry, the discussion will be unwelcome, both in her pages and in our report.

Among the Lichfield worthies celebrated by Miss S. she has with propriety introduced her own father, the Rev. Mr. Seward. To his great and various merits the recollection of the place still bears the strongest testimony; and, though a laudable partiality has too much panegyrized his critical talents, as exemplified in his edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, he stands acknowledged as a man of talents, which might have been further exemplified, without any undue digression. One instance in particular is so particularly apposite to the subject of this volume, that we willingly supply the omission, by giving it to our readers in this place. Among the philosophical reveries with which Darwin indulged, and at the same time debased, his powerful mind, he maintained at one period of his life the formation of a great part of the present habitable globe from the decayed shells of fishes. This opinion, notwithstanding its almost inconceivable absurdity, he maintained with such courage, as to place upon his carriage, by way of motto, "*Omnia è Conchis*", "all Things from Shell-fish." The Gentleman's Magazine says, that it had also a reference to his family arms, which were three scallop shells. Be that as it may, the inscription produced the following lines from Mr. Seward, which produced the effect of causing a very general laugh at the Doctor's expence, and an immediate removal of the motto. We do not know that they have been printed, except in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. liv. p. 87, where they appeared in 1784, but without any mention of Darwin's name.

"*Omnia è Conchis.*"

"From atoms in confusion hurl'd,  
Old Epicurus built a world;  
Maintain'd that all was accidental,  
Whether corporeal pow'rs or mental;  
That neither hands, head, heart, or mind,  
By any foresight were design'd;

That

That feet were not devis'd for walking;  
For eating, teeth; or tongues for talking;  
That Chance each casual creature made,—  
Then ev'ry member found its trade;  
And in this whirlpool of stark nonsense,  
He buried virtue, truth, and conscience.  
For this he spent much studious toil,  
And oft consum'd the midnight oil:  
Each year produc'd long labour'd volumes,  
Which cover'd half the Attic columns;  
And thus his sect spread far around,  
In Asia, Greece, and Rome renown'd;  
For all the bad receiv'd with glee  
This hodge-podge of iniquity.  
Celsus at length resolves to list  
Under this great Cosmogenist;  
He too renounces his Creator,  
And forms all sense from senseless matter;  
Makes men start up from dead fish-bones,  
As old Deucalion did from stones;  
Great wizard he, by magic spells,  
Can build a world of cockle-shells;  
And all things frame, while eyelid twinkles,  
From lobsters, crabs, and perriwinkles.  
O Doctor! change thy foolish motto,  
Or keep it for some lady's grotto;  
Else thy poor patients well may quake,  
If thou no more canst mend than make."

Some lines by Mr. Seward, of inferior merit to these, but curious as containing a sketch of his own life, are extant in the same miscellany, vol. lvi. p. 514.

The style of Miss Seward's book is evidently that of a person who has cultivated poetry exclusively, with little or no attention to the structure or composition of prose. We could fill some pages with affected and poetical expressions and sentences, harsh or extravagant metaphors, and other singularities, which we have marked in our perusal of the book. These licences, which in poetry are sometimes tolerable, but are by far too much indulged by the Darwinian school, in prose are the very base string of bad writing; and could not be indulged by any persons who had formed their taste on the pure and elegant writers of our language, or their practice on the rules of sound sense. From the increasing indulgence of such licences in verse, in the progress of this writer through life, it has happened that her first poetical productions, the Monody on Major André, and the Elegy on Captain Cook, will always remain as the most classical proofs of her talents. She did not at that period venture to trespass upon the analo-



gies and the purity of her native tongue, which since has been thought allowable by many modern writers; but which will have no other effect than that of removing their compositions from the honourable class in which otherwise they might have aspired to stand. With respect to the present book, by which we have been highly gratified, on the whole, we are sorry to be obliged to remark so glaring a blemish; which however is too obvious to be passed in silence. A further account of Dr. Darwin's life, from the pen of Mr. Dewhurst Bilsbury\*, who was intimate with him in later life, is promised both in the Preface and in p. 153 of this work. For our parts, we could be satisfied with what we have here recorded of a man, whose character and talents excite indeed some admiration, but no particle of esteem or affection.

ART. V. *Ledwich's Antiquities of Ireland.*

(Concluded from our last, p. 261.)

XVIII. *Of the ancient Irish Dress.*

VERY little, that can be depended on, occurs respecting the dress of the ancient Irish antecedent to the eighth century. It was then the Rheno, a skin mantle covering the shoulders, and coming down to the elbows, such as Cæsar and Tacitus tell us the Britons and Germans used; this exposed to view the Stigmata, or ornamental punctures on their skins, in which they took much pride. The Firbolgs, or Belgic colonies, introduced the Sagum, or woollen mantle. The account of the woollen manufacture in Ireland, in the fourteenth century, is curious and well illustrated.

In the twelfth century, Giraldus accurately describes the Irish dress.

“ They usually”, says he, “ wear moderate close capuchins, or hooded mantles, covering the shoulders, and coming down to the elbows, composed of various colours and stripes, for the most part sewed together; under which they have Fallins or jackets, and breeches and stockings of one piece.”

The Birred, or conical cap, succeeded the hood. The etymology of brog or brogue is uncertain; an ancient one dug up, twelve feet below the surface of a bog, exactly resembled the North American maulgafon.

\* In the Preface, his name is written *Bilborrow* (p. xiii.) in the book, *Bilbury*; which is right, we pretend not to say.

The English, by different statutes, endeavoured to reform the Irish dress, and make it like their own, but by temporizing and weak condescensions they effected very little; Cromwell's officers completely accomplished it. There is a great deal of antiquarian erudition in this essay.

### XIX. *On the Military Antiquities of Ireland.*

This author observes that, previous to his publication, not two pages of a connected account of this subject, in any author, existed; he hopes, therefore, the novelty of the subject will be some excuse for the multiplicity of citations, which were necessary to give authenticity to the detail.

The Belgic colonies showed the Irish the use of metal weapons and of fortresses, and the great northern invasion in the eighth century added new improvements, and left many remains, which Giraldus Cambrensis notices. Our limits prevent us from giving a satisfactory analysis of this, as well as the other valuable essays, so that we can mention but a few particulars.

The Irish had their Raths, Dûns, Daingans, Bawns: their weapons were stone-hatchets or Celts, brazen swords, lances, darts, battle-axes. Their soldiery were Hobillers, Kerns, and Galloglasses. Henry II. on the submission of the Irish, ordered his great feudatories to erect castles, to secure their conquests. The same plan was pursued by the English princes to the reign of James I. The history of the great castle of Dunamase, in the Queen's County, is given, and also that of Ley. A very singular notice is brought forward at the conclusion of this essay, that of the Irish, in 1586, fighting upon stilts.

### XX. *On the political Constitution and Laws of the ancient Irish.*

This is a very interesting essay, as it places in a clear point of view a subject but little understood. Ask the best informed English or Irish lawyer, what are the Brehon laws? His answer will be, that they are barbarous municipal regulations of the uncivilized Irish. Dr. L. shows this to be an egregious mistake, and the proof evinces an intimate acquaintance with feudal jurisprudence. If it be asked, are not the MS. Irish Brehon laws necessary for giving a just idea of the subject, the author answers in the negative; because there are data sufficiently numerous to show the nature of these laws. Even if they were necessary, the technical language in which they are written requires a key to unlock them, which has not, and probably never will be found. He describes from Davis and  
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Hume the state of political society in Scotland and Ireland, and supplies their omissions. The Irish monarchy was elective; the monarch was styled Ard Riagh; he must be of the regale profapium, or royal stock. Next in rank was the Tanist, his apparent successor. Next were the provincial kings; then Tiarnas, with socage and villenage tenants. The whole was a military feudal association.

The most early laws discovered by this author, he finds among Egebhrit's excerpts in 750; these are of the same tenor with the Anglo-Saxon laws. Next is noticed the law of Tanistry, a fruitful source of domestic dissention and commotion; and that of Gavelkind, which gave property equally to children, legitimate and spurious. The monarch and his feudatories were supported by mensal lands, and by a number of onerous and grinding taxes, levied under the idea of feudal rights. The Brehonic judicature is described, and its proceedings; and a Brehon and his Lord are exhibited in a plate, in their proper habits.

XXI. *On the Ogham Characters, and alphabetic Elements of the ancient Irish.*

As a specimen of the absurd and puerile fables on which Irish history is constructed, and which national writers endeavour at this day to defend, take the following of the origin of the Irish elementary characters.

“The celebrated Feniusa Farfa, say Keating and the Wards, was the son of Magog, and King of Scythia. Desirous of becoming master of the 72 languages created at the confusion of Babel, he sent 72 persons to learn them. He established an university at Magh-Seannair, near Athens, over which he, Gadel and Caoith presided. These formed the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew letters. Gadel was ordered to digest the Irish into five dialects: the Finian, to be spoken by the militia and soldiery; the poetic and historic, by the Seanachies and Bards; the medical, by physicians; and, the common idiom, by the vulgar.”

These, and similar wild fictions, are never passed over without proper animadversion by this author. Though their Oriental complexion gave rise to the notion of a Phœnician colonization, and a Phœnician alphabet in Ireland, both are ably examined and refuted. With no better success do Irish antiquaries assert, that the Oghum, a stenographic and steganographic kind of writing, and practised in every country for secrecy and expedition, were the letters used by the Druids. The author presents us with a very ingenious and learned account of the origin of the Runic, Anglo-Saxon, and Irish alphabets; and this leads him into very profound diplomatic inquiries, little to be expected in a book on Irish antiquities, yet highly illustrative of his subject.

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A most remarkable literary forgery is here mentioned. An Irish Seanachy, with a knife or chizzel, cut some lines and other figures on a rock, and then pretended he found in an ancient Irish poem the name of a hero who was interred near this rock 1500 years ago. This author, with becoming spirit, reproaches such a shameful imposition.

The corrupt Roman letters, which the Irish adopted, did not furnish a notation commensurate with the sounds of the Irish language; of course it could not be reduced to a standard by writing: hence anomalies and solecisms, and all corruptions incident to an uncertain tongue. Besides the want of an adequate notation, and the various invasions and colonizations of the isle from the age of Ptolemy, the geographer, A. D. 130, to the invasion of Henry II. A. D. 1172, authentic documents teach us, that the original Celtic Irish were never free from foreign enemies; their language therefore became a confused jargon of Gothic, Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, and other tongues and dialects, and absolutely there is not a third of what passes for Irish, but is derived from these and the Latin. The author concludes this very curious but difficult enquiry with these words:

“ I am very sensible how much I stand in need of the learned diplomatic reader's indulgence for the hints advanced in this essay; if they urge a farther investigation of the subject, I shall think my labour fully compensated.

“ Non quisquam fruitur veris odoribus,  
Hyblæos latebris nec spoliât favos;  
Si fronti caveat, si timeat rubos.” *Claudian.*”

## XXII. *A Review of Irish Literature in the middle Ages.*

The author observes that, after his rejecting the pretensions of the Irish to remote historical records, a new species of fiction, Irish hagiography, succeeded.

“ The lives and miracles of Saints”, says the author, “ and all the supposititious and apocryphal trash that croud the pages of Ware's writers and Harris's additions, I leave to the credulity and illustration of others, dwelling only on those parts of solid learning worthy of rational inquiry, and which form the only true grounds of national fame and honour.”

He dates the progress of religion and learning from the invasion of England by the Anglo-Saxons, in the fifth century. He evinces by indisputable internal evidence, that the writings ascribed to St. Patrick, are forgeries of a late date, as are those of Feich, Bishop of Sletty.

The sixth century was illuminated by many Irishmen of bright talents, and a liberal association, founded on an identity  
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of belief and practice, united the Welsh, the Scots, and Irish. St. Brendan taught the liberal arts, which were seven, and called by the Greeks Encyclopædia. This author believes the text-book was the work of Martianus Capella, as he refers to commentaries on him by Johannes Scotus Erigena, and Duncant, an Irish Bishop.

In the seventh century, the Roman pontiffs interdicted schools and teaching in England, as they occasioned heresies; this drove the learned to Ireland, where Vatican-bulls had no force. Columbanus was a celebrated coenobiarch at this time; Dupin declares, that his writings abound with wisdom and elegance, and a great knowledge of ecclesiastical history; that they are judicious, witty, and learned. Cummian, who was Culdean Abbat of Hy, wrote a letter to his monastic brethren, in which he cites Augustin, Origen, Cyril, Cyprian, Gregory, and Jerome; and the various cycles then in existence; and also the canons of the church. The author reasonably infers from hence, that the Irish at this time were profoundly skilled in every branch of ecclesiastical learning and discipline, and in this he is confirmed by these words of Bede. "It was now (the seventh century) that many noble English and others of inferior rank, leaving their native country, withdrew to Ireland to cultivate letters, and lead a life of greater purity." In other places, he speaks most honourably of the general literature of the isle.

In the eighth century, Virgilius supported the doctrine of the Antipodes, and the earth's sphericity; and Majdolph was remarkable for Greek and Roman learning. Mosheim is an unexceptionable witness to the superior attainments of the Irish in letters.

The Danish invasion, in the ninth century, banished the Muses from their ancient seat, and compelled them to seek protection in foreign climates. Among others, Johannes Scotus Erigena fled to France; Mosheim gives him the highest character for acuteness of understanding, and unequalled skill in the Greek language. After this age, there were but few eminent Irish scholars.

### XXIII. *Giraldus Cambrensis illustrated.*

There is not perhaps a more curious literary memorial extant than Cambrensis's topography of Ireland, composed in the twelfth century. It is divided into three distinctions: the first treats of the natural history, the second of the wonders of nature and miracles of Saints, and the last is a sketch of the civil history of the country. In the two first parts, he positively denies having received the smallest light or aid from  
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Irish works; all was acquired by his own industry and researches. In the last, he drew something from ancient chronicles; but it was lax and diffusive, superfluous and frivolous; the labour here, says he, was similar to that of searching for gems among the sands of the sea-shore. We have here an ample vindication of Cambrensis from the calumnies of prejudiced national historians, and the petulance of ignorant cloistered monks.

The author classes his zoology under the heads of Pisces, Aves, Feræ, and Vermes: these he illustrates, and passes to the private life of the ancient Irish, and makes it extremely probable, that they not only ate horse, but human flesh. Diodorus Siculus and Strabo record it, as does St. Jerome, many centuries after. Much curious and entertaining information is to be found in this essay.

“These well-authenticated particulars”, says the author, “are not adduced to calumniate the ancient Irish, for most people, at certain periods, had the same customs and manners; but to demonstrate how incredible are the exaggerated representations of Irish antiquaries and historians, who hold up their countrymen as miracles of learning and civilization, when in reality they were sunk in gross ignorance and savage barbarism. The progress of refinement in every country *bears* pace with the improvement of its laws, the advancement of its industry, and its increase in wealth.”

Even at the end of the sixteenth century the Irish were in a rude state; their sole employment was keeping cattle, and depasturing them on mountains and wild waste places. The orders of the general assembly of confederate Catholics, at Kilkenny, the 12th of November, 1647, are cited to prove, that, even then, great multitudes, with their families and cattle, *daily ranged* through the country, particularly in Ulster, to the injury of the inhabitants, and the desolation of the parts they traversed.

We shall only remark, that there are abundant materials in this essay to convict Mr. Plowden of the rankest misrepresentations, when he speaks of the Irish as highly civilized. If the authorities selected by this author are authentic and judiciously applied, as appears to us indubitable, Mr. Plowden's Historical Review is totally destitute of truth, and a malignant satire on the English Government.

#### XXIV. *An Essay towards the History and Antiquities of Irish-town and Kilkenny.*

At the arrival of the English in 1169, there existed in Irish-town a collection of cabins, dignified with the name of a town. This the author supposes to be the Jernis of Ptolemy. Kilkenny he derives from the Celtic Coil, or Kyle-ken-ūī, the



wooded head or hill near the river; an etymology exactly agreeing with the situation of the place, and not from an imaginary St. Canice, or Kenny, whose stupid legend is given.

The Cathedral is the great ornament of Irishtown: every circumstance respecting the building and decorations of this structure is minutely detailed. Bishop Ledred, in 1318, fitted up the windows, particularly the eastern, in so elegant a manner, and adorned it with such curious workmanship, as left it without a rival in the kingdom. This will appear by no means exaggerated, when we are assured, that Ranucini, the Pope's Nuncio, who came from the native soil of the fine arts, was so much struck with its beauty, that he offered the large sum of 700*l.* for it; but neither the high rank of this Prince of Fermo, nor the distresses of the times, could prevail on the Bishop and Chapter to comply with his wishes. It contained the history of Christ from his birth to his ascension. In 1650, this exquisite piece of art was demolished, by savage republican regicides, under the notorious Col. Axtel, the Governor.

An account of the monuments in the Cathedral, of the Vicars choral, and of the library, with a very ingenious excursion on the origin of public libraries, follow. In the last, the author evinces his talents for fine writing, and we lament that we have not more specimens of it. The population of Kilkenny is estimated at 15,000. The annals of the City, and the Parliaments held there, throw light on the state of the kingdom in different ages. In 1636, Lord Deputy Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, visited Kilkenny, when the Mayor of the city addressed him in a most flattering Speech; of which, we shall give the last paragraph.

“ To abbreviate my discourse, lest offensive to your much honoured ears, deign me the favour, that while the suffrages of so many provinces and cities, the acclamations of the common people, the general applause of Ireland, and approbation of your gracious liege and sovereign, so concentric meet with the celebration of those your matchless endowments, I may, Right Honourable, revolve into our first principles of your honour and worth; and, rising on the wings of adorned eloquence, to force it to the mount and zenith of your best merits; to flutter after you with the best wishes of all my citizens, by redoubling in your presence and absence the oracle of God, my King, and country, that we have just cause, and that we must honour Thomas Wentworth.”

This pompous nonsense is exactly in the style of the French to their new Emperor, and of equal sincerity. In a few years after, these very addressers and their Mayor were foremost in their accusations of the excellent, though unfortunate, Strafford.

ford. Such gross adulation shows a corrupt and degraded mind, lost to every generous and manly feeling.

In 1642, after the murder of thousands of innocent Protestants, and the destruction of their property, the confederate Catholics assembled a Parliament in Kilkenny: it consisted of eleven spiritual and fourteen temporal Peers, and two hundred and twenty-six commoners. For eight years the kingdom exhibited a dismal picture of popish domination, of the unbounded influence of priests and friars, and the horrible effects of superstition and anarchy. In 1650, Cromwell came before Kilkenny. In his summons to the city, he says: "For the unheard-of massacre of the innocent English, God hath begun to judge you with his sore plague; so will he follow you, until he destroys you, if you repent not." The Governor held out for five days, and then capitulated.

The police of the city, its monasteries, hospitals, and charitable foundations, with the castle, and its fine collection of pictures, claim the author's attention; and the whole is concluded with an Appendix of original records, in Latin.

"The history of Kilkenny", says the Doctor, "is an attempt to trace the beginning and progress of an Irish city of some celebrity, and contains probably some memorials that may interest curiosity. Was this plan generally adopted, materials would be collected valuable to future historians and antiquaries."

## XXV. *Church of Aghaboe.*

This was a very ancient see, and founded by the Fitz-Patricks, Princes of Upper Ossory, whose piety and courage rendered them conspicuous in the tenth century. In the twelfth, Giraldus Cambrensis says the English "in patriæ defensione non invalidos invenerunt". In every age they were attached to the British Government; and a Baron of Ossory was the bosom friend of Edward VI. as the curious letters of that Prince to him abundantly prove. They were printed by the present Earl of Upper Ossory, at Strawberry Hill. All the churches in this old diocese were endowed by this family; and, what is most singular, the present noble representative of it possesses the advowson of five, and a large estate in Upper Ossory. "Patrimonies", says the author, "descended to him, through a long line of noble progenitors, for more than a thousand years; an instance not perhaps to be paralleled in Europe." To whom then could the author with more propriety inscribe his work on Irish antiquities, than to the Earl of Upper Ossory, who, at the same time, is a judge of learning and a generous patron?

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The author, some years ago, published a Statistical Account of the Parish of Aghaboe, which we wish he had introduced here. It was the first attempted in Ireland. The Dublin Society adopted the idea, and many counties have since been described. The antiquities of Aghaboe are chiefly historical: an old belfry and part of its ancient cathedral remain.

XXVI. *Priory of Athassel, in the County of Tipperary.*

This church was founded about 1200, by the De Burgos. It was possessed by Augustinians, and its ruins speak its former magnitude and splendor.

XXVII. *Priory of Devenish, in the County of Fermanagh.*

This is built in an island in Lough Erne, a few miles from Enniskillen. Here is a cryptical chapel, dedicated to St. Molaise, and a fine round tower.

XXVIII. *Holy Cross, County of Tipperary.*

This abbey was erected by O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1169. Pope Paschal II. sent a piece of the holy cross, covered with gold, and ornamented with precious stones, which was deposited here; the devotion to which was universal, as we learn from Sydney's state papers. The design and execution of the building, from what may now be seen, was not inferior to any Gothic structure.

XXIX. *Knockmoy, in the County of Galway.*

O'Connor, King of Connaugh, in a battle fought with the English, in 1189, vowed to build an abbey was he victorious. He succeeded, and Knockmoy perpetuates the remembrance of his victory. Fresco paintings adorn his monument in this church. They are well exhibited in two plates.

XXX. *Leighlin, in the County of Carlow.*

This was an old episcopal see; and the town was so considerable as to have eighty-six burbage-tenements, a Bishop's palace, a deanery-house, and a monastery, and other buildings, all destroyed in the Irish wars, except the cathedral, which is used as a parish church.

XXXI. *Miscellaneous Antiquities.*

In plate 27, are spear-heads, stone-hatchets, a bracelet, and broches; and in plate 40, a gorget and two images, which were Abraxas, or talismanic figures, whose magical power, in  
ages

ages of ignorance, was believed to secure the wearer from harm, and promote the success of his undertakings. All these have been found in Ireland.

"These few topographical antiquities", the author tells us, "were printed and published before he undertook to complete Grose's Antiquities of Ireland, of which that amiable and excellent antiquary lived to write but seven pages." See the Preface to that work.

When we sat down to review this work, we must confess, that we did not conceive a favourable opinion of Irish antiquities, from the exaggerated and hyperbolic representations of O'Connor, the absurd and puerile production of O'Halloran, and the literary eccentricities of Vallancey. The mistaken patriotism of Irish historians, the romantic complexion of their compositions, and their pertinacious defence of their palpable fictions, disgusted the reader, and he quickly rejected subjects affording neither pleasure nor instruction.

It is now above a century since Sir James Ware published his *Dissertations on the Antiquities of Ireland*, in small 8vo. in Latin. The study was then in its infancy; and he adopted many stories of Irish mythologists, not, however, without intimating his own sentiments of their futility. He illustrates every topic with classical knowledge and elegance; and would probably have exhausted every subject which he treated, had he possessed the aids which the interval of an hundred years has supplied.

Dr. Ledwich, keeping the plan of this excellent antiquary in view, has omitted the fictions, which strong national prejudices obliged him to recite; and, with equal talents, superior information, and more profound erudition, has constructed his present work.

The colonization of the isle, the formation of the Irish alphabet, the state of literature from the sixth to the ninth century, the ancient music, round towers, stone-roofed crypts, coins, and Brehon laws of the primitive Irish, with numberless interesting objects, ably discussed in these pages, evince the author to be entitled to superior praise as a grammarian, architect, theologian, and antiquary.

Three essays must particularly establish the Doctor's claim to extensive learning and just discrimination: that on the Druids, on the Ogham character, and alphabetic elements of the ancient Irish, and on the origin of Saxon and Gothic architecture. The character here given of this work coincides with the public opinion expressed of it on its first appearance. It was eagerly sought after, as alone exhibiting a genuine picture,  
supported

supported by the best authorities, of the ancient state of Ireland.

Its value, in this second edition, is much enhanced, by the addition of nine essays, on curious subjects. It is a singular instance of generosity in the author, to enable his printer to give 526 pages of letter-press, and 43 well-executed engravings, for two guineas, by relinquishing every emolument arising from its publication.

The author deprecates critical severity, by acknowledging the difficulty of avoiding errors in such a work. We have observed some, especially those of the press, which we leave to his own, and the correction of his learned readers, rather than make an ostentatious display of hypercritical accuracy, or fill our pages with uninteresting matter.

ART. VI. *The Decameron, or Ten Days Entertainment of Boccaccio; translated from the Italian. In Two Volumes. The Second Edition, corrected and improved. To which are prefixed, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Boccaccio, and an Advertisement. By the Author of Old Nick, a Piece of Family Biography, &c. 8vo. 16s. Vernor and Hood. 1804.*

MR. GIBBON observes, in the memoirs of his life and writings, that he should perhaps be astonished, were it possible to ascertain the date at which a favourite tale was engraved by frequent repetition in his memory; the Cavern of the Winds; the Palace of Felicity; and the fatal moment at the end of three months or centuries, when Prince Adolphus is overtaken by Time, who had worn out so many pair of wings in the pursuit. Many readers would experience the same sensation if they could, by any means, ascertain the period of their lives at which their interest was first excited, or their attention engaged by the simplicity of the son of Philip the Hermit; the foolish blunders of Calandrino; the facetious knavery of Bruno and Buffalmacco; the loves of Cymon and Iphigenia; the sufferings of Madame Beritola; and the hard trials and unparalleled patience of the Lady Griselda. These tales, familiar to us from our infancy, are endeared to the memory when expanded, decorated, and rendered additionally interesting by being transferred to the pages of Chaucer, Dryden, Shakspeare, and many other writers of Poems, Novels, and Plays, in our own language, and the languages of other nations. Yet whatever delight the recollection of Boccaccio's ingenious novels

novels may have left on the mind, no careful parent or prudent tutor can have placed the entire work in the hands of his child or his pupil, without feeling considerably alarmed, lest the improvement of his knowledge should tend to the depravation of his morals. The peculiar elegance and purity of Boccaccio's prose have made him the delight of his countrymen, and a model for those who wish to attain the language of Italy; and his pleasing manner and easy wit have caused his novels, into whatever tongue they were translated, to be highly esteemed by all ages, and by all conditions of readers.

That Boccaccio, himself a man of immoral life, should write licentious tales, would afford no ground of surprise; and his conduct in this respect finds some further apology, in the circumstances mentioned by the editor of the present translation. He composed them *per cacciar la malinconia delle femine*.

“Just before he wrote, the plague at Florence had totally changed the customs and manners of the people. Only a few of the women had survived this fatal malady; who having lost their husbands, parents, or friends, gradually grew regardless of those constraints, and customary formalities, which before of course influenced their behaviour. For want of female attendants, they were obliged to take men only into their service; and this circumstance greatly contributed to destroy their habits of delicacy, and gave an opening to various freedoms and indecencies unsuitable to the sex; and frequently productive of very serious consequences. As to the monasteries, it is not surprising that Boccaccio should have made them the scenes of his most libertine stories. The plague had thrown open their gates. The monks and nuns wandered abroad, and, partaking of the common liberties of life, and the levities of the world, forgot the rigour of their institution, and the severity of their ecclesiastical characters. At the ceasing of the plague, when the religious were compelled to return to their cloisters, they could not forsake their attachment to these secular indulgences; they continued to practise the same free course of life, and would not submit to the disagreeable and unsocial injunctions of their respective orders. Contemporary historians give a shocking representation of the unbounded debaucheries of the Florentines on this occasion: and ecclesiastical writers mention this period as the grand epoch of the relaxation of monastic discipline.”

But to account for and justify an author's deviation from the line of morality are widely different; and this author has shown too sound a judgment, and too refined a taste, in the works with which he has favoured the public, to permit a supposition, that he would degrade his abilities by giving currency to fictions, from which every well-constituted mind must turn with disgust. The editor of this work has, with honest inflexibility, expunged from the pages of the translation every



every expression which could give offence to modesty: where the construction of the novel has been such that, with a slight alteration, he could deprive it of its noxious qualities, he has done it; but when these were too radically combined with the leading principles of the story to admit of alteration, he has, with a becoming love of decency, expunged the narrative altogether.

It is happy for the public when gentlemen, who possess so much learning and discrimination as this author, will take upon themselves the task of republishing such works. A little pruning renders them unexceptionable; the delight they impart in the reading is unattended with any pain in the recollection. The productions of wit and genius, in a gross and licentious day, are quoted, without fear that the curiosity of the young, or of females, should be directed to subjects improper for their perusal; and these are allowed to speak of works which, if they had been put into their hands in an unreformed state, would subject them to the suspicion of having defiled their imagination with gross and licentious compositions. In short, the editor is well entitled to affirm, as he has, "that Boccaccio, in his present condition, is in no way calculated to make the good bad, or the bad worse".

The translation is not new, but is formed on that published by R. Doddsley in 1741; the present editor having merely reformed the style, corrected grammatical and typographical errors, and made occasional alterations, where the inadvertence of the former editor had occasioned gross corruptions in the explanation of the author's sense.

What is peculiarly the editor's own, is an essay entitled "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Boccaccio"; in which he has narrated, with simplicity and effect, the few facts which are known respecting his author; and has exhibited, in a judicious manner, the principal writers, foreign and British, who have been imitators or translators of, or borrowers from, Boccaccio.

"Boccaccio's tales", he observes, "have been translated, at different periods, into most languages, and his imitators and debtors are without end. His Decameron has been a store from which, confessedly, and frequently otherwise, innumerable authors, since his day, have drawn without scruple, and often with more wisdom than honesty. We have pointed out some instances of the wealth acquired by Chaucer from this source; and various advantages which Shakespeare and others have derived from the same spring might, but for the reason already given, be added to swell the list; for we might justly say, with Milton, alluding to the work of our author,

"Hither, as to their fountain, other stars  
Repairing, in their golden urns, draw light";

or we may affirm of him, what Dr. Johnson has well observed of Homer, "that nation after nation, and century after century, has been able to do little more than transpose his incidents, new name his characters, and paraphrase his sentiments."

The edition is printed with great neatness, and embellished with a well-engraved head of the author.

ART. VII. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ Δ.  
*Xenophontis Memorabilium Libri IV. usque ad Lib. 3.  
 Cap. 6. interpretatione nova donavit, et varr. Lectt. auxit  
 Gulielmus Benwell, M. A. Coll. SS. Trinitatis nuper Socius.  
 Textus quod defuit, cum Variis Lectionibus, e Schneidero  
 aliisque desumptum est.* 8vo. 631 pp. præter Indicem.  
 13s. 6d. Oxonii, Hanwell and Parker; Mawman, Lon-  
 dini. 1804.

NOTHING, in our critical career, affords us higher gratification, than when we are invited to notice those productions of antiquity, which have stood the test of ages, and received the general approbation of mankind. These inimitable remains of ancient genius, conveying to us the genuine feelings and vivid impressions of the mind, when the intellectual faculties of our nature seem first to have expanded into life and action, are marked by a *purity* and *energy* of character, which we in vain look for in the laboured efforts and artificial refinements of modern literature. When, therefore, by the accidental circumstance of a new edition, we are called to recur to one of these ancient volumes, we regard ourselves in the situation of the traveller, who, having often subsisted on the strange dishes and fantastical cookery of barbarous nations, at length meets with the pure fountains and salubrious viands of cultivated nature.

Of all the productions of ancient Greece, there are none perhaps which we peruse with greater delight, than the writings of Xenophon. The easy flow and perspicuity of style, and a frequent playful familiarity of expression, together with the information they afford us of the œconomy and domestic arrangements of the Grecian republics, have contributed to render them the universal favourites of the classical student. Of these writings, none is more generally read than the Memorabilia. The singular and interesting character of Socrates, whose sentiments it presents to us, the moral tendency of his

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doctrines, and the lively spirit of argument and dialogue in which they are conveyed, cannot fail to captivate the attention of every scholar. We do not wonder, then, that these memoirs are a favourite lecture-book in the University of Oxford. The different editions that have issued from their press, show the constant demand for copies; and at the same time evince the just sense, entertained by that learned body, of the moral impression of the precepts and character of Socrates upon the youthful mind.

The edition before us comes out under circumstances peculiarly affecting. The lamented author of it, we have reason to believe, had for some years been employed in the care of the work; but, from other engagements and multifarious occupations, made a much slower progress than the lovers of classical literature could have wished. Nearly at the conclusion of his labours, and when a situation of retirement would have given him leisure and opportunity for completing his undertaking, he was suddenly attacked by a violent fever, and closed his excellent and exemplary life at the early age of 31. The name of Mr. BENWELL is still remembered with lively regret in the University; and, we believe, we express only the general sentiment of all who had the happiness to know him, when we add, that for learning, piety, and every amiable quality, few have left behind them a higher character. After his demise, which happened in the year 1796, the work underwent a long suspension, and it should seem, as if it was not till lately, that any one had undertaken to arrange his papers and complete them for publication. At this we the more wonder, as so much was done by the original editor, and nothing more is attempted by his successor, than to finish the work from Schneider's and other editions. As it is, however, we are happy in having this edition at length laid before us, since, even in its imperfect state, we consider it as a valuable addition to the critical labours of preceding annotators, and an eminent specimen of classical abilities. Before we proceed to more particular remarks, we cannot help observing, that it would have been a service acceptable to readers in general, and highly grateful to the friends of Mr. B. if some short account had been prefixed of the progress of the edition, and of the circumstances under which it was published; and surely it would have been an addition not misplaced, had some slight notice been introduced of the character and learning of this excellent scholar. Should a second impression be called for, which we have little doubt will be the case, we sincerely hope that some friend of Mr. B.'s will not be wanting in such a tribute to his memory. At present the work immediately commences

with

with a Preface by the editor, and the reader has no other information of the circumstances to which we have alluded, than is conveyed by the title-page. This Preface, which was left complete, is written in clear and elegant Latinity, and contains valuable matter on the purport and intention of Xenophon in drawing up these memoirs. Mr. B. first refutes the absurd and far-fetched hypothesis entertained by Dr. Edwards, that the *Memorabilia* were intended as a methodic system of moral duty; and then introduces his own idea of the general contents and distribution of the volume.

“ Ne cui vero cum hac sententia, quam improbamus, facere videatur, quod nempe Xenophon in his libris omnis pene generis virtutum exempla complexus sit, cum id in vitis factisque clarorum virorum describendis, præcipue Socratis, summi atque optimi omnium viri, naturaliter eveniat. Nec omnino negaverim eum ordini rerum aliqua ex parte consuloisse. Sed quem rerum ordinem sibi præcipue servandum proposuerit, monstrare difficile est. Hoc certe satis dilucide apparet, in initio duo crimina Socrati ab accusatoribus illata refelli, deinde ostendi, qualis fuerit ille vita moribusque, quid de Deo sentiret, et quam studiose discipulos suos ad temperantiam incitaret. Secundum librum imprimis occupant, quæ ad amorem parentum, fratrum, amicorum, et ad rerum domesticarum curam spectant; tertium, quæ ad reipublicæ administrationem et ad magistratus gerendos attinent. Quarto libro Socratis mos in discipulis erudiendis genusque disciplinæ monstratur, et extremum opus claudit, ut decebat, brevis eorum narratio, quæ ab eo paulo ante mortem dicta ac gesta sunt. Sed per omnes libros res, alia aliam, facili quodam et quasi soluto modo consequuntur potius, quam certo ullo ordine ac serie tractantur.” P. iv.

He further illustrates the author's view, and shows the interest and impression these memoirs derive from being not like Plato's, fictitious dialogues; but the actual words and conversations of his master Socrates. As these are interesting observations, and show Mr. B.'s real taste and knowledge of the work he undertook to publish, we subjoin another specimen.

“ Quod si de rerum, quæ in hoc opere tractantur, magnitudine, et de auctoris in dicendi genere virtutibus, aggrediar loqui, mihi verendum esse puto, ne horum studio provectus ultra fines modumque rapiar. Quam pura enim et simplex oratio! Quanta verborum suavitas ac venustas! Quæ perspicuitas et lux! Etenim non hic, velut in *Cyropædia* persæpe fit, sermo implicitus est et perplexus, sed clarior plerumque et concinnior, ac majori opera, si conicere licet, limatus et expolitus. Jam, ut ad res veniamus, quanta cum affectus vehementia, et quam honesta cum indignatione animi Socratem contra accusatoris crimina defendit! Quam præclara de præceptis magistrorum non negligendis sententia! Quanto cum impetu Alcibiadis et Critiæ vitiosorum morum causas exponit! Deinde quam graviter de Dei providentia et de admirabili corporis humani structura Socratem disserentem inducit! Quod

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argumentum ille iterum in altero loco diverso paulum modo, sed paricum dignitate persecutus est. Porro quam jucunde amicitiae probae et honestae voluptates commemorantur! Quae praecepta de amicis, fratribus, parentibus colendis traduntur. Quam splendida antiquae Atheniensium gloriae virtutisque pristinae commemoratio! Denique quam dulcis et affectu plena narratio eorum, quae a Socrate paulo ante mortem dicta sunt! Sed in primis laudanda est illa Prodici de Virtute et Voluptate fabula, qua nihil suavius aut elegantius inveniri potest." P. viii.

The point next under discussion is the title of the book, and the editor clearly evinces that it ought only to be inscribed with the simple title ἀπομνημονευμάτων. We have now a dissertation of considerable length on the time when this account of Socrates was published. This leads to an enquiry into some particulars of the life and actions of Xenophon, the object of which is to prove, that he could not be so old as Hutchinson would represent him, when he joined the expedition to Asia. This point, we think, the learned editor supports in a satisfactory manner; and he closes the investigation by saying, that the memoirs were probably drawn up and made public after Xenophon's retreat to Scillus, about twelve years after the death of Socrates. As in the course of these observations, Mr. B. had been led to mention *the Epistles of Xenophon*, published at Paris in 1637, he discusses the disputed point of their authenticity, demonstrates the impropriety of believing them to be genuine, and concludes his remarks by instancing passages, which a similarity both of sentiment and expression evidently proves to have been borrowed from these Memorabilia.

Here the prefatory matter ends; nor have we any notice what MSS. or editions were more immediately consulted for the work, or whether any new sources were discovered for elucidating disputed passages. Had the author been spared to produce the entire volume, we have little doubt that some notices of this kind would have been subjoined. We do not, however, perceive any considerable additions to the materials of Edwards and Schneider. The same classes of MSS. are referred to; and the only novelties that strike us, are the collation of an Oxford MS. of Stobæus, and some republished notes and observations of Upton. We believe, however, that a new collation was procured of one of the Florence MSS. But from the attention bestowed upon the Memorabilia, by Ruken, Valkenaer, and the numerous editors, the materials were already ample; and we perceive, that Mr. B. availed himself of them with great skill and ingenuity.



The text is arranged with much clearness: it is printed with the usual divisions of chapters and sections, with a short but expressive title of the contents at the head of each chapter. Immediately under the text are placed, very neatly and distinctly, the various readings, accompanied by such notices of the value and variations of each as show a happy talent for textual emendation. We have often greatly admired these verbal criticisms. The Latin translation occupies the remainder of the page. This translation seems almost entirely new; and, although we think the editor here took upon him an unnecessary labour, yet we cannot but praise this version, as rendering many passages of the original with great felicity. The notes, which are given at the end of the text and translation, form a valuable selection from Ernesti, Schneider, and preceding critics; and exhibit the comments of the editor on their particular remarks, and on the passages to which they refer. An *Index Græcitatibus*, little if at all differing from that of Schneider, closes the volume. To the notes, we shall now direct our attention; and shall endeavour to lay before our readers a fair account of what has been done by Mr. B. in addition to the labours of his predecessors, towards elucidating this admirable monument of ancient morals.

Lib. I. c. i. sect. 3. φήμας] To Simpson's note, Mr. B. adds:

“ Σύμβολα potius ostenta significant, de quibus Cic. de Div. in loco citato et lib. ii. 22. et seq. Bene idem omnium (φήμων) futilitatem exposuit: *Si quis aliquid ex sua re, atque ex suo sermone, dixerit, et ejus verbum aliquod apte ceciderit ad id, quod ages, aut cogitabis, ea res tibi aut timorem afferet, aut alacritatem?* De Div. ii. 40. Sed. vid. ind. ad voc. σύμβολα. Varia συμβόλων genera recenset Æschyl. in Prom. Vinc. v. 483, &c. Ἐνοδίας συμβόλους vetus Scholiastes his verbis explicat: τὰ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν συναντήματα, δι' ὧν δεῖ συμβάλλειν καὶ μαντεύεσθαι.” P. 435.

We believe φήμαι to have the same meaning with the κληδων in the passage of the Prometheus. Suidas: κληδών· φήμη, μαντεία· καὶ κληδοσιμόι, αἱ διὰ τῶν λόγων παρατηρήσεις: and the ἐπ' ἀγαθαῖς κληδόσι (in Epigramm.) the lexicons interpret by φήμαις.

Sect. 11. ἔχει] Between the ἔχει and ἔξυ the MSS. and editions greatly vary. We were always rather inclined for the adoption of the latter, as being more analogous to the dreams of these philosophers on the origin of the world. MS. authority, however, certainly favours ἔχει.

“ C. ii. sect. 5. ἐπιθυμῶντας] Exquisitum et elegans est hoc verbum. Pravis cæteris cupiditatibus oppositur honestum Socratis præceptorumque ejus studium.” P. 451.



Sect. 12. καὶ βιζιόττος] This word, in the second of these sentences, Stephens and Zeunius would reject; and we always thought there was great plausibility in the conjecture. It certainly is not so applicable to Alcibiades as to Critias. Mr. B. in an ingenious note, thinks it genuine. We admire his criticism, though we do not feel quite convinced by it.

“ Sect. 20. ὅμως] In hoc loco tanta est librorum impress. et MSS. varietas, ut difficile sit pro certo constituere, quæ lectio præferenda sit. In primis *Junt.* plane omisit ὅμως, ita quoque Codd. *Flor. A. C. E.* Deinde *Aldina* reponit ὅμως post ἀνθρώπων, quam secutus est *Steph.* sed in ed. sec. vocem asterisco notavit, tanquam in isto loco, quem occupat, suspectam, idemque in notis dicit, se malle cum *Stob.* ὅμως ante εἰργασιν legere. Cum *Aldina* vero consentire Codd. *Flor. B. D.* credibile est, quantum ex varietatum descriptione apud *Edw.* colligi potest. Proximo loco MS. 2. et MSS. *Vindobonenses*, quorum varietates *Ernestus* annotavit, ὅμως ponunt ante ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν α. ita tamen, si recte virum doctiss. interpretor, ut duo illorum legant εἰργασιν ὅμως, alter autem, sc. *Vindob. 2.* εἰργασιν in extremo post ἀνθρώπων ponat. Duobus prioribus ducibus *Ernestus* edidit εἰργασιν ὅμως. Eandem lectionem exhibet MS. *Par 3.* Postremo *Stob. Brodæus.* MSS. *Par 1. et Vat. 1.* cum *Vindob. 2.* ut supra dictum est, ponunt ὅμως ab initio et εἰργασιν in extremo. Ed. autem *Parif.* utrumque verbum ponit in extremo, ut dubie. *Zeun.* *Uptonus* ex conjectura corrigit ὁλῶς, ingeniose satis, sed paulo temerius. *Zeunius* auctoritate *Justinæ* delendum putat ὅμως, quod credit ad ellipsin haud inusitatam supplendum fuisse fictum, et huic rei indicio esse ipsam ejus sedem vagam et insertam. Sed fortasse in initio vel in fine lineæ olim positum scribentis oculum decepit, qui sic festinanter ab una linea in alteram, ab initio clausulæ in finem, transiit. *Aldinæ* lectionem, quæ et in priorr. *Simpf.* edd. fuit, aptissime illustravit vir quidam doctus ap. *Simpf.* ex *Terent. Eun. V. ii. 26, 27.*

— nam si ego digna hac contumelia  
Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen.

Equidem, cum ὅμως fere primum locum in clausula occupare, aut saltem ante verbum poni videatur, recepi lectionem Codicum optimorum *Par 1. et Vat. 1.* necnon *Stobæi, Brodæi, et Vindob. 2.* P. 456.

We incline to favour the opinion of *Zeunius*, and to leave out the word. Place it where you will, it surely makes the construction of the Greek very awkward.

“ Sect. 24. καὶ δυνατῶν κολ.] *Ernestus*, mihi spurium inquit, κολακεύειν videtur et a glossa ortum. Adscripserat glossator διὰ τὸ κολακεύειν. Paulo post simpliciter est rursus ὑπὸ πολλῶν διαθροπτόμενος. Et abest a MS. *Vindob. 2.* Δυνατοὶ sunt, qui usitatus δεινοὶ dicuntur: cf. IV. ii. 6. Haecenus *Ernestus.* *Bessario*, cum verterit a multis assentatoribus dissolutus, non tam videtur legisse κολακευόντων, quam eleganter vulgatum interpretatus esse. Pro κολακεύειν, teste *Stephano*, vult legi *Budæus* κολακευόντων. Mihi quidem hoc verbum non tentandum videtur. Nam

ἰgnoratio usus τῷ δυνατὸς cum infinitivo pro δεινός, ἱκανός, ἀγαθός, perperit variantem scripturam. Tum non tam δυνατοί, *potentes*, hic spectantur, quam κολακεύοντες. Hinc *Cyrus*. VII. ii. 23. similiter τῷ κολακεύειν, ut causæ, tribuitur τὸ διαδρύπτεσθαι. Similiter *Plutarchus* in *Vit. Alcib.* in qua memorat Socratem se Alcibiadi amicum adjunxisse, veritum ne ab adulatoribus corrumperetur: φοβέμενος τὸν προήγαταλαμβάνοντα, κολακείαις καὶ χάρισιν, ἀσῶν, καὶ ξένων, καὶ ξυμμάχων ὄχλον. Vol. ii. p. 8. ed. *Brian.* Vid. δυνατὸς in hoc sensu *Ill.* vii. 1, 2." P. 460.

We do not, however, yet feel reconciled to the unusual expression δυνατὸς κολακεύειν. We like *Ernesti's* idea the best, but should prefer the κολακευόντων to the common reading.

Sect. 31. λόγων τέχνην μὴ διδάσκειν] The sense is here well explained and illustrated from the *Clouds* of *Aristophanes*.

Sect. 37. ἀλλὰ τῶνδ' ἐγὼ σε ἀπέχεσθαι—δεήσει—τῶν σκυτέων, &c.] A new and very ingenious interpretation is given to the whole of this paragraph. It is translated, "*Oportebit cavere ne loquaris de his, non, ne colloquaris cum his*". It is then shown, that the interdict was, not that Socrates should not converse WITH *Braziers, Curriers, &c.* but ABOUT THEM, *on the subject of their trades and occupations*. The objection to the interpretation is thus stated.

"Fatendum est tamen, unum huic interpretationi ob stare, nempe quod αὐτὸς, in his quæ sequuntur, καὶ γὰρ οἶμαι αὐτὸς &c. ad hos substantivos τῶν σκυτέων et seq. ex necessario referendum esse videatur, ut sic intelligatur: *Socratem coriariiis &c. tam multa loquendo aures obtudisse*. Sed, si lector ita concesserit, mallein αὐτὸς ad τοῖς νέοις referri, de quibus hic et supra agitur, ut intelligatur, *Socratem adolescentibus jam aures obtudisse tam sæpe exempla petendo ex coriariis &c.* Hinc enim sensus toti loco clarissimus simul et commodissimus concinnatur. *De istiusmodi rebus quidem licet tibi loqui, inquit Charicles. At Critias, De his autem, inquit, oportebit te tacere, Socrates, de coriariis &c. etenim credo te adolescentibus jam aures obtudisse de his loquentem. Ergo etiam de iis rebus, quæ ex his sequuntur, tacendum erit, inquit Soc. sc. de justitia, pietate, cæterisque, quæ ad justitiam pertinent. Imo vero, et de bubulcis, inquit Charicles, ne boum, i. e. civium numerum minorem facias. Favet huic interpretationi Uptonus, qui vertit: Cave ne loquaris de bubulcis.*" P. 468.

The other notes on the subject we shall give entire.

"αὐτὸς] Certe refertur ad νέοις διαδρύλλεσθαι in hoc sensu adhibetur *Lucian. Demosth. Enc.* 17. Tom. iii. p. 503. ed *Hemsterh.* "ἴσως νομίζεις ἐμὲ μόνον μὴ διατεδρύλλεσθαι τὰ ὅσα ταῖς Δημοσθένους πράξεσιν;

"αὐτὸς ἤδη κατατετρίφθαι διαδρύλλεμένους ὑπὸ σῷ] Sensus hujus loci *Ernestum* cæterosque interpretes tetellit, qui sic intelligunt, quasi *Critias* dicere voluisset, istis artificibus aures obtusas esse Socratis loquacitate. Sed, ut monstrat ratio sermonis, Socrates non cum iis colloquebatur, sed tantum ab eorum arte similitudines et exempla petere solebat.

bat. Nec verbum διερυλλεῖν unquam significat *aures obtundere, in aures alicujus loqui*, sed, *vulgo celebrare, pervulgare*, ut est supra I. i. 2. Itaque locus aut sic explicandus est, similitudines et exempla ista jam nimium trita esse, quæ tam vulgo a Socrate in sermonibus prolata essent; aut ipsos artifices jam tædio confectos esse, qui ab illo tam sæpe in exempla adhibiti fuissent. Posterior interpretatio mihi magis arripet.

“ τῶν ἐπομένων τέτοις ] Sc. *de his non erit differendum.*” Ibid.

We must here pause, but shall give some further Specimens of this edition on a future occasion.

(To be continued.)

ART. VIII. *Facts and Observations concerning the Prevention and Cure of Scarlet Fever; with some Remarks on the Origin of Acute Contagions in general.* By William Blackburne, M. D. 8vo. 166 pp. Johnson. 1803.

THE progress which physicians, and especially the physicians of this country (such as Lind, Haygarth, Heberden, Clark, G. Fordyce, &c.) have made during the last twenty years, in the investigation of the nature and origin of febrile contagion, and in the discovery of simple but certain means of preventing the propagation and suppressing the sources of this evil, will, it may be predicted, constitute one of the brightest and most memorable æras in the annals of medicine. What, in fact, can give men a stronger claim to that most desirable of all titles, the title of benefactors of mankind, than the dedication of their talents and time, often at the risk of their personal safety, to pursuits, the object of which is to rescue and protect their fellow-mortals from the stroke of pestilence, which for ages has proved the greatest scourge of civilized nations?

Among this class of benefactors may be deservedly ranked the author of the present treatise; his labours being principally directed towards the suppression of that species of pestilence\* (not the least destructive) which goes under the name of the Scarlet Fever, and which Dr. B. regards with Dr. Withering and Dr. Heberden, as one and the same disease with the malignant angina. The consideration of this fever occu-

\* Every febrile disorder which is infectious, and is disposed to spread epidemically, may be termed a pestilence. Rev.

pies the first part of this treatise; while the second part relates to infection or contagion (terms which this author uses synonymously) in general.

In treating of the scarlet fever, the author purposely omits giving a history of its symptoms, referring for a description of them to the well-known treatise of Dr. Withering, and the commentaries of the late Dr. Heberden. His attention is directed to the means of checking the progress of this disorder, and to enforcing the necessity of attempting its total extinction (a circumstance which he deems practicable); and, further, to exhibiting a general outline of its treatment; concerning which, considerable diversity of opinion has been manifested by those who have written upon the subject. What the author offers respecting these topics himself, is (as we are told in the Preface) the result of sixteen years attention to the subject; a circumstance, which of itself must give considerable weight to whatever he has advanced.

“A period of more than twenty years has elapsed”, says the author, “since Dr. Haygarth determined, with equal ability and precision, how very circumscribed the limits of typhus and variolous contagions are, and proved with what facility the influence of these contagions may be repressed. He has applied the same doctrine and a similar practice, to suppress the contagion of scarlet fever, and with similar success, a most striking proof of which is recited in his letter to Dr. Percival; but notwithstanding these momentous facts, proper measures of precaution are still too generally neglected; the majority of public institutions, and almost all large families, still continuing unprovided for the incidents of sickness, and the sudden occurrence of infectious disease.”

“Children of both sexes, and adult females being most liable to scarlet fever, seminaries of learning, for both sexes, are too commonly visited by it.”

“As symptoms of indisposition do not immediately result from infection in a general way, no examination takes place with respect to the number of those who have been tainted when scarlet fever shows itself in a seminary; but as soon as the disease appears in one or more of the children, all are immediately dispersed. Those in whom the infection is latent, and to be afterwards produced, convey it to their respective families, where it seizes a less or a greater number of the individuals composing each family, particularly children and servants. By means of the latter, it is chiefly propagated through the circle of their acquaintance, and introduced into other families, and the disease is thus diffused through society without check or reserve. When the alarm is given in a numerous private family, a similar course is too often pursued; the members of it are usually sent away, inconsiderately, among friends and acquaintance, and often to school, before it can be discovered whether the seeds of disease are not already sown in some of the fugitives. Several may even be infected from the same origin,  
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in each of whom the disorder may appear at different intervals of time. But a very frequent, and almost unsuspected source of infection, arises from the return of convalescents resuming the ordinary intercourse with the members of their family, *before they have ceased to disseminate contagion*. The precise time, in which the breath of a person who has passed through an infectious disease becomes incapable of conveying contagion, is by no means determined. The public are not sufficiently on their guard, with respect to this important fact. If the disease do not actually appear on the infected, they are apt to conclude, that a person in apparent good health cannot communicate disease. A very different conclusion will be drawn from the accounts I am about to recite in the sequel. And I feel it my duty most earnestly to recommend the utmost precaution and vigilance on these momentous points, universally, to the conductors of education and the heads of families. All masters and mistresses of boarding seminaries ought, for their own sake, to be provided with one or more separate apartments, in proportion to the size of their establishment, for the reception of invalids. These ought to be so contrived, that the communication between the sick rooms and the rest of the house may be easily, completely, and speedily cut off at any time. If the establishment be too contracted to admit of such appendages under the same roof, a lodging should always be kept in view in the neighbourhood; the owner of which, being instructed in the methods of preventing the spread of contagion, and suitably rewarded, might have apartments in readiness whenever occasion demanded. There are few institutions, however humble, which may not practise this simple mode of prevention; and none ought to be suffered, which do not fairly and fully comply with it. These regulations become daily more momentous, in the vicinity of London especially, as the great increase of the population, and the extension of its buildings, render public seminaries beyond the precincts of its impure atmosphere absolutely essential to the preservation of the rising generation. When scarlet fever manifests itself in one subject, the first precaution is to separate that subject from the rest without delay. The next very essential one is, to subdue unnecessary alarm and excessive fear; for as this disease is not communicable till the second or third day after its admission into any constitution, and previous or present fever almost always exists when it is admitted; and if it be made a general rule in all schools, to separate febrile patients of every description, according to Dr. Haygarth's recommendation; there will be time sufficient to apprise the children's friends of the accident, and to adopt that plan, which shall most readily and most certainly extinguish the infection in the seminary, and also most effectually prevent its diffusion among society at large. In the performance of this great and indispensable duty, the parent and guardian must co-operate fully with the instructor; the interests, as well as the satisfaction of both, are deeply implicated in its due execution, and both will be amply rewarded for their mutual and best exertions by the most beneficial result.

“ Where the scholars are numerous, and the extent and disposition of the premises admit of it, the best plan, both for parents, teachers, and the public, is *not* to disperse the school. Having ascertained and  
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cut off the source of infection ; having separated the originally tainted, as soon as they begin to sicken, and while they remain incapable of imparting disease ; having disposed of them in proper apartments, and strictly enforced the rules of prevention ; the evil may be crushed in its infancy. The extent and magnitude of the mischief will thus be accurately measured, and totally obviated. But if the accommodations of the establishment be too limited for the complete execution of this scheme, or parents be unwilling to commit their offspring to any other than their own inspection, in the time of illness, it is a sacred duty imposed on them, not to admit even a suspected child, much less a diseased or infected one, into family intercourse with themselves, their other children, or their servants. A separate apartment, with suitable furniture, where circumstances allow of such conveniences, ought to be always in readiness, or in a state to be made ready on the shortest notice, for accidental sickness. Here a strict quarantine ought to be performed, whether the subject be suspected or convalescent, the period of which may be regulated, partly by what is already known on the subject, and finally determined by future observation and the result of aggregated facts, which hitherto have not been sought after with that zeal and diligence which their great importance demands. If the child be really infected, immediate separation, with the regimen essentially requisite to insure prevention, ought to be practised with the utmost strictness and precision. The rules of prevention being of difficult execution in large private families having numerous attendants, and the multiplication of the chances of spreading infection by removing young persons from school to their own home, are strong reasons why they should remain at school." P. 5.

These observations are followed by an account of the proceedings which took place in a large private family in London, and of the steps which were taken in a respectable seminary near the metropolis, in consequence of the scarlet fever having shown itself respectively in each. The *preventive* measures in both these instances being conformable to the observations before made, it is unnecessary to enter into a detail of them ; but the *curative* measures adopted by the author, it will be proper to notice. As soon as symptoms of infection showed themselves, an ipecacuanha emetic was given ; the patients were put to bed ; some weak wine whey was prescribed for their ordinary drink ; and they took saline draughts, with a small proportion of antimony, which never failed to bring out a perspiration ; during this time they were also supported with beef tea.

" After the eruption began to show itself, or the throat became affected, the patients were removed to the sick-house, their bedding, &c. being sent with them ; but until it was ascertained that they had got the fever, the nurses, who attended the sick children, were not allowed to go near them, another person being appointed to take care of those, whose cases were doubtful. In some instances, the fever was very slight,  
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and the medicine given to those, who were so slightly indisposed, was tincture of roses, with a few drops of elixir of viriol, perspiration being always previously excited in the mode above-mentioned; this, with the addition of port wine, was used as a gargle; a strong camphorated volatile liniment was also frequently rubbed on the outside of the throat. If the throat was much affected, a mustard poultice was applied, and kept on, as long as it could be borne, without producing too great a degree of irritation, which was carefully attended to. The nourishment they took was sago, tapioca, with port wine, and negus. Several were so well as to be able to quit their beds on the third day, and so little debilitated as to be disposed, and capable of amusing themselves. Bark was given with the elixir of viriol, and generally, on the fourth and fifth day, they were allowed to pass the greater part of the day in the open air. Three were more severely attacked; for them other medicines were prescribed. One young gentleman had a considerable degree of fever, and a bad sore-throat, for five days; to this patient a warm bath was ordered; after which his fever abated, his throat got better, and in a few days he also was sufficiently recovered to be sent into the open air. As much care as possible was taken to keep the children clean, their linen and bedding was well sprinkled with vinegar, the rooms constantly ventilated; and whenever their linen was changed, it was instantly thrown into water. They continued for some weeks after their recovery to take bark, they were also ordered to eat plentifully of animal food, and to drink ale or wine at their dinners. Their breakfasts and suppers were milk, and between each meal they had a slight repast. Such as were of weakly and delicate constitutions had beef-tea, sago, and calf's-foot jelly, in the course of the morning. The number under the above mode of treatment was fifteen, and they are now all in perfect health; nor has dropsy, or any ill symptom whatever appeared among them." P. 27.

It may here excite surprise in some readers, that the nitrous or muriatic acid fumigations were not employed, among the other means of purification, by this author; but he afterwards mentions, that he relies more upon a strict separation of the sick and the free admission of pure air, than upon any fumigations, whether with the vapours of the muriatic, the nitrous, or acetous acids; not that he denies that they are useful auxiliaries; but, in his opinion, they ought not to be depended upon as principals.

From the facts here stated, the author deduces the following conclusions:

1. That scarlet fever may be suppressed in its commencement; but the person who thus escapes its full formation, is liable to be re-infected.

2. That convalescents from scarlet fever are capable of communicating infection ten days, or a further period, not yet precisely defined, after their perfect recovery.

3. That

3. That it appears plainly, from the cases here collected, that *angina maligna ulcerosa* is the same disease with *scarlatina*.

After remarking that the general treatment of scarlet fever ought to be grounded upon the knowledge of its source and its debilitating tendency, the author at the same time acknowledges, that the too early exhibition of tonics and cordials is equally pernicious with profuse and excessive evacuations. He objects to the indiscriminate and repeated use of strong antimonial emetics, as recommended by Dr. Withering; but commends the administration of an ipecacuanha emetic in the first stage, or even in the advanced stage, when the clearing of the stomach and fauces by this method has been neglected in the beginning. Draffs purges are improper; but gentle aperients, after the use of an emetic, he generally found serviceable, by facilitating the action of diaphoretics. Where the throat was affected with large and deep ulcerations, he found the free exhibition of wine and negus necessary, together with the bark and mineral acids, taken alternately with strong soup, every hour or two, in proportion to the advancement of the ulcers, the debility of the patient, &c. With the view of promoting perspiration (a curative intention on which great stress is laid) the author had sometimes recourse to the warm bath; at other times, he directed the patient's body to be sponged with warm water, or tepid vinegar; a practice which the writer of this abstract has himself adopted in several cases of scarlet fever, with the most marked advantage. For the same purpose (namely, promoting a diaphoresis) the author prescribed antimonials combined sometimes with saline medicines; at other times, where the symptoms were aggravated, with contrayerva, vol. alkali, and camphor. Dr. Withering has recommended the use of alkalies and absorbents in this disorder; but this author gives the preference to acids.

These observations, relative to the treatment of scarlet fever, are followed by an inquiry into the modes by which its infection or contagion may be introduced into the body. These modes have been stated by various writers to be three; namely, 1. Simple Contact; 2. Inoculation; 3. Inhalation. Dr. Bl. thinks that neither the scarlatina nor the plague-contagion are communicated by the first method (i. e. by absorption from the unbroken skin). The second, inoculation or absorption by a wound purposely made in the skin, neither is nor ought to be practised, in these disorders. The only remaining mode of infection is by inhalation, that is, by the passages of the nostrils and mouth. By these passages, he supposes the infectious vapours or effluvia to be admitted to the brain, the stomach, and  
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the lungs. In the first case (namely, when the infectious effluvia are propagated along the olfactory nerves to the brain) sudden death, or rapid formation of disease, commencing with symptoms of injured brain, &c. takes place. In the second case (i. e. when the contagion is received into the stomach) sickness or purging, or both, will be the primary symptoms, followed by vertigo, head-ach, &c. In the third case (i. e. when the infectious particles are gradually admitted into the circulation through the medium of the lungs) there will be a slower approach of fever, and in a milder form; and the contagion is then said to be latent in the constitution.

Lastly, as it appears that the nostrils and mouth are the only avenues by which the contagious effluvia are admitted into the body; it follows, that for preventing infection, nothing more is requisite than to exclude the said miasms or effluvia from those passages.

With this reflection is terminated the first part of this important publication. The account of the second part, we must postpone until the next number of our Review.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

ART. IX. *Archæologia: or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, &c.*

*(Concluded from p. 112.)*

IF these antiquities have grown more ancient by one month, than we intended when we began our account, let us hope that they will only be considered as so much the more valuable; it is certain, at least, that they will not be less so; and, under this persuasion, we renew our attention to them.

CLASS IV. *British, Saxon, &c.*

I. We begin with Mr. Owen's account of the Welsh MSS. which form the basis of a curious work, called "the Archæology of Wales", the two first volumes of which were presented to the Society with the present paper, Art. XXIX. p. 211. The contents of that work are derived, says this writer, "from various collections of old manuscripts, preserved, for the most part, within the principality". These collections are afterwards enumerated, and are these.

“ In North Wales, the collections of

Sir Warkin Williams Wynn, Bart. at Wynnstay.

Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. at Gloddaith.

Griffith Howell Vaughan, Esq. at Hengwrt.

Paul Panton, Esq. at Plas Gwyn.

George Leo, Esq. at Llanerch.

Griffith Roberts, M. D. at Dolgelly.

In South Wales, the collections of

Thomas Johnes, Esq. at Havod.

John Turberville, Esq. at Llan Aran.

Herbert Hurst, Esq. at Keibalva, near Llandaf.

David Thomas, Esq. at Trev y Groes, Cowbridge.

Rev. Josiah Rees, at Gelli Gron, near Swansea.

Mr. Edward Williams, at Flimston, near Cowbridge.

Out of Wales, the collections of

The Earl of Macclesfield, in Oxfordshire.

Jesus College, Oxford.

The British Museum, London.

The Welsh School, London.

Mr. Owen Jones, London.

Rev. Mr. Kenrick, Exeter.

“ The principal heads under which the contents of the before-mentioned stores of British learning may be classed are, Poetry, Bardic Institutes, Laws, History, Theology, Ethics, Proverbs, Dramatic Tales, Grammars.” P. 216.

To these sources Mr. Owen had resorted in the compilation of his *Welsh Dictionary*, with such diligence, as to compute that he has “ perused upwards of thirteen thousand poetical pieces, of various denominations” (the profane he does not enumerate) “ for the purpose of collecting words, in the course of eighteen years”, in which he has been carrying on that valuable compilation. One of the most copious of the collections above-mentioned seems to be that of Mr. Vaughan, at Hengwrt. It contains 167 manuscript volumes, the leading articles of which are detailed by Llwyd, in the *Archæologia Britannica*.

“ The oldest that I have seen”, says Mr. O. “ of Welsh poetry is the *Black Book of Caermarthen*; the first half of which appears to have been written as early at least as the beginning of the ninth century; but the latter part of it is of later date, being generally supposed the handwriting of Cynzèlw, about the year 1160, one of whose productions, composed in that year, is added at the end of the book.” P. 217.

How it is that so many Welsh manuscripts of so high antiquity have been preserved, is satisfactorily accounted for by Mr. O. who laments, at the same time, that a number equal to what remains has perished through neglect within the last two hundred years; since, as he says, “ the higher ranks of  
Welshmen

Welshmen have withdrawn their patronage from the cultivation of the literature of their native country". How it was, in times when a better spirit prevailed, he thus relates.

"Before that time the bards were patronized, not only by the natives, but by the lords of the marches, and other strangers of distinction, who obtained possessions in Wales, whose policy it was to ingratiate themselves with the people, by encouraging their ancient learning.

"Several of these strangers even surpassed most of the natives in their zeal in this respect; for, among the most distinguished patrons of the bards, we can boast of the following illustrious names: Jasper and William Herbert, Earls of Pembroke; Richard Nevill, Lord of Glamorgan; and Sir Richard Bassett, of Bewpyr Castle. To the three personages last named, and Sir Edward Lewis of Van, we owe a grateful remembrance, for being the means of preserving to us one of the most curious treasures of ancient times that any nation can produce; I mean the system containing the institutes and discipline of the bards of the Isle of Britain, as they always styled it themselves, but which was more generally known by the name of *Druidism*. For such a purpose the above noblemen caused several congresses to be held\*, for the bards to bring together whatever had been handed down to them from their predecessors; all of which was carefully entered into books, by persons appointed to perform that office†; this was the state of things in South Wales: a similar spirit prevailed in the north district of that principality; and of the foreign families who settled there, the names of several of the Salesburies, the Middletons, and the Eulkeleys, stand distinguished as patrons and writers, whose memories are still revered by the natives.

"To such a spirit then is to be attributed the many collections of valuable manuscripts, which have been formed in different parts of Wales, and several of which still remain; and detached volumes also are commonly to be met with, in the hands even of obscure individuals. Therefore, according to the nearest calculation that can be made, we have still preserved upwards of two thousand manuscript books, of various ages, from the beginning of the ninth, to the close of the sixteenth century." P. 214.

The Bardic Institutes, he afterwards informs us, were not regularly committed to writing till the congresses took place; and "the original manuscripts then drawn up of such Institutes are in the collection of Mr. Turberville, at Llanaran, in Glamorganshire." P. 219. Some account is also given of the remaining classes above enumerated, and the paper forms a

\* "In the years 1467, 1612, and 1681.

† "And it ought not to be forgotten, that the royal sanction was obtained from Henry VII. for holding such meetings of the bards, as it is stated in the preface to the papers which contained the transactions of one of those assemblies."

very satisfactory document on the subject of British literary antiquities.

The remains of a remarkable building in Southampton, of an architecture prior, or immediately subsequent, to the Conquest, are accurately described and delineated by Sir H. Englefield, in Art. VIII. p. 84. The house stands in a situation formerly open to the sea, but now embarrassed and obscured by other buildings, and has, in his opinion, the appearance of a dwelling or palace. "Perhaps", he says, "I indulge but a fond conjecture, when I consider it as possibly the hall from which Canute, surrounded by his courtiers, viewed the rising tide", &c. The conjecture is at least amusing to the imagination, though its foundation is possibility only, not probability.

Art. XVIII. p. 113, gives an account, with five plates, of two Runic or Saxo Runic monuments in Cumberland, the font at Bridekirk, and an obelisk at Bewcastle. In a paper on some Roman antiquities discovered in Cornwall (Art. XXXI.) mention is also made of a Cromlech discovered near the same situation, in which were found the remains of a human body there interred. The Cromlech had been thrown down and covered with earth, but the parts were all traced. See p. 227.

#### CLASS V. *English Antiquities.*

Some of these are rather of a trifling nature, such as a *Gimmel*, or *double ring* (Art. II. p. 7); yet this is made a vehicle for some good philological remarks. These gimmals are certainly mentioned by many of our old writers. Thus in one of the stage directions for *Lingua*, an old play, we have, "Enter Anamnesles his Page, in a grave fatten suit, &c. a *gimmel ring*, with one link hanging". Such a ring was proper to characterize *Anamnesles*, or recollection, being usually given as a token of remembrance.

There is nothing equally interesting, except to the family concerned, in the explanation of a carved chimney-piece, at Speke-Hall, in Lancashire (Art. IV. p. 20), which represents the pedigree of a family of Norris, for three generations.

In Art. IX. p. 40, the remains of a stone cross, or square pillar, at Hembsy, in Norfolk, are described by the Rev. W. Gibson. The usual symbols of the four Evangelists, not very rudely carved, and in rather bold relief, form the ornaments of the four sides, and correspond exactly with sculptures remaining also on the baptismal font of the parish church of Hembsy. Finding some other fragments apparently similar, though more mutilated, Mr. G. conjectures that they have been intended "to mark the extent of the sanctuary, or privileged

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space of refuge, appropriated to the church of Hemsby, set up at the four extremities, south, north, west, and east."

"Should it be said", he adds, "that these were crosses set up, as usual, only to excite devotion in approaching the church, this would be merely to oppose opinion to opinion, without bringing any proof that it was customary to set up so many crosses, and those of so much cost, in the vicinity of all churches, for that purpose; while the same assertion might equally be made respecting the four crosses at Hexham, in Northumberland, set up at the distance of a mile in every direction from the church, by any one who should not happen to be informed, that they actually did there mark the boundaries of a privileged place of refuge." P. 47.

Collateral arguments are subjoined, with ingenuity and historical knowledge, to establish the probability of so much consequence being attached to the now small church of Hemsby.

We next meet with a description (Art. xviii. p. 105) accompanied by six fine plates, of the Prior's Chapel at Ely, built by John de Croudene, Prior, early in the fourteenth century. The chapel is at present part of the "deanery, and is converted into a dwelling-house, the height being divided into two floors, and the length into two apartments and a passage." As the necessary operations for supporting the floor have much damaged the original work, the restitution of it upon paper was rendered difficult; and the more credit is due to Mr. Wilkins, the author of the paper, who has performed the task with skill. It stands upon a plain vaulted crypt, and the floor is Mosaic, which, except that its colour is in many parts destroyed, is in a very perfect state. It is represented as restored on plate 26. The building is of a beautiful and highly ornamented Gothic, and particularly a compartment or recess, which is delineated at large in the 27th plate. In the introduction to the paper, Mr. Wilkins observes, that "the common method of accounting for the origin of the pointed, from the intersection of the circular arches,—is as satisfactory perhaps as any that has been offered; and will render the variation, in this point, from the Norman (or Saxon) an immediate derivation from it." P. 107. This opinion, we wish to suggest, is reduced almost to a demonstration in some of our ancient churches, particularly that of Southwell; where, on the same tower, is seen a row of interlaced semicircular arches, and another of small pointed arches, exactly corresponding with the intersections of the former, and evidently intended to answer them.

Certain scriptures and inscriptions lately discovered in the Abbey Church of Romsey form the subject of the 21st and 22nd papers, by Dr. Latham, and Sir H. C. Englefield; the  
former

former describing and delineating the figures; the latter treating of a conjecture which Dr. L. had made, but not published, respecting the design. It is not at present certain whether the sculptures belong to the time of King Stephen, or are somewhat anterior to it. The name of Robert appears in the inscriptions. There is a plate representing these objects on a reduced scale.

Art. XXIII. p. 145, contains a few remarks, by Mr. S. Lysons, on some tombs in the Abbey Church at Tewkesbury. To us they do not appear interesting, nor the subjects worthy of the pains bestowed upon them.

We have kept together the articles which related to buildings or sculptures, and shall now briefly notice those that are rather literary. To Mr. Douce the Society is obliged for two Articles, the 6th (p. 27), and the 34th (p. 249), the contents of which are curious.

The former is a copy of an original Proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, concerning the scarcity of grain; and was therefore of peculiar interest at the time when communicated (Nov. 27, 1800); with a Letter from her Privy Council on the same subject, but at a different period of her reign; the former being dated Jan. 1565, the latter, August, 1596.

The latter is of more general curiosity, being the copy of an original MS. containing orders made by Henry, Prince of Wales, in 1610, respecting his household. Mr. Douce has judiciously subjoined some account of that Prince's character, from a very rare tract, published in 1641. The orders are indeed very highly honourable to the Prince, and strongly confirm all that is said in favour of his character, particularly this passage.

“ That when I am at divine service in my private closett the dores and privie wayes be carefully looked unto by the ushers and groomes, and my gentlemen in ordinary to be generally warned to attend me and be present at tymes of prayer, and to doe the like when I goe to my publique chapell to service and sermons, wherein I will dispense with no man, holding him unfitt to serve me that with me will forbear to goe to heare the word of God, which example of liberty shall never be tollerated in my court, nor made an example to encourage others in like disobedience and contempt towards religion.”  
P. 252.

At the close of the paper, he orders that four times in the year all his servants shall receive the sacrament. The Prince had also a becoming and honourable care of the regulation of his expences, as appears in subsequent parts of this paper.

In Art. XII. p. 75, Mr. Veel has communicated an original Letter from Charles II. said to have been delivered during his

residence at Antwerp\* (1656) to an ancestor of the communicator, Col. Thomas Veel, of Alveston, in Gloucestershire. The Letter is accompanied by four blank Commissions, to raise soldiers for the royal cause, the Letter and the Commissions mutually illustrating each other. The writer has subjoined some account of his ancestor, Col. Veel, and other useful remarks.

Art. xxiv. p. 154. is "a Copy of a Charter of *Inspeximus*, remaining among the Records in the Tower of London, and reciting a Charter of King Edgar, respecting the Foundation and Property of the Abbey of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire."

In the ensuing paper (p. 162) the late Mr. Asple undertook to correct an error, which he alledged to have prevailed in dating the years of our monarchs; namely, that by neglecting the first months from each King's accession, they have reckoned part of the second year of his reign as the first. This error, he says, particularly prevails in the "Index to the Records", published in 1739, 8vo. It is, however, avoided in Rastall's useful Tables, where, in the very instance adduced by Mr. A. the first of Henry VII. is counted from August 22, 1485, to August 22, 1486; and so of others, according to their accessions. It is useful, however, to have revived a caution, which some writers of credit had deemed superfluous.

The only remaining Article belonging to this head is the 19th (p. 119) which is altogether historical and military. It gives an account of the military strength of Bristol, during the civil wars of Charles I. with a sketch or map of the outworks, as they stood in 1644. The author of this paper is Edmund Turner, Esq. who appears to be well versed in the history of those times.

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We have been obliged to reserve for separate notice, as not belonging to any of our five classes, two papers, by Sharon Turner, Esq. (xxvi. xxvii.) containing an enquiry into the origin of Rhime. In these, as the author runs through several countries, we could not refer the essays to any local head.

Huet attributes the invention of rhyme to the Arabs. "Ex Arabibus, meo quidem judicio, versuum simili tono concludendorum autem accepimus, et versus Leoninos ad versuum Arabicorum speciem effictos fuisse mihi probabile est." *De Orig. Fab. p. 14.* Salmassius held the same opinion. This author

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\* Rather Bruges, according to the subscriptions of the two first Commissions. *Rev.*

takes a wider scope\*; and says at once, that “rhime did *not* originate with the Arabs, I conceive to be a clear position; because there are rhiming poems in the Sanscreeet and Chinese.” P. 169. He contends also, that rhime was not unknown to the ancient languages of Europe, and instances in Frankish Verses, written by Olfrid, about 850 or 870; and it is curious enough, that he finds the word *irrimen*, for to versify, in the compositions of that writer. Mr. T. shows also, that “rhime did not arise either among Italians or Saracens, in the eighth century, but was in existence long before”. P. 177. That the ancient Welsh bards used rhime, is evident from their works which remain†; but, as the authenticity of those works had been doubted, on that very account, Mr. T. was the more anxious to determine the antiquity of rhime. In his second paper (p. 187) he endeavours to trace rhime among the ancient Greeks and Romans; but here, in our opinion, he totally fails, as to any proof that it was ever, in classical times, employed by them as an intentional ornament of verse. From the nature of their declensions and conjugations, similar terminations were often unavoidably introduced, at no great distance from each other, but this is the whole; nor can we consider the latter part of this second paper as any other than an ingenious self-delusion, under the influence of an hypothesis. The writer does not indeed always seem to have a correct notion of a rhime; but considers all words ending in the same letter as rhiming to each other, though the whole syllables or terminations are by no means similar. It is probable, however, that rhime was occasionally introduced in all languages, though it might not be employed as a regular system in versification.

The Appendix to the present volume contains a number of Articles, both curious in themselves and illustrated by good plates. They are, however, very briefly touched; and, as they will be better understood by a transient inspection of the volume, than by any thing we could say, we shall not expatiate upon them.

\* So also, it must be noted, did Huet himself, in the *Huetiana*, p. 183.

† See Jones's *Bardic Museum*, and the *Archæology* mentioned in Mr. Owen's paper.

ART. X. *Sermons chiefly designed to elucidate some of the leading Doctrines of the Gospel. By the Rev. Edward Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware, in the County of Stafford; Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, and late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. Crown 8vo. 344 pp. 5s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.*

IT is pleasing to us to suppose that we may in part have occasioned the publication of this volume. We gave due commendation to a single Sermon published by the same author\*, and the favourable reception of that Sermon by the public, is the principal cause assigned for the preparation of this collection. The Sermons are twelve in number, and are designed more distinctly to state, and more clearly to elucidate, the doctrines laid down in the former. Those doctrines, the reader may perceive on referring to our critique, were the sound doctrines of the church respecting redemption, in opposition to Calvinism and Antinomianism on the one hand, and to the dangerous relaxations of the world on the other.

The subjects of the present Sermons are thus enumerated. Sermon. 1. God glorified in the Sufferings of Christ. 2. Scriptural Statement of the Doctrine of Justification. 3. The Doctrine of Justification by Faith only, vindicated from the Charge of encouraging Licentiousness. 4. Scriptural Statement of the Doctrines of Human Corruption, and of the Renewal of the Heart to Holiness. 5. On the Gift of the Spirit. 6. On the Danger of being corrupted from the Simplicity that is in Christ. 7. Christ's Yoke an easy Yoke. 8. Christ's Burden a light Burden. 9. The Danger of a Worldly Spirit illustrated in the History of Lot. 10. On the Design and Duties of the Sabbath. 11. On the Danger and Misery of Self-Deception. 12. Christ the Beloved and the Friend of his People.

The style of Mr. Cooper, and the soundness of his principles, having been already approved, we shall content ourselves, in the present instance, with giving one or two specimens from the volume offered to our notice. The following passage in the second sermon is important.

“ The grand and sole object of the gospel, considered with respect to mankind, is to provide suitable means of deliverance out of that state into which sin has plunged the human race. To understand then, and to appreciate the nature and the importance of the means

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\* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 197.

provided, regard must be paid to the particulars of that state, from which deliverance is proposed to be effected. This state may be contemplated as twofold; as a state of guilt, and as a state of corruption. A state of guilt, which exposes the sinner to the penal consequences of sin; a state of corruption, which incapacitates him for the enjoyment of heavenly glory. This is a distinction which, for the sake of precision, in discussing doctrinal subjects, cannot be too frequently pointed out, and too constantly kept in view: a distinction, from want of proper attention to which, much ambiguity and misunderstanding in discussions of this nature continually originate. This has especially been the case with respect to the doctrine before us. Not adverting with sufficient clearness to this twofold state of the sinner, persons have confounded the means provided for delivering him from the punishment of sin with those devised for delivering him from the power of it. They have not preserved that due discrimination which, in order to a clear comprehension of the subject, must ever be preserved between a *title* to heaven and the *sins* for enjoying it; between the sinner's justification and his sanctification. Let it then be plainly premised, in the commencement of the present discussion, that justification has respect to the state of the sinner solely as he is *guilty*. Sin is the transgression of the divine law, which, like every other law, denounces vengeance on those who violate it. The sinner no sooner transgresses the commandment, than he becomes subject to all the penal consequences of transgression. Execution may for a season be deferred; but sentence is gone forth, and merited punishment finally awaits him. What that punishment, what that sentence is, the scriptures fully state. *The soul that sinneth, it shall die.—The wages of sin is death*: an eternal separation from the presence of him, in whose favour is life: the everlasting destruction of body and soul in hell, *which is the second death*. Here then the nature and the importance of the doctrine under consideration are easily discerned. Justification includes a complete absolution from all these penal consequences of sin. It implies a transition from this state of guilt and wrath to a state of grace and pardon; nay, not to a state of grace and pardon only, but to a state of perfect reconciliation and acceptance. The sinner being justified has peace with God. Not only are his sins *that are past* so entirely remitted, that in the expressive language of scripture they *shall be remembered no more*; they are *all cast into the depths of the sea*; they *shall be sought for, and there shall be none*; they *shall not be found*; but, though unrighteous in himself, he is treated as if he were righteous. He is invested with all the privileges to which a righteous person would be entitled. No longer accounted a transgressor of the divine law, he is adopted into the family of God. He is *a dear son, a pleasant child*; and if *a child, then an heir, an heir of God*, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. Such is the glorious change which justification effects in the state of a sinner. His guilt is removed. His person is accepted. His reconciliation with his offended God is accomplished. Can any doubt exist of the importance of this doctrine? Can any more interesting subject be submitted to our consideration, than a discussion of the means by which this glorious change is produced?" P. 28.



The only objection we have here to make, is the want of a subsequent elucidation of the state of corruption. For this we look in vain in the present discourse, in which it seems that, for clearness sake, it ought to have followed. The next specimen we shall give is the author's strong and luminous opposition to the Antinomian system.

"On the one side, there are some who maintain, that the freedom of the gospel is a freedom from all moral restraint. Mistaking the nature of that liberty where-with Christ hath made them free, and considering it as a deliverance, not only from the sentence, but from the precepts of the law, they represent every exhortation to holiness as an infringement of their christian privileges; every reference of practical duties to the standard of the divine commandments as legal, and *gending to bondage*. "We are free", they cry. "We will not be brought under the power of any. The yoke of Christ is easy. Love is the obedience which he requires of us. Love is the rule and measure of our duty. *We are delivered from the law, that being dead wherein we were held.*

"Can such sentiments be justified? Love is indeed the principle of christian obedience. But can the principle be the rule and measure of its own operations? It may give life to vigorous exertions; but without some regulating power to controul their direction, they will be vague, inconsistent, and disorderly. Love itself, if left to act from the impulse of its own suggestions, without any precise mode of action prescribed to it, will degenerate into wild and irregular zeal. It stands in need of some fixed and determined rule of duty, by which its exercises may be restrained and modified. And where shall we meet with such a rule but in the precepts of the moral law? To set aside this rule, is to erect the private judgment of every individual into a standard of right and wrong, and thus under the colour of exalting christian liberty to introduce endless confusion.

"Does not Christ expressly declare in the text, that his service is a yoke? Does he not command all, who would come to him for rest and salvation, to take his yoke upon them? Can those then be his servants, who under pretence that his yoke is easy, altogether reject it? The moral law is the law of his kingdom. In what respects then do such as refuse submission to this law, differ from those *his enemies, who will not have him to reign over them?* In what respects will their punishment be different? *Bring them hither and slay them before me.*

"My brethren, are any of you infected with these pernicious and unscriptural notions? Be not deceived. Christ came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil it. He has redeemed you from the curse of the law, but he has not absolved you from obedience to one tittle of its moral precepts. *Ye have been called unto liberty;* but mark the caution which the Apostle subjoins, *only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh.* Beware how you resemble those *unruly and vain talkers, who profess that they know God, but in works deny him:* or those detested characters described by St. Peter, who *speak great swelling words of vanity;* who, *while they promise others liberty, themselves are the servants of corruption.* If you are attempting to separate practical holiness from christian faith,

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you are attempting to put asunder two things, which God has inseparably united. And whence does your attempt originate? Not as you imagine from a zeal for Christ and for his gospel: but from the carnal state of your own heart. You have no relish for his pure and spiritual commandments; therefore, you *cast them behind your back*. You hate his law, *because it doth not prophesy good concerning you but evil*. You secretly feel that it condemns your thoughts, your tempers, your practices, your intentions, your desires. You know that if conformity to this holy standard be the test of your interest in the Redeemer's blood, you must be forced to conclude against yourselves. Hence you seek to substitute new tests, new standards. Hence you trample on that law, which the whole dispensation of the gospel is intended to establish. Hence you are led in fact to adopt the sentiments of the most determined adversaries of Christ. *Let us break his bonds asunder and cast away his cords from us*. You are yet in the flesh. Here lies the root of the whole evil. You have never experienced the renewing influence of divine grace. Pray then that your heart may be changed. Pray for deliverance from the yoke of Sin and Satan. Pray to the Son to *make you free indeed*, by putting his Spirit within you; for *where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty*. Seek to have the law written in your hearts; and you will then fully comprehend the meaning of my text, *My yoke is easy*." P. 183.

There are many other things in this volume well deserving of attention, and indeed the whole is very evidently the fruit of a pious mind, assisted by a clear understanding, and prompted by an active zeal for the service of religion.

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ART. XI. *Correspondence between the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Right Honourable the Earl of Fingal: to which is annexed, the Narrative Remonstrance of the Rev. P. O'Neil.* 12mo. 6½d. Clonmell. 1804.

WE purposely forbear entering into any discussion on the former part of this pamphlet, further than to say, that it is made the vehicle of circulating, in a small size, and at a cheap price, the malignant and impudent falsehoods with which it concludes. That the reader may the better form his opinion on the merit of the question, we shall, as briefly as we can, describe to him the author, and the case which led to these aspersions on the Protestants.

In the year 1798, the state of Ireland was indeed deplorable; but particularly many cold-blooded murders had been perpetrated

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trated in the course of a few weeks, in the town of Youghall and its vicinity, in the County of Cork. An entire family was massacred in the night, with the most savage barbarity, merely from a groundless suspicion, that the head of that family had made some discoveries of the treasonable designs of the neighbourhood. The Rev. Peter O'Neil, the author of this Remonstrance, was at this time parish priest of Ballymacoda, in this County, the inhabitants of which were well known to be disaffected and organized. Thomas O'Neil, the neighbour and near relation of Father Peter O'Neil, was arrested by Captain Archer, of the Wexford regiment, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of one Reily, a soldier of the Meath regiment. He confessed that Reily had been formally condemned by a *Committee of Assassination*, consisting of thirteen or fifteen persons in the parish of Ballymacoda; that they took the sentence to Father O'Neil, *who approved of it*, and who, after the murder had been committed, gave absolution to the assassins. All these facts appear by affidavits. On this information, Father O'Neil was apprehended and flogged; a practice, certainly, which nothing but the plea of necessity can palliate. He however confessed, that he himself had chosen the Committee of Assassination, had signed the death-warrant of the soldier, and that he looked upon himself to be the real murderer. Some months after his punishment, Father O'Neil prevailed on a gentleman of rank to present a memorial in his behalf to Marquis Cornwallis, who directed General Graham, then commanding at Youghall, to investigate the truth of his allegations. A Court of Enquiry was held for this purpose. They consisted of officers of the Lancashire fencibles, commanded by the Earl of Wilton, who being perfect strangers, could not possibly be influenced by any local prejudices. All the witnesses were examined by the court, and the evidence for and against Father O'Neil was faithfully taken down and signed by each of the members. General Graham sent the result to Lord Cornwallis, which was a complete conviction of his guilt. Nevertheless, applications in his favour were renewed to the present Government of Ireland, and he has been permitted to return to his country, and resume his former functions. To vindicate himself, and asperse the loyal Protestant subjects of Ireland, he has printed and industriously circulated, what he calls his *Narrative Remonstrance*, which we can prove to contain the most audacious and malignant falsehoods. He confessed his guilt both before and after his punishment. He asserts that he was whipped, thrown into a dungeon, and left without any medical assistance.

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But Mr. Green, a respectable apothecary, appeared before the Court of Enquiry, and testified that he attended him after his punishment, dressed his back, and gave him medicine, and that he was confined in an airy, healthy, comfortable room, in the upper part of the gaol, where he visited him every day. He says in his Remonstrance, that six soldiers, some of them right-handed, and some of them left-handed, two at a time flogged him. This is contradicted by the affidavits of the soldiers who flogged him\*. He affirms, that a wire cat was introduced, armed with scraps of tin or lead; this also is denied on oath. He asserts that Lord Cornwallis unhesitatingly issued an order for his release; this is notoriously false, for this nobleman resisted repeated applications in his behalf during two years. It is needless, perhaps, to adduce more examples; the reader may be assured, that the whole is a tissue of the most scandalous misrepresentation and abominable falsehood, though drawn up with great subtlety, and circulated with the most indefatigable activity. The drift of the Remonstrance is sufficiently obvious. This high-coloured picture of personal suffering, is intended and calculated to inflame the multitude, and calumniate the Protestants. The facts set forth in O'Neil's memorial, were proved to be unfounded, before a Court of Enquiry, and the falsehood of the Narrative Remonstrance is sufficiently proved by the published affidavits. What credit can then be given to any of this writer's assertions? We have perhaps given more consequence to this scurrilous publication than many may think it deserves; but we thought it an indispensable part of our duty to expose falsehood, and to exhibit a warning to our fellow-subjects in Ireland, to be cautious how they listen to blind and pernicious guides.

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\* These affidavits have been printed by authority, and might here be subjoined, if it were necessary.

## BRITISH CATALOGUE.

## POETRY.

ART. 12. *The Sabbath: a Poem.* 12mo. 96 pp. 3s. Blackwood, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London. 1804.

On a sacred subject, it is particularly gratifying to a sound mind, to meet with an animated and sublime Poem. We by no means submit to the authority, however great, which declares such subjects unfavourable to poetry. It is surely only necessary to think and feel rightly on topics of a devout and religious nature, and that which is in itself full of sublimity must convey a part of its grandeur to the composition. The difficulty, however, be it greater or less, is here vanquished: and the anonymous author of "*the Sabbath, a Poem*", proves himself to be an harmonious and a vigorous writer. But let us give the proof in his own words. After a fine description of the Service of the Church, with organ, &c. he proceeds:

"No,—'tis not only in the sacred fane  
That homage should be paid to the Most High;  
There is a temple, one not made with hands,  
The wide expanse of heav'n: far in the woods,  
Almost beyond the sound of city chime,  
At intervals heard through the breezeless air;  
Where not the limberest leaf is seen to move,  
Save when the linnet lights upon the spray;  
Where not a floweret bends its little stalk,  
Save when the bee alights upon the bloom;—  
There, rapt in gratitude in joy, and love,  
The man of God will pass the Sabbath noon."

A melancholy, but truly poetical picture follows, of the time when the Scottish peasants were prevented, under Charles II. from attending their own ministers. In describing a funeral afterwards, which he supposes to be that of a pious and charitable young woman, the poet introduces this exquisite passage:

"Happy visions blest'd  
Her voyage's last days, and hovering round,  
Alighted on her soul, giving preface  
That heaven was nigh: O what a burst  
Of rapture from her lips! What tears of joy  
Her heavenward eyes suffused! Those eyes are closed:  
Yet all her loveliness is not yet flown;  
She smil'd in death, and still her cold pale face  
Retains that smile; as when a waveless lake,

In which the wintry stars all bright appear,  
Is sheeted by a nightly frost with ice,  
Still it reflects the face of heaven unchanged,  
Unruffled by the breeze or sweeping blast." P. 21.

Some poetry of great strength and beauty describes, as the Poem proceeds, the labours of the Missionary Voyagers, and stigmatizes, with due strength, the cruelty of the slave-trade. An occasional, but very sparing in ro-duction of a few Scottish words, rather elevates than corrupts the language. In a few places, we suspect that words have been omitted at the press, thus:

"The thousand notes symphonious rise," (p. 5.)

should have been,

The thousand notes *at once* symphonious rise.

The author seems too skilful in versification to leave imperfect lines; yet other such instances appear, which we can only account for as we have said.

ART. 13. *A Hint to Britain's Arch Enemy, Buonaparte. An Effusion, appropriate to existing Circumstances. By T. Strange, Master of the Academy at Watlington, Oxon. Second Edition. 8vo. 16 pp. 6d. Law, &c. 1804.*

A spirited Effusion from one advanced in years, as we collect from the motto prefixed. Exhortations like the following are fit to be re-founded (as in fact they now are) throughout the kingdom.

"With hamlet hamlet vies, and town with town,  
Their youth deputing for the realm's defence;  
Nor they reluctant to the field repair,  
Like requisition levies, felons link'd,  
Disgerg'd by dungeons, who for life compound  
With grudging service.—No, not such the men  
Who forward press, with patriotic zeal,  
And rear a living rampart round a throne  
They pledge their lives and fortunes to defend.

"Go forth, intrepid legions; ill betide  
The tongue that would your loyalty impeach,  
Your spirits damp, your gen'rous ardour chill,  
With doubts by frigid theory inspir'd.  
Go forth, avengers of a nation's wrongs!  
Ye loyal yeomanry, assert your claim  
To what (unbias'd by the peevish charge  
Of inefficiency, charge undeserv'd,) your country to your merits shall award,  
Its undissembled confidence and praise.  
Auspicious be the signal to engage!  
Victorious be the sword for Britain drawn!  
And ere ye sheath it, give to Europe peace." P. 15.



- ART. 14. *A Pindaric Ode to the Genius of Britain. By the Rev. Charles Wicksted Ethelston, M. A. Rector of Worthenbury.* 4to. 1s. Nanfan and Barrow, Manchester. 1804.

A spirited and well-timed effusion, which thus commences.

“ Genius of Britain, rouse; a hostile band  
Hurls the fierce threat against thy sacred land;  
A base usurper’s boast  
Is heard along our coast;  
He waves his flickering spear on high,  
And braves the Monarch of the Sky.  
Then raise thy nerve-strung arm, and grasp thy iron rod,  
To smite the daring foe of mortals and of God.” &c. &c.

This author published a small volume of Poems last year, which were noticed by us, vol. xxii. p. 554.

- ART. 15. *An instructive Epistle to John Perring, Esq. Lord-Mayor of London; on the Proposal of an Address of Thanks to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, for his great and upright Conduct when Prime Minister. By Peter Pindar, Esq.* 4to. 1s. Walker. 1804.

Peter writing panegyric is not a little out of his element, and we much doubt whether he would ever have praised one minister, if it had not been a convenient mode for indulging his enmity to another. Certain it is, that his praises of Mr. A. are so very luke-warm and feeble, that we feel no temptation to quote them. So little attention has been paid to the printing, that the following two stanzas, much the best in the pamphlet, and still not very good, are not even printed as stanzas, but wrongly divided. They contain Peter’s anathema against an offending Alderman.

“ Of such—O, may the sav’ry haunch  
Ne’er enter the unhallow’d paunch,  
Great rival of a bag:  
Before their mouths may brawn advance,  
And turtles fat, and turbot’s dance,  
And baulk each well-worn snag!  
Down their plump cheeks may custards stream—  
Rich trifle, syllabubs, and cream,  
And may they writhe and grin,  
And spread their tantaliz’d poor chops,  
To catch the luscious sugar’d drops—  
And not one drop get in!”

The time must surely be come, or nearly approaching, when such things as this Epistle will not pay for paper and print.

## NOVELS.

ART. 16. *Travellers in Switzerland. By E. F. Lantier. Comprising Descriptions of the romantic Scenery of Switzerland; Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants; interesting Conversations with, and Anecdotes of, the principal literary Characters resident in that Country, never before published, viz. Diderot, Voltaire, Lavater, Rousseau, Gibbon, Franklin, Monjireux, &c. &c. &c. Translated from the French, by Frederic Shoberl. In Six Volumes. 12mo. 1l. 4s. Badcock. 1804.*

This appears to be another translation, or perhaps, as the publisher is the same, only the same with a new title, which we noticed in May last (p. 555) under the title of *Adolphe and Blanche*. It seems scarcely worth while to recall the former volumes for the sake of comparing them. It is sufficient that the work is a copy from a pleasing and meritorious original. We have, however, little doubt that this book and the former differ only in the title-page.

ART. 17. *The Pride of Ancestry, or Who is She? A Novel. In Four Volumes. By Mrs. Thompson, Author of Excessive Sensibility, Fatal Follies, the Labyrinths of Life, &c. &c. 12mo. 16s. Parsons. 1804.*

The titles of this lady's former publications *in this way* happily supply us with a just and pertinent criticism on this her present work: "Excessive Sensibility", "Fatal Follies", and "Labyrinths of Life".

## MEDICINE.

ART. 18. *A Medical Guide for the Invalid to the principal Watering Places of Great Britain; containing a View of the Medicinal Effects of Water, 1. as applied to the Body in its simple State; 2. as exhibited in its impregnated or mineral Form; 3. as employed in this Form for the Cure of particular Diseases; 4. as assisted in its Effects by the Situation and Climate of the Watering Places resorted to. By William Nisbet, M. D. 12mo. 295 pp. 5s. 6d. Highley. 1804.*

This is a compilation from the larger work of Dr. Saunders on Mineral Waters, in those parts which relate to the medicinal powers of such waters, and from a more recent and popular volume, published by Phillips, under the title of a *Guide to the Watering Places of Great Britain*, in those parts which relate to the climate and situation of the different watering places. In addition to this, the author has inserted an account of the several diseases in which mineral waters are peculiarly serviceable; together with observations on the particular treatment of each of those diseases; subjects which have not been minutely discussed in either of the works above-mentioned.

There

There is a good deal of information comprised within this small volume; and, *if it be proper* for invalids to study their own disorders, they have here an opportunity of doing it.

ART. 19. *A complete System of Veterinary Medicine. By James White, Veterinary Surgeon of the First, or Royal Regiment of Dragoons. Vol II.\* The Materia Medica and Pharmacopœia. 12mo. 262 pp. 5s. Badcock. 1804.*

It is remarked in the Preface to this small volume, that although many books have been published concerning the diseases of the horse, yet the therapeutical part, or what relates to the medicines proper for the removal of those diseases, has not hitherto been rationally and satisfactorily explained. Hence the author has been induced to add the present volume to his compendium of the diseases. After numerous and attentive observations on the operation and doses of various drugs, he trusts he has been able to furnish a volume, that will not be unacceptable even to the experienced practitioner. He has endeavoured to explain the general properties of the various substances employed in medicine, describing their particular operation on the body of the horse, both in health and disease; the doses in which they may be given; their composition, &c. This constitutes the *Materia Medica*. In the *Pharmacopœia* are comprised directions for preparing the various compositions, including many receipts of established efficacy; exhibiting such a body of therapeutics as will (he flatters himself) enable those who are concerned in the care and management of horses to combat with success their various diseases.

We shall conclude this account by remarking, that it appears from Mr. W.'s trials, that many substances, which either operate violently or prove deleterious to man, may be taken without any bad effect, in very large doses, by the horse: thus he informs us, that he has often known two drachms of arsenic given for two or three days successively to a horse, without any other ill consequence than some disturbance of the stomach and bowels: and white vitriol, which, in the dose of a few grains, excites strong vomiting in the human subject, has been given to a horse, in the quantity of eight ounces, without producing any violent effect.

## DIVINITY.

ART. 20. *The Ways of God to be vindicated only by the Word of God. A Sermon, preached at the Asylum Chapel, Leeson-Street, June 17, 1804. By the most Rev. T. L. O'Beirne, D. D. Lord Bishop of Meath. 8vo. 40 pp. 1s. 6d. Watson and Son, Dublin; Rivingtons, London. 1804.*

In this animated and eloquent discourse, we meet with every thing that marks the hand of a master. After expatiating on the topic

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\* Of the first volume, which contains a description of the diseases to which horses are liable, an account was inserted in the *British Critic* for 1802.

suggested by the holy Psalmist, the difficulty arising from the worldly prosperity of the wicked, and the only true solution of it which the Scriptures afford, the Bishop proceeds thus to apply that topic to the times now passing, and lately passed.

“ Fifteen years have elapsed, since the *sword of the Lord* appears to have been *drawn from its scabbard*, and to have *received this charge*. During this disastrous period we have seen it, as if it had *been bathed in heaven*, such as the prophet beheld it, when *the Lord had a sacrifice in Bosrah, and a great slaughter in the land of Idumea, and his indignation was upon all nations, and his fury upon all their armies*.

“ For a short interval we were indulging a hope, that it had *put itself up into its scabbard*. Satiated as it seemed, with *blood*, we rejoiced to think that it would at length, *rest and be quiet*. But the *charge it received*, appears not to have been yet fulfilled. In the tremendous *controversy*, which God still has with the *nations of the earth*; it has been once more unsheathed, and it gleams again with redoubled terrors, in the hands of the cruel and inexorable destroyer, who, on his very first entering on the bloody career which the murder of a king, and the massacre of the ministers of religion, had opened to his profligate ambition, wrested the palm of blood from the desperate adventurers who had been contending for it, by repeated acts of ferocity and cruelty, from the first unfurling of the flag of the revolution.

“ This career is now finished. The triumph of atheism and infidelity, of insurrection and rebellion, of lawless ambition, and exterminating tyranny, is now complete. Reeking with the blood of those royal personages, whom he has immolated to his insatiable lust of power, and mounting over their prostrate necks, to the throne which their ancestors had filled, for more than a thousand years, the triumphant usurper now arrogates to himself a pre-eminence over all the princes of the earth, and terrifies them into a tame acquiescence in this stupendous degradation; and that nothing might be wanting to overwhelm us with astonishment, and to fill every sober and thinking mind with horror, the most High is, himself, blasphemously produced, to act a part in this scene of complicated guilt. The minister of the religion of his blessed Son, sports with his awful name, to offer praises and thanksgivings from his altar, for an event accomplished by every crime, against which he points his thunders: his holy spirit is invoked, to descend on the blood-stained sceptre, grasped by the hand of this homicide.” P. 10.

This prodigy, the Bishop says, “ is gazed at by every eye. It dwells on every tongue. It equally interests and agitates the rulers and the people. It engrosses the cares of the statesman; it absorbs the speculations of the politician. “ Shall there be none among us,” he justly asks, “ to view it with the eyes of a Christian?” P. 13. In this view he proceeds to consider it, till he is led to take the following able retrospect of what has past, as an instruction for what we may expect to come.

“ Let the wisest [of human politicians] follow the progress of this disastrous revolution, from its first rise in irreligion and anarchy, to its setting in hypocrisy and despotism. Let them call to their recollection, the numberless adventurers, who, like meteors formed from the  
noxious

noxious vapours that ascend from filth and putridness, rose into the higher regions in which they burst into momentary light, only to engender storms and tempests, contagion and disease, and to pour them upon the earth. Let them behold them extinguished, each in his turn, from their desperate collision, and making room for others, who still carried on the work of mutual destruction, while their cause flourished, and gained daily strength, not more by its triumphs over other nations, than from those bloody feuds of its domestic promoters, and abettors, and their slaughter of each other. Let them view those ferocious leaders, the bond of whose exterminating association, was the abolition of all privileges and distinctions, and the equality of all conditions and descriptions of men, now leagued to establish one of the most degrading systems of exclusive distinctions, and domineering privileges, that has ever been imposed on a subjugated and enslaved people; and, after disdaining to bear the mild yoke of their native princes, in whose race the majesty of their nation had resided from the most remote antiquity, uniting to place the sceptre in the hand of an adventurer, from among their own lowest ranks, an alien to their nation, and not only bowing their necks before him in the most servile submission, but associating with him in all the splendour of royalty, most of the members of his abject race." P. 22.

The manner in which the able prelate applies these topics to the consideration of our countrymen, particularly those of Ireland, is no less striking and energetic, than the parts which we have here selected. But as the discourse cannot have its just estimation, but from those who will peruse the whole, that pleasing and edifying task we finally recommend to our readers.

**ART. 21.** *A short Vindication of the Established Church: in which the Objections of Methodists, and Dissenters, are dispassionately considered. By P. Williams, D. D. Archdeacon of Merioneth, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bangor. Published for the Benefit of the Rev. Mr. Pugh. 12mo. 118 pp. 1s. 6d. Hanwell and Parker, Oxford; Rivingtons, London. 1803.*

"This tract, on many accounts, deserves particular notice. In the first place, from the occasion of it, which is thus stated.

"The objections noticed in the following pages have been frequently made, and as frequently refuted. Of late, however, they have been renewed, and are continually retailed, with more than common zeal and industry, in small Pamphlets and Magazines, both in the Welsh and English languages. Of the secret design of such proceedings, however plausible their appearance, every thinking and honest man must be seriously apprehensive." P. iii.

In the second place, from the destination of the profits.

"It occurred", says the author, "that there is a very respectable clergyman, of whom he knows little but by report, who has been long disabled by continued sickness from attending to any parochial duty; and that if this gentleman, who labours under great calamity and want, had any little literary trifle to offer to the world, he might have a fair opportunity of soliciting the benevolence of his friends, as well as the charity

charity of the liberal and humane. He therefore proposed to give up the copy-right of this little tract, lamenting it was not of greater consequence, for that invalid's sole and exclusive benefit, together with as much pecuniary aid as it was in his power to afford.

"This measure was humbly submitted to the learned Bishop of Bangor; and his Lordship not only approved of it, but contributed very handsomely towards putting it into execution." P. iv.

Lastly, it deserves attention, on account of the matter, most clearly and sensibly delivered, on the important subjects of 1. The Connection between Church and State. 2. Form of Church Government. 3. General Rules relating to Church Government. 4. Preaching. 5. Form of Prayer. 6. The Sacraments. 7. Confirmation. 8. Ordination Service. 9. Burial Service—Apocrypha—Obeisance at the name of Jesus—Consecration of Churches—Subscription to the Book of Common Prayer. 10. Tithes. Whoever reads these titles, will perceive that they embrace the chief topics of dissent from the Established Church; and will allow the advantage to be derived from a clear and sensible discussion of them.

The Appendix contains a severe castigation of a writer, who under the common name of a Tourist\* concealed, it seems, very hostile dispositions against the Established Church; and made very unfounded pretensions to botanical and philosophical science. He had the good fortune not to meet with a strict examiner, in either respect, when his book lay on our table. He is here, however, severely reviewed.

ART. 22. *The Limit to our Enquiries, with Respect to the Nature and Attributes of the Deity. A Sermon. Preached before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, July 1, 1804. By George Law, D. D. Prebendary of Carlisle.* 4to. 38 pp. 1s. 6d. Faulder. 1804.

If we could allow ourselves to expatiate on a single discourse, which from the number that claim our attention we find impracticable, this is one which we should select for that purpose, both from the importance of its matter, and the soundness of its arguments. The author observes, with truth, that "much perplexity and infidelity have been occasioned, by a too curious investigation of subjects, which human reason in vain attempts to explore." Of this truth, he produces three remarkable instances, connected with some of the controversies of the present day.

1. Concerning the influence and operations of the Holy Spirit. On this topic, Dr. Law first establishes the promise of Scripture, that the Comforter is to abide with the faithful *for ever*, and then points out the danger of endeavouring to declare the manner in which the agency of that Holy Spirit is exerted, or the degree of its efficacy. No passage of Scripture, he truly says, "when fairly interpreted, gives any countenance to the opinion of those who pretend to a *sensible experience* of

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\* The Rev. John Evans, whose Tour in North Wales was noticed in our nineteenth volume, p. 131.



the spirit—an irresistible impulse—an immediate conversion : and who affect to point out the exact line of partition between human efforts and divine illumination.” P. 11. The spirit acts we know, but how it acts we cannot know : and it may be observed further, that this species of ignorance seems to be intimated in the discourse of our Saviour with Nicodemus ; where he says, “ the wind bloweth where it listeth”, &c. In a similar manner, says Dr. L. is our knowledge limited with respect to the effects of prayer, and the interference of a peculiar Providence.

2. The reconciling of human liberty with divine foreknowledge, is another effort beyond the reach of man : not because he does not comprehend his own liberty, but because he understands not the divine prescience. After distinguishing the parts of this subject in a very masterly manner, the preacher thus applies it to the Calvinistic predestination. “ In some supposed incompatibility, however, between the liberty of man, and the foreknowledge of God, the foundation of *Calvinism* has been laid. According to which system every thing is preordained, and we are mere machines or instruments passive under the hand of God. The consequences are, that Christ did not die for all, that he was not, as the Scriptures have assured us that he was, a propitiation for the sins of the whole world.” P. 23.

3. A similar mode of distinction is well applied to the sacred doctrine of the Trinity : the disputes concerning which “ strongly exemplify the vanity and presumption of man, busily exploring and dogmatically deciding, where he certainly has not light to direct him ; and possibly, if more had been revealed, not capacity sufficient even to comprehend it.” P. 24. The right use of reason in this matter is then properly explained, and it is urged, that “ we cannot with consistency receive the Scriptures as the word of God, and yet refuse our assent to any doctrine which they may be satisfactorily proved to contain.” Adding however most justly, that, “ excepting upon subjects which relate to the divine essence and operations”, which we certainly ought not to expect to comprehend, “ upon no other are we required to believe what we do not fully understand.” P. 30.

We have laboured to compress the substance of this valuable Sermon into the smallest space ; but only for the sake of more strongly recommending the perusal of the whole, which in style as well as composition is a truly academical discourse.

ART. 23. *The Case of Hezekiah considered as a Ground of Consolation, and a Motive to Union in Prayer, at the present alarming State of the King's Health, and of the British Empire : in a Sermon, preached at Woburn Chapel, on Sunday, 26, 1804. By the Rev. G. A. Thomas, LL. D. Minister of the said Chapel, Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Wickam, Hants.* 8vo. 21 pp. 1s. Rivingtons, and Hatchard. 1804.

Discoursing on 2 Kings xx. 5, the preacher offers some introductory remarks ; among which, the following transported us awhile from the school of Theology to that of Medicine.

“ What his distemper was, the scripture has not told us very clearly : the original word denotes an inflammation ; but of what kind,

kind, or what particular part of the body it affected, can only be conjectured. But whatever the disease might be, whether an inflammation, or imposthume, or glandular tumour, or whatever it was, a divine interposition was evidently necessary to effect a cure. This appears from the nature of the medicine, which was a simple cataplasm, calculated to suppurate and disperse a *common tumour*, but not certainly of itself so efficacious as to remove so speedily a *mortal disease—a sickness unto death.*" P. 3. It is added, however, with great propriety: "To the great Physician this cure must be necessarily referred; to Him, who "is mighty to save", and who "giveth to every medicine its healing qualities." Ibid.

The main object of the discourse is then adverted to, by considering the case of Hezekiah as a ground of consolation, and a motive to unite in prayer. This Sermon is pious and loyal; and the style of it is, for the most part, plain and unaffected, a few rhetorical flourishes being excepted; as, "a few years ago, the source of light and motion in our political horizon was obscured by a dark and gloomy cloud", &c. P. 17. "Every thorn in his earthly crown shall be converted into a ray of celestial glory". P. 18. These ornaments, if they are truly such, ought at least to be used but sparingly in discourses from the pulpit, even where the preacher addresses a polite audience. They belong not to the theological style.

We have just heard, with much regret, that the worthy author of this Sermon has recently fallen a victim to a disease, in which the aid of medicine proved ineffectual. We do not, however, retrench our admonitions on the subject of style, because they may be useful to others.

ART. 24. *The Tears of Peter. A Sermon. Translated from the original French of the late Rev. Peter Du Bosc, Pastor of the French Church at Rotterdam. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Author.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Button. 1804.

This Sermon is presented to the public as a specimen of M. Du Bosc's talents; and it is intended, if this shall meet with a favourable reception, to publish a translation of his Sermons on various Subjects. They will make four volumes. This is a very animated discourse, and very likely to promote its intended object. If we mistake not, several of these discourses will appear in Mr. Partridge's promised volume.

ART. 25. *The Restoration of Family Worship recommended, in Two Discourses, selected, with Alterations and Additions, from Dr. Doddridge's plain and serious Address to the Master of a Family; to which is prefixed, an Address to his Parishioners. By John Brewster, M. A.* 8vo. 1s. Rivingtons. 1804.

The exhortation which introduces these two Discourses does great credit to the pious author, and happy should we be to find the Discourses themselves universally circulated, and with the impression which they are so admirably calculated to produce. There is not a subject which parish ministers can explain or enforce, of greater consequence to the cause of religion, than the expediency and necessity of Family Worship.

ART.

**ART. 26.** *A Sermon, preached at the Unitarian Chapel, in Essex-Street, London, Sunday, April 15, 1804, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. who died at Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, North America, Feb. 6, 1804. Published at particular Request. By John Disney, D. D. F. S. A. The Second Edition. 8vo. 1s. Johnson. 1804.*

The first eight pages of this discourse are very suitably and piously occupied with just sentiments on the frailty of life, and the necessity of Christians following consistently the obligations on religious duty. The remainder is an elaborate eulogium on Dr. Priestley, with particular anecdotes of his last hours, which have appeared before in various publications.

**ART. 27.** *A compendious View of the Christian Doctrines. Being the Substance of a Sermon, delivered before a Society of Protestant Dissenters, at Newbery, in Berkshire. By David James. Published by Request. 8vo. 29 pp. 6d. Johnson.*

This is a plain and sensible discourse, on Ephesians ii. 18, in which the Being of God, the atonement of Christ, and the influence of the Holy Spirit are treated of, in a way very creditable to the author's piety, learning, and good sense. We forbear to make any extracts. The whole may easily be read; and whoever buys it for that purpose will not, we are persuaded, have to blame themselves for any waste of money or loss of time.

**ART. 28.** *Words of Eternal Life, or the Catechism explained on a new and familiar Plan. With Notes. By B. N. Turner, M. A. Rector of Denton, in Lincolnshire, and Wing, in Rutland; and sometime Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. 51 pp. 6d. or 5s. a Dozen. Spragg, &c. 1804.*

The Church Catechism is here divided into five Sections, and the new plan adopted, for the explanation of it, is printing the Catechism itself in one column, in larger letters, and the Explanation in another, with notes subjoined. "This little work", says the author, "is calculated to assist and promote the instruction of young persons, at school or at home, in the principles of Christianity, especially about the age at which they are to be confirmed by the Bishop; and it is also hoped and presumed, that it will prove equally serviceable, as an epitome of religious knowledge, for private families. The notes are intended for such only as are of riper years and judgment". The instructions are certainly sound, and the form appears to be convenient. We doubt not that the book will prove useful.

**ART. 29.** *Proofs of Holy Writ, or England's Triumph over Bonaparte and his Armada foretold in express Terms Seventeen Hundred Years ago. 8vo. 19 pp. 6d. Badcock. 1804.*

Whether this be the serious reverie, of some person desirous of making a new application of a prophecy, or, as we should rather suspect,

a covert ridicule of certain modes of interpretation, we cannot say; but the author, by writing the name of the French usurper *Βουεπαρτη*, contrives to make it answer to the apocalyptic number 666. The ridiculously barbarous form of the name so written seems a sufficient answer to the speculation, which, in other respects, deserves no serious consideration. The custom of applying those obscure prophecies to every passing event, subverts the general plan of the visions, and leads to evil rather than good, though it may be well intended.

## LAW.

ART. 30. *A compendious Law Dictionary; containing both an Explanation of the Terms, and the Law itself. Intended for the Use of the Country Gentleman, the Merchant, and the professional Man. By Thomas Potts, Gent. formerly of Skinners' Hall. 12mo. 620 pp. 10s. 6d. Ostell. 1803.*

If to compress a prodigious quantity of matter into a very small compass be to consult the accommodation of the public, the author of this Dictionary has done it in the completest manner imaginable. The smallest and neatest type, without any unnecessary spaces, has so condensed the matter of this book, that it might, with different management, be expanded to a handsome folio.

With respect to the utility of his book to the profession, Mr. Potts speaks with modesty, but with decision. "To the professional man, it is not meant to insist, that this production can possibly answer all the purposes of the voluminous library of the lawyer; but, as the authorities recited in support of the authenticity of the respective articles are particularly referred to, it will serve him as a most complete index, whereby he may be enabled immediately to direct his attention to any point under consideration".

To give a single article, by way of specimen, out of so extensive a work, would be like producing a brick as a sample of a house; but we are clearly of opinion, from the examination we have made, and from the character of the author, that the book will be found extremely useful "in the Library, in the Counting-house, and the Office".

## POLITICS.

ART. 31. *A serious and impartial Address to all the Independent Electors of the United Kingdom, upon the recent Middlesex Election; in which the Proceedings and Transactions of that extraordinary Event are candidly and constitutionally discussed and investigated; the fatal Tendency and destructive Consequences of such a Precedent considered; and the Whole viewed as a grand national Cause, in which that most invaluable Privilege, the Elective Franchise, and the Representative System itself, are most intimately involved. By Walter Honeywood Yates, Esq. an independent Freeholder of the Counties of Gloucester and Worcester. 8vo. 47 pp. 2s. Longman and Co. 1804.*

The well-known adage, *parturiunt montes*, &c. was never better exemplified than by the contents of the work announced by this pompous title.

title-page. We did not indeed expect much elegance or accuracy of expression from a writer who, in the front of his pamphlet, speaks of the *proceedings and transactions of an event*; and accordingly his style is far beneath the notice of criticism. But, as he professes to *discuss and investigate*, we concluded his performance would contain a statement of the point of law, on which the merits of the late return for Middlesex depend, and some arguments to prove its invalidity. Instead of these, the pamphlet consists almost entirely of the most trite declamations on (what no one disputes) the blessings of freedom, the excellence of the British Constitution, and (what are somewhat more disputable) the political merits and public spirit of the Baronet in question, whose popularity in the county of Middlesex this author considers as a certain proof of his patriotism. Yet, very different, in that respect, from the rest of his party, this writer does not impute bad motives to the Sheriffs, nor load with abuse all who opposed his favourite candidate. In short, he seems to be a well-meaning man, but something very like the sort of "*tool which knaves do work with*", &c. We were most amused by his doleful lamentations over the "*severely persecuted, forsaken Wilkes, whose public feelings*", says the author, "*were exquisite*". What a subject of *exquisite* merriment would this writer have been to that witty and ingenious demagogue! who having, during the early part of his career, laughed in his sleeve at the dupes of his professions, treated them, in his latter days, with the most open derision; and particularly boasted, with much jocularity, "*that he had never been a Wilkite*". What would he have said to the author who places by the side of a Sidney and a Hampden, John Wilkes, Alderman Beckford, and Sir Francis Burdett?

ART. 32. *Letter to a Member of the present House of Commons.* By W. H. T. 8vo. 1s. 36 pp. Hatchard. 1804.

This Letter contains chiefly a zealous, though rather declamatory, defence of Mr. Addington's administration; to which the whole country gave credit for perfect uprightness, and patriotic zeal. This credit will ever remain, though the contest is now over, in which this tract was designed to bear a part. In point of abilities, to be eclipsed by Mr. P. is only the common lot of Statesmen. This author has also some remarks on the volunteers, which are too general to be of much practical utility. His work was written evidently with good intentions, but does not rise to any high degree of elegance or vigour.

## MISCELLANIES.

ART. 33. *Literary Hours; or, Sketches, critical, narrative, and poetical.* By Nathan Drake, M. D. In Three Volumes. Volume III. 8vo. 9s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

By referring to vol. xiv. p. 598, of our periodical labours, the reader will perceive that we have given due commendation to the first edition of Dr. Drake's work. This is continued on the same plan, and possesses the same merits of elegant variety. The author has inserted  
twenty

twenty numbers or essays in each of his volumes, and this accordingly commences with the forty-first. The story of Sir Egbert, in the 45th, 46th, and 47th numbers, is remarkably well-told, and will amply repay the reader's curiosity. The criticisms also, which are interspersed on poetical composition, demonstrate a well-cultivated taste. The author's observations on the writings and genius of Herrick will meet with many admirers; and we particularly thank him for affording us an opportunity of inserting the following elegant lines.

“ TO ANTHEA.

Bid me to live, and I will live  
Thy Protestant to be;  
Or bid me love, and I will give  
A loving heart to thee.

A heart as soft, a heart as kind,  
A heart as sound and free,  
As in the whole world thou canst find,  
That heart I'll give to thee.

Bid that heart stay, and it will stay  
To honour thy decree;  
Or bid it languish quite away,  
And it shall do so for thee.

Bid me despair, and I'll despair  
Under yon Cypress tree;  
Or bid me die, and I will dare  
E'en death, to die for thee.

Thou art my life, my love, my heart,  
'The very eyes of me;  
And hast command of every part,  
To live and die for thee.”

The following Ode also to Zephyr, communicated to the author by a lady, must be considered as highly beautiful.

“ Those plaintive strains, mild Zephyr, hear,  
Unfold thy light, thy airy wings,  
Touch for the poet's raptur'd ear,  
Oh! sweetly touch yon mournful strings.

Again may thy soft breath inspire  
The lays to tender sadness true,  
As sweeping o'er the trembling wire  
Still pensive thoughts thy sounds renew.

Yet there not long, kind Zephyr, dwell,  
Thy melancholy murmurs cease,  
Bring hither notes from Fancy's cell,  
And sooth the softened mind to peace.

H h

Oh,



Oh, come, and gaily hover round,  
 Whilst glows the sultry noon of day;  
 Oh! whilst thy airy pinions sound,  
 Sweet Zephyr cool the fervid ray.

And when the regent of the night  
 Shall rise von fleecy clouds between,  
 And clothe in pure and silvery light  
 The straw-rooted cot and village green;

Then, gentle Zephyr, be thou there,  
 Then playful float in wanton rings;  
 Steal from the flower their perfumes rare,  
 And shed them from thy fragrant wings.

And bring to the delighted ear  
 The nightingale's impassion'd song,  
 Wildly melodious, loudly clear,  
 Pour the enchanting notes along.

So may thy sweetly varied hours  
 Breathe rapture bland, and frolic glee,  
 And Flora and her favourite bowers  
 Enshrine roses twine for love and thee.

With much of the author's criticisms on the works of Du-Bartas we are well pleased; but do not think that he will prevail on many readers to toil through so many harsh and unmusical pages for the comparatively few beautiful passages, which are here and there scattered through the bulky volume of Sylvester. The papers relative to the Scandinavians, contain much original and impressive matter, with many pleasing poetical specimens; and they who are possessed of the two former volumes of these Literary Hours, will think with us, that many acknowledgments are due to the author for this agreeable addition. An alphabetical list is added of those authors and artists, on whom any criticism or comment has been given in this volume.

ART. 34. *An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, including the Scriptorum de Re Rustica, Greek Romances, and Lexicons and Grammars: to which is added, a complete Index Analyticus: the Whole preceded by an Account of Polyglott Bibles, and the best Editions of the Greek Septuagint and Testament.* By Thomas Frognall Dibdin, A. B. (late of St. John's College, Oxford). Second Edition, enlarged and corrected. 8vo. 644 pp. 12s. Also 50 Copies on large Paper, with Four additional Plates. Dwyer. 1804.

We certainly did well when we commended the first edition of this work (see vol. xx. p. 445) small as it then was, and a mere sketch, in comparison with the present. A share of praise, fully proportioned to the increase of size, is abundantly due to this second edition: to which a very valuable and important accession is the account of Polyglott Bibles, and of the best editions of the Scriptures in Greek. The introductory account of bibliographical works, consulted by the author,

will

will also be highly acceptable to most purchasers. Mr. Dibdin has diligence and attention, guided by a very sound judgment; and has certainly, by this volume, contributed very largely to the extension and improvement of bibliographical knowledge in this country.

The Greek and Latin Classics are noticed in alphabetical order, and are followed by useful lists of, 1. the Delphin Classics. 2. Variorum, 4to. 3. Collectanea, 4to. 4. Variorum Classics, 8vo. 5. Collectanea, 8vo. 6. Elzevir Editions. 7. Maittaire and Barbou. 8. Aldine Classics; and, finally, what the author calls an *Index Analyticus*, which is a general and chronological view of all the editions noticed in the body of the work. If we could allow space for an extract, we should insert either the account of one of the Polyglotts, or that of the Editio Princeps of Lucretius, p. 246, or that of Virgil, p. 423, both in the truly valuable library of Lord Spencer, and there examined by the author of this work.

Still, among all our commendations, we have one or two complaints to make. Some Classics are wholly omitted, and without any apology, or reason assigned. For instance, Apuleius, Antoninus, Apollodorus, Aurelius Victor, Celsus, Hippocrates, Manilius, Frontinus, Vitruvius, and several others, marked with asterisks in some of the author's own lists. But why are they omitted? Are not Apuleius, Manilius, and others, of consequence enough to be included? Is not Hippocrates, is not Vitruvius, concerning the real Princeps Editio of whose work, which is very rare, much that is interesting remains to be published? We cannot at all account for these omissions, nor excuse them. Our other complaint refers perhaps to the publisher rather than the author; but it respects that base bibliographical trick of *destroying* the four additional plates, after only fifty copies were struck off. What then shall we say?—that these plates were executed, not to instruct or gratify the public, but to be the purposed subject of an imposition; and to be sold, after a time, only to those who can or will pay an extravagant price! It is absolutely shameful; and, whatever precedent there may be for such destruction of useful engravings, we hesitate not to say, that it reflects the utmost disgrace on those who have at any time been guilty of it. From the liberal and sensible turn of the author's studies, we feel interested for him, and impressed with a sense of friendship, though personally unknown: we hope, therefore, that he has no concern whatever in this mercenary contrivance. If he has, we must at least gently hint to him, that he has, in this instance, suffered himself to be infected with the base and foolish part of bibliography; from which, in all other instances, we hope his good understanding and right feelings will deliver him.

ART. 35. *Critical and Philosophical Essays.* By the Author of the *Adviser*. Vol. 1. 12mo. 336 pp. 5s. Wallis. 1803.

Again the author of the *Adviser* (Mr. Britted) who, if he would listen to a sound adviser, would either not appear so often before the public, or certainly not with an announced reference to a publication, of which he ought long ago to have been ashamed. (See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 693.) Among the peculiarities of this writer, is that of confessing assaults what he thinks will excite curiosity. This volume was

printed, he says, at a distance; and when the copies were transmitted for publication, he "felt ashamed and disgusted at the *manner* in which much of it was written". What this *manner* is, he presently explains. "The style and expression, in general, are too harsh and cruel; indeed, I am afraid that the *coarseness* and *illiberality* of many of the phrases will prevent, in a great measure, the benefit of those remarks, which are founded on reason and truth". And again: "That vein of *sarcastic* and *contemptuous asperity*, which pervades nearly the whole of the work, must greatly tend to render the reader unwilling to listen with complacency to what it might contain, by raising indignation against the author's want of gentleness and urbanity". Now why all this confession, and much more, of what, till the moment of publication, might have been corrected or suppressed? Merely because *abuse* is known to be a most saleable commodity, and *sarcastic asperity* much suited to the vitiated taste of thousands. The only antidote to all this is, that nobody can possibly feel at all interested whether such a writer praises or censures persons living or dead. As he praises Miss Joanna Baillie, who certainly deserves it, we could wish that his suffrage were of more value; but what literary fame can be aided by that man who impudently pronounces, and attempts to prove, Hugh Blair a block-head?

ART. 36. *Public Characters of 1802 and 1803.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. Phillips. 1803.

We are by no means anxious to see biographical sketches of living characters; it is so very difficult, indeed almost impossible, to avoid prejudices on the favourable or unfavourable side, that the portrait never conveys a faithful resemblance of the object.

This is a fifth volume of the work, and exhibits, among other distinguished names, sketches of Lord Auckland, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Vincent, Lord Macartney, Archdeacon Paley, Mr. William Gifford, Professor Carlisle, Sir Francis Burdett, &c. &c. They are evidently the work of different hands, compiled from various resources. The sketch of Mr. W. Gifford's life, is taken verbatim from his own inimitable introduction to his version of Juvenal. Some profiles also accompany the volume, of which the less that is said the better. To us they do not communicate the remotest idea of the originals. The editor returns thanks for the flattering patronage he has received, and solicits materials for future volumes. By which it may be presumed, that there are many who approve of the plan; and it must certainly be acknowledged that, in a cursory perusal of this particular volume, we have not discovered any spirit of acrimony, or traces of malignity. The editor is undoubtedly a good-natured chronicler.

ART. 37. *A General Index to the first Twenty Volumes of the British Critic. In Two Parts. Part I. containing a List of all the Books reviewed. Part II. an Index to the Extracts, Criticisms, &c.* 8vo. 8s. Rivingtons. 1804.

The Editors of the *British Critic*, impressed with gratitude for the very favourable reception given to their labours by the public, are resolved

solved to omit nothing that may serve to render the work more useful. They have therefore had these Indexes compiled, which it is their intention to continue at proper intervals.

ART. 38. *The Man in the Moon; consisting of Essays and Critiques on the Politics, Morals, Manners, Drama, &c. of the present Day.* 8vo. 192 pp. 4s. Highley. 1804.

We had a Man in the Moon in the *Pic Nic*, which we reviewed about a twelvemonth ago. This is a different man, though perhaps related, in the thought at least, to that Lunar author. If there is one man in that satellite, there may be many. The present lunatic extends his lucubrations only to twenty-four Numbers, which appear to have been separately published, at the price of 4d. each. The topics of his papers are extremely temporary, consisting, in part, of critiques on dramatic pieces which appeared early in last winter, such as *Hearts of Oak*, *Cinderella*, &c. The style of the writer is lively, perhaps bordering upon the slipshod. He is, however, sometimes grave; and we do not perceive that he is any where otherwise than patriotic and instructive, so far as his topics are capable of conveying instruction. We have by us an old publication by Defoe, called the *Consolidator*, professedly written from the same orb, in 1705. So there is nothing new under the Moon.

ART. 39. *The Hindoostanee Intelligencer and Oriental Anthology, containing a Narrative of Transactions in the interior Provinces of Hindoostan, as derived from the Persian Newspapers, corrected by collateral Information, derived from various Sources; and a Series of original Essays and poetical Pieces, which have from Time to Time appeared in the Bengal Hincarrab.* 4to. Calcutta. Four Numbers. 10s. Debrett. 1801.

We have received four Numbers of this publication, which will be entertaining and interesting to those who have Oriental connections and pursuits. Some very agreeable specimens of poetry will be found interspersed, of which the reader will not be displeased with the following.

“ TRANSLATION.

Think not, my fair, those heavenly dies  
That robe your cheeks, and arm your eyes,  
My breast shall e'er resign.  
Fortune may fill my madding brain,  
With every scene of want and pain,  
But those shall still be mine.

Nor shall thy image, lovely maid,  
But with my latest sorrows fade,  
And then at Death's command.  
So fate decrees, all nature too  
Directs the child of pain to sue  
His cure from Mercy's hand.

And

And who so fit that cure to prove,  
 As the woe-wearied slave of love,  
     Worn by the constant sigh?  
 Let him who fears to lose his ease,  
 In change for cares, but cares that please,  
     The steps of Hafiz fly."

ART. 40. *A compendious History of the World, from the Creation to the Dissolution of the Roman Republic. By John Newbery. With a Continuation to the Peace of Amiens, 1802. Two Volumes. 12mo. 5s. Darton and Harvey. 1804.*

These publishers frequently have introduced to our notice very useful books for young persons; and this is particularly adapted to the proposed purpose. It is very neatly printed, and is very cheap. It is a very perspicuous compendium, and the style is good and easy.

ART. 41. *The Shakespearian Miscellany: containing a Collection of scarce and valuable Tracts; Biographical Anecdotes of Theatrical Performers, with Portraits of ancient and modern Actors (of many of whom there are no Prints extant) scarce and original Poetry; and curious Remains of Antiquity; viz. the Life and surprising Adventures, Miracles, &c. of the Prophet Abraham; from a Manuscript translated from the Arabic. Account of John of Eltham, with an illustrative Plate. Account of the Death and Burial of the Princess Elizabeth, Daughter of King Charles the First, with a Plate of her Coffin. The Wicker Chair, a Poem, from the Manuscript of W. Somerville, Esq. Two Elegies, by Dr. Donne, not in any Edition of his Works. The Country Life, a Poem, by Bishop Corbet, not in any Edition of his Works. A poetical Description of a Journey, from Margate to Brighthelmstane, by Dr. W. Dodd. Curious Epitaphs in Brighton and Rottingdean Church-Yards. The Holy Vengeance, a Scottish Ballad, by F. G. W. A concise History of the early English Stage, with Anecdotes and Portraits of the following Authors and Performers: Perkins, Bond, Cartwright, Harris, Penkethman, Farquhar, Miss Norra, Theophilus Cibber, Redman, and S. Davies; printed chiefly from Manuscripts, in the Possession of, and with occasional Notes by, F. G. Waldron, Editor of the Literary Museum, Harding's Biographical Mirror, &c. 4to. 15s. Lackington, &c.*

This is a most voluminous title-page, but the volume will be found to contain much amusing matter; though the reader will be disappointed who may expect to find much about Shakespear. The care and diligence of Mr. Waldron, in such researches, have often been approved.

ART. 42. *Two Dialogues of the Dead. The first, between Handel and Braham. The second, between Johnson and Boswell. By J. B. 8vo. 32 pp. 1s. Johnson. 1804.*

Lest any friend of Mr. Braham should be alarmed at seeing him made a party in a dialogue in the shades, we shall insert this paragraph from the author's Advertisement. "The first of the two Dialogues originated



originated in a false report of Mr. Braham's death;—may he live to reap benefit from the advice which has arisen from the mistake". The purport of the advice is certainly good; which is, to avoid those extravagant cadenzas, which Mr. B. is accused of having ventured to introduce, into the sublime and simple songs of Handel. There is, however, rather more severity, both in this and the second Dialogue, than the occasions seem to require; and particularly in the latter, where the good humoured Bowell, whose amusing reports have been enjoyed (without the malignity imputed) by so many thousands, is nothing less than extremely ill treated. There is some liveliness in the Dialogues, but they can hardly be said to deserve to form a publication by themselves. In some light miscellany they might perhaps have been introduced with effect.

**ART. 43.** *The Proper Names of the Bible, New Testament, and Apocrypha, divided and accented, with other Facilities for their Pronunciation, agreeably to the best Usage, and to English Analogy. To which is added, a Selection of some of the most beautiful scriptural Pieces, calculated to instruct Youth in the Art of Reading with Propriety; and, at the same Time, to inculcate the Principles of Morality and Religion: in which it has been attempted to show the Learner the emphatic Words in every Sentence. Intended as a Sequel to the Spelling-Book, and an Introduction to the Scriptures, Speaker, &c. By John Robinson, Author of the "New English Spelling-Book" &c. and Master of Arundel-Street Seminary. 8vo. 181 pp. 1s. 6d. Law, &c. 1804.*

The author of this book informs us, that "the Scripture Proper Names have not yet been published in any book of less value than five shillings". His table of Scripture Proper Names, he says, "contains near five hundred more than Mr. Walker's, which is the completest and best the author has seen. None have ventured to prescribe positive rules for their pronunciation; but have been principally directed by the harmony of sound, as it affects the English ear." This rule is very defective. The English practice is, to throw the accent, in all words, as far back as possible, with little or no regard to the right quantity of syllables. Even in the church this practice is submitted to; but practices of such a kind should be corrected by recurrence to the original languages. There is an excellent book of Leusden's (we think) on the subject, which ought to be consulted for all these points. Mr. Robinson's may, however, be used with advantage by youth, and others who have not the aid of literature.

In the second part of this work the author has done well, in compressing "a greater body of scripture morality within its pages than he has met with in any book of the same size." But when he adds, "it is conveyed, too, in language particularly calculated to instruct learners in the important art of reading"; here we find continual occasion for differing in judgment from him. There is not a page, and scarcely a sentence, in which we should not omit many of the emphases, or place them on very different words from those which are here made



made emphatic. But our readers shall decide, on perusing the last of these pages.

“ And Joseph dwelt in the land of *Egypt*, he, and his father’s *house*: and Joseph lived an hundred and ten years. And he saw *Ephraim’s* children, of the third *generation*: the *children*, also, of *Manassir* the son of *Manasseh*, were brought up upon Joseph’s *knees*. And Joseph said unto his *brethren*, *I die*; and God will surely *wisit* you, and bring you out of this *land* unto the land which he sware to *Abraham*, to *Isaac*, and to *Jacob*. And Joseph took an *oath* of the children of *Israel*, saying, God will surely *wisit* you, and ye shall carry up my bones from *hence*. So Joseph *died*; and they *embalmed* him and put him in a *coffin* in *Egypt*.” P. 181.

ART. 44. *A concise Introduction to the Latin Language, compiled from ancient and modern Writers of approved Authority. For the Use of the Middle Forms in Grammar Schools. By the Rev. George Whittaker, A. M.* 8vo. 156 pp. 2s. 6d. Collins, Salisbury; Burdons, Winchester; Skelton, Southampton; Law, &c. London.

This work differs not materially from the Eton Latin Grammar; the principal deviations from it consisting in the abridgment of some rules in the Accidence; the introduction of many short notes, and of a table of the declensions of Greek nouns; an increase of the number of irregular and defective comparisons of adjectives; a new arrangement of the tenses, namely, those formed from the present following the present, and the perfect the perfect, in the indicative and potential moods; and an addition of the future perfect tense in the indicative. We approve of the two alterations last mentioned. Mr. W. is more copious than the Eton Grammar in the impersonal verbs; and gives a table of the government of adverbs and conjunctions; but he has omitted a very essential part of the Accidence in the Eton, “ the three concords explained in English”. The *propria quæ maribus*, and-as in *presenti*, seem to be verbatim like the Eton. In the syntax, Mr. W.’s aim appears to be conciseness in the examples; for the rules are very little varied. We think he has sometimes been too concise; not that we apply to him the adage, “ *brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*”; but, where a neat verse might be introduced, it would have been better. For instance, instead of merely “ *crescit amor nummi*”, the rest might have been added with good effect, “ *quantum ipsa pecunia crescit*”; as it would be pleasing to boys when they come to understand verse, and would supply them with a good observation upon avarice. In the prosody, we perceive no alteration. The title-page and the preface seem not perfectly consonant; for in the former we read, that this book is “ for the use of the *middle* forms in grammar schools”; but the latter speaks of “ rendering the rugged road [a little too much of alliteration] of *fundamental* instruction easier”. This account seems to be most apposite; for the Eton Grammar is generally *simplified*. Whether the men of that school, and others who like its Grammar, will call this—the Eton Grammar *improved*, we shall not take upon us to determine; but doubtless, in many instances, it elucidates rules and passages for the comprehension of young minds.

ART. 45. *A concise Treatise on the French Tongue; or, a short Exposition of the general Principles of that Language; being an Explanation of the Genealogical Table of the different Parts of Speech, for the Use of Schools, as well as private Families. By R. Juigné, M. A. of the University of Paris.* 12mo. 92 pp. 2s. 6d. bound. Dulau. 1804.

Conciseness, accompanied with clearness, is a strong recommendation of an elementary treatise, and those qualities seem to be possessed by the present grammar of M. Juigné. It is undoubtedly very desirable to foreigners to have a convenient and adequate rule for finding the gender of such nouns in French as are neuter in English. This is promised in the Preface, and is thus executed, for the benefit, however, of those only who understand Latin. "They", says M. Juigné, "will take it as a general principle, that all nouns which are of the masculine or neuter gender in Latin, are, generally speaking, of the masculine gender in French; and likewise all nouns which are of the feminine gender in Latin are of the feminine gender in French. There are, however, some exceptions even to this rule; but they are so few, that this may be considered as a general one".

"N. B. Names of trees, which are of the feminine gender in Latin, are of the masculine in French." P. 3.

The utility of the rule will depend very much upon the number of exceptions, which, if as few as is here intimated, may easily be learned. The author promises also, in his Preface, an accurate *Genealogical Table* of the parts of speech; but by this nothing more seems to be intended, than the regular enumeration of them in the usual order. He further promises rules for distinguishing clearly the imperfect, and the two preterits, definite and indefinite. These certainly are useful things; and as the method of the author is in general clear, we doubt not that it will be practically useful.

ART. 46. *Observations on the Exercise of Riflemen, and on the Movements of Light Troops in General. By Serjeant Wedderburne, of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment.* 12mo. 57 pp. 1s. Scatcherd and Leterman.

In the variety of military treatises which the state of public affairs, and the laudable zeal of individuals, have produced, the service of Riflemen has been comparatively little attended to or explained. Yet it is that service to which a considerable number of Volunteers have generously devoted themselves; and it is deemed, by many good judges, a part of military duty in which (should an invasion take place) the Volunteers may be made particularly useful. The treatise before us deserves praise therefore for its intention; and, so far as we are enabled to judge, the execution is not inadequate. But this must be left to *Reviewers* of a different kind. Our object is chiefly to announce works on this subject, leaving to military men the judgment on their comparative merits and utility.

ART. 47. *Animadversions upon a Pamphlet lately published, entitled Plain Thoughts submitted to Plain Understandings, &c. By a Retailer of the Gospel.* 8vo. 27 pp. 1s. Boulton, Harlow; Williams, &c. London.

A very insipid defence of itinerant preachers; but sufficiently seasoned (as are most of the evangelical pamphlets which now issue from the press) with malignant and false imputations of the clergy.

## FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

### FRANCE.

ART. 48. *Statistique générale et particulière de la France et de ses colonies, avec une nouvelle description topographique, physique, agricole, politique, industrielle et commerciale de cet état; ouvrage qui donne une connaissance exacte: 1°. des anciennes et nouvelles divisions civiles, militaires, forestières et ecclésiastiques; 2°. de la superficie et étendue du territoire, et des forêts nationales, communales et particulières, par département, etc.; 3°. du climat, de la nature du sol, de l'état de l'agriculture et des productions végétales, animales et minérales; 4°. de la population ancienne et nouvelle; comparée aux territoires, sexes, naissances et décès; 5°. de l'industrie, des manufactures et fabriques, de l'état du commerce d'importation et d'exportation, et de la diplomatie commerciale et politique; 6°. du nouveau système des monnaies, poids et mesures, comparé à l'ancien; 7°. de la navigation intérieure et maritime; 8°. de l'instruction publique, des sciences, belles lettres et arts, des monuments anciens et modernes, et des eaux minérales; 9°. de la forme du gouvernement actuel, et des systèmes administratifs, financiers, judiciaires, militaires, maritimes, et forestiers; 10°. des revenus; de toutes les contributions et dépenses administratives judiciaires et d'instruction publique: le tout présenté par département; 11°. du caractère, des mœurs, du culte; 12°. de l'état politique, agricole et commercial de chacune des colonies et possessions françaises dans les deux Indes et en Afrique, etc. Où l'on trouve aussi un très-grand nombre de tableaux, présentant le commerce intérieur et extérieur, les localités, le nombre et le produit des mines, forges, fonderies, usines, salines, etc. etc.; par MM. Peuchet, Sonnini, Delalauz, Parmestier, et Deyeux, Goffe, Amaury-Duval, Durnuys, P. E. Herbin. Seven large volumes in 8vo. (if more than 3,770 pp.; with an Atlas in 1. 4to. containing 19 plates, and 9 large and beautiful illuminated charts, of France, of its internal navigation, and of the French Colonies and Establishments in the four quarters of the World. Pr. 104 fr.*

In this comprehensive and useful work, the editor, M. d'Herbin, a member of the Society of Statistics, has furnished the greatest part of the

the essential matter, that is to say, whatever concerns the general and particular topography, the ancient and new divisions, the establishments of industry, the civil, judiciary, financial, military, and maritime administration, the tables relative to commerce, the interior navigation, and population.

M. *Peuchet*, Member of the Council of Commerce, has enriched the labours of M. *d'Herbin* with details on the arts and manufactures, on the internal and external commerce, on what he calls *commercial diplomacy*, and on the colonies, which he has, in a great measure, transcribed from his own *Dictionnaire de la Géographie commerciale*, published in 5 voll. in 4to.

As it has been objected to that *Dictionary*, that it was compiled by one man, often from materials somewhat antiquated, due care has been taken to remedy this in the *Statistique générale*, by distributing the different portions of it among different writers, distinguished in their respective departments. Thus M. *Anaury Duval*, who has for a long time presided over the Office of Public Instruction, as also over that of the Fine Arts, has contributed whatever regards the system and establishments of public instruction, of the sciences, and of the fine arts. His accuracy may be depended upon. He is known likewise by many prizes which have been awarded to him by the National Institute. MM. *Deyeux*, *Parmentier*, *Sonnini*, *Delalauze* (the coadjutors of the Abbé *Rozier*) have communicated the parts which relate to the science of physics and to agriculture; *Dumuy* those which treat of the public monuments and edifices.

The *Preliminary Discourse*, by M. *Peuchet*, is likewise very valuable. It contains a succinct historical and chronological account of the works which have been written, in different countries and languages, on the subject of statistics and political arithmetic, from the end of the seventeenth century to the present time. *Nouv. Espr. d. Journ.*

ART. 49. *Second voyage à la Louisiane, faisant suite au premier de l'auteur de 1794 à 1798; par Baudry des Lozières; 2 voll. in 8vo. Paris.*

The first of these new volumes begins with the military life of Gen. *Trondel*, which fills 194 pages. M. *B.* then gives an account of the manners, usages, and habits of the savages; he compares them with those of the negroes, and this comparison is entirely to the advantage of the former. He recommends it to the apologists of the man of nature to consider more nearly these men whom they so much extol: "ils leur paraîtront, malgré leur ressemblance avec nos sages de l'an 2, les êtres les plus maussades qu'on puisse rencontrer."

The whole of the author's following observations on the island of St. Domingo are very instructive. M. *B.* resided for a long time at Port-au-Prince, where he distinguished himself on several occasions; he makes us acquainted with the inhabitants, their manners and customs, as also with the atmospheric influences, and the means of guarding against them.

M. des L. who had employed eighteen years in the colonies, in endeavouring to obtain information concerning the objects which might be useful to the colonist, had, by his researches and observations, formed a *Colonial Encyclopedia*, in 25 volumes, in 4to, which were unfortunately seized; what he therefore publishes here is from memory only.

To the present work are annexed a Botanical Manual for the Colonies, in alphabetical order, and a Congo Vocabulary. *Ibid.*

ART. 50. *Resultats des guerres, des négociations et des traités qui ont précédé et suivi la coalition entre la France, pour servir de supplément au Droit public de l'Europe, de Mably, par Arnould, membre du tribunal; 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris.*

This work has a similar character with those already published by M. A. namely, *La balance du commerce*, and *Le Système du maritime et politique des Européens pendant le XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*.

The author having proposed to himself to give a continuation of the *Droit politique de l'Europe*, by Mably, takes into his plan the whole of Europe, beginning where M. had left off, that is, with the peace of Paris and Hubersbourg, in 1763. In the space between this epoch and the peace of Amiens, Europe has entirely changed its appearance. The French Revolution has produced combinations essentially different. The author first makes us acquainted with the former state of things, and then endeavours to show how the present one has arisen out of it. In his first Book, he presents the results of the interests of Europe, in consequence of the wars and treaties, from 1763 to the treaties of Pavia and of Pilnitz, in 1791; the declarations of war, and the hostilities of the first coalition against France.

In the second, to the account of the external wars is added that of the intestine, maritime, and colonial wars, the negotiations and treaties with Prussia, Holland, Spain, Tuscany, and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the year 3. *Ibid.*

ART. 51. *Tables chronologiques de l'histoire ancienne et moderne, jusqu'à la paix d'Amiens, à l'usage du Prytanée français: ouvrage adopté par le gouvernement pour l'enseignement des Lycées. Par A. Serieys, bibliothécaire, professeur au Prytanée de Paris; 1 vol. in 12.*

M. S. does not, like most of those who have published Chronological Tables before him, restrict himself to the simple indication of names and dates; he has given some developments to the historical facts of which he fixes the epoch; the unavoidable consequence of which has been, that he has omitted many things which ought to have been mentioned; so that his work, more especially in the modern part, is very incomplete.

An essential fault in a work of this nature is likewise that of its having no Preface. A book of Chronological Tables, intended for  
the



the instruction of young persons, ought to be preceded by preliminary notions on chronology, on the different systems adopted by different learned men, and the reasons by which they were induced to follow one opinion rather than another.

We have likewise remarked some errors, which ought to be corrected in a second edition.

M. S. says, for instance, in p. 210, that *Lucian* died under Marcus Aurelius. This is deciding very readily on a thing which it is impossible to ascertain. It is indeed not known precisely when *Lucian* came into the world, nor when he died. M. *Hemsterhuis* has concluded, from different reasons drawn from the works of this author, that he must have been still living in the time of Commodus. This opinion has been followed by M. *Reiz*, the editor of *Lucian*, and his translator, M. *Bélin de Ballu*, has acceded to it.

We likewise find, in p. 30, this singular assertion: "Les Grecs brûlaient ou enterraient les corps; les Romains les brûlaient tous". There is a passage of a law of the Twelve Tables, which says, "HEMONEM. MORTUOM. ENDO. URBED. NEI. SEPELITOD. NEIVE. URITOD."; that is, "Hominem mortuum intra urbem ne sepelito, nec urito."

At the end of each of his divisions, M. S. presents a list of the celebrated men who have lived within the space of which he gives an account. In the catalogue of the great men who have appeared between the 94th and the 173rd Olympiad, that is, from the year of Rome 350 to 666, he places St. *Basil*, St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, St. *Chrysostom*, that is to say, Fathers of the Church, before the existence of Christianity. *Herodian* is likewise in this list; so that the historian of *Pertinax* and *Maximus* here takes the lead of *Augustus*.

These lists are not all made with the same inattention, but they are all very incomplete; they often likewise contain names which one would not expect to meet with in them. *Ibid.*

ART. 52. *L'Enéide, traduite en vers par M. J. H. Gaston; first livraison, 1 vol. in 8vo.*

M. G. has published these first four Books of his translation with that modest diffidence which is usually found in men of talents: his *apology*, placed at the head of his work, will disarm those who might otherwise be unjust enough to blame him for having ventured to contend with *Delille*. The sincere homage which he pays to his rival shows that he is animated by a noble emulation, exempt from envy; and the favourable opinion of the best judges, as far as we are acquainted with it, ought to encourage him in this undertaking.

We must observe however, that the ambition of being as concise as the original has sometimes seduced M. G. M. *Delille* has given us thirteen thousand verses instead of ten thousand; M. G. has only eight verses more than the Latin poet in the third Book.

As a specimen of the translator's manner, we shall cite the passage in which *Fame* goes to inform *Dido* of the intended flight of the son of *Venus*.



" Sa crainte a devancé le malheur qu'elle ignore ;  
 La déesse aux cent voix confirme sa terreur.  
 Elle erre dans ses murs, en proie à sa fureur,  
 Et les cheveux épars, comme on voit la Bacchante  
 S'agiter sous le poids du dieu qui la tourmente,  
 Lorsque d'un cri nocturne, et du bruit du clarion  
 Par trois fois elle entend mugir le Cythéron.  
 Malheureuse ! elle voit son amant qui l'évite :  
 " Tu veux me fuir, dit-elle, et me taire ta fuite !  
 Tu croyais me cacher ta noire trahison,  
 Perfide ! ni l'amour qui trouble ma raison,  
 Ni la foi qu'à mon cœur ton cœur avait jurée,  
 Ni Didon loin de toi mourant désespérée,  
 Rien ne t'arrête, ingrat ? . . . Que dis-je ! sur les eaux  
 Au milieu des hivers tu lances tes vaisseaux.  
 Heureux de me quitter, tu braves les naufrages. . . .  
 Sous un ciel inconnu, sur de lointains rivages  
 Quel est donc ton espoir ! si la ville d'Hector  
 Aux regards des Troyens pouvait s'offrir encor,  
 Tu craindrais d'affronter une mer ennemie ;  
 Elise cependant t'offrait une patrie,  
 Et tu la fuis. . . . Cher prince, ah ! du moins par ces pleurs  
 (Faible soulagement qui reste à mes douleurs),  
 Au nom de tes sermens, au nom de l'hyménée,  
 Qui devait à ton sort unir ma destinée,  
 Si Didon te fut chère, et si jamais ton cœur  
 A posséder le mien goûta quelque douceur,  
 Prends pitié de mes maux, sois l'appui de Carthage !  
 Sa gloire et mon bonheur deviendront ton ouvrage.  
 Tu me le dois peut être . . . ingrat ! ce fut pour toi  
 Que de Nomade altier je dédaignai le roi ;  
 Aux princes africains, pour toi, j'ai fait injure ;  
 De mes sujets, pour toi, j'ai bravé le murmure,  
 De mon premier hymen, j'osai trahir la foi ;  
 J'oubliai ma vertu . . . ce fut encor pour toi.  
 Si tu fuis, quelle main fermera ma paupière,  
 Hôte cher et funeste ! (à mon heure dernière  
 Je n'ose t'appeller du tendre nom d'époux)  
 Attendrai-je qu'un frère, enflammé de courroux,  
 Aux murs de mon palais attache l'incendie ?  
 Ou qu'Isarbe jaloux, avec ignominie  
 Me traîne après son char ! . . . Ah ! si de notre amour  
 Un rejeton chéri s'élevait dans ma cour,  
 Mon ame, en le voyant, croirait revoir Enée,  
 Et douterait encor qu'il m'eût abandonnée." *Ibid.*

## HOLLAND.

ART. 53. *Disputatio historico-critica de Panaetio Rhodio, philosopho Stoico.* Leyden, 8vo. xii. and 119 pp.

This Thesis was supported at Leyden, by Mr. F. G. Van Lynden, a native of Leeuwarden, in Friesland, under the presidency of the celebrated *Wytténbach*. It certainly does the greatest credit to the author in the richness of the materials, the profound erudition by which it is distinguished, as well as in the elegant, and accurate, manner in which the subjects that form the basis of it, are discussed.

The most important of the works of *Panaetius*, was that in which he had treated *de Officiis*, from which *Cicero* allows that he had compiled his on the same subject; τὰ περὶ καθήκοντος, “says the latter in a letter to Atticus”, *quatenus* *Panaetius*, *absolvi duobus: illius* (*Panaetii*) *tres sunt*. The other *nobiles libri Panaetii* as they are called by *Horace*, were, 1. *On different philosophical Sects.* 2. *On the tranquillity of the Soul.* 3. *On public Offices.* 4. A letter to *Q. Aelius Tubero*, of which *Cicero* makes mention. 5. *On Providence*, likewise noticed by *Cicero* in a letter to *Atticus*. 6. *On Socrates.* And, 7. *On Divination.*

## TURKEY.

ART. 54. *Scherbi Tohfei Webbi*, in the year of the Hejirah 1216, (1802.) Constantinople. 503 pp. 4to.

A commentary on the *Turcico-Persic Dictionary* of *Webbi*, by *Seid Achmed Hajati Efendi*, then a *Muderis*, or director of a *Mudresse*, or Academy, in Constantinople. He presented his work to the Grand Vefir *Jussufpascha*, who, being a great admirer of *Persic* literature, promoted its publication; and, as we are informed by *Abdurrahman Efendi*, the superintendent of the press there, it was put into the press immediately after the completion of the *Burban Katy*, likewise a very excellent *Persico-Turkish Dictionary*, compiled by *Seid Achmed* of *Aintab*, also a *Muderis*, which appeared in the year 1800, in 863 pp. in folio.

To the present work are prefixed some Grammatical Dissertations, of considerable extent, which are followed by the Dictionary of *Webbi* itself; with the Commentary, explaining not only words, but likewise things; and often containing such interesting information as would not be expected in a work of this kind. In the Preface, *Webbi* gives also some account of the events of his own life, with a description of the places that had been visited by him.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Mr. Holland*, whose *Essays on History* were reviewed by us in September, p. 336, writes to exculpate himself from the charge of allowing suicide to be lawful; and would correct the passage we alluded to as objectionable, by writing, "yet even *Cato's* circumstances could not justify an act of suicide". He denies that he is one of the philosophers who reject divine revelation; but he says, that "he cannot conscientiously allow the *plenary inspiration of the Scriptures*". That is, in our opinion, he is only on his journey to the point at which we thought he had arrived.

We are not at all obliged to *Crito* for interfering in a matter in which he has no concern. The learned person alluded to will know that every thing friendly towards him was intended, and will doubtless have more candour than *Crito*; whose address to a private person on the subject was particularly improper.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the course of the ensuing month will be published *Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke's Testimonies respecting the Tomb of Alexander the Great*, surrendered to the British army at the capitulation of Alexandria, and now in the *British Museum*. There will also be a dissertation on the apotheosis and portrait of Alexander, and some account of the Ruins of Saïs. The book will be printed in quarto, with plates.

The *Rev. John Whitaker's* long-expected and elaborate *History of the Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall*, will be published in a few days, in two volumes, 4to.

The readers who agree with us in taste, will rejoice to hear that a new edition of "*the Fashionable World displayed*," by *Theophilus Christian*, will soon appear, with considerable enlargements, and yet at a reduced price.

A remarkable work is in the press, by *Dr. Hunter, of York*, to be entitled *Culina Medicinæ Famulatrix*. It will be a book of modern cookery, with medical observations.

*The Evening Amusements* for the year 1805, by *Mr. Friend*, are in the press, with plates of the constellations, on a large scale.

A new edition of the *Letters of Mr. Orton and Sir James Stonehouse*, with many additions, will soon appear.

Also a *Life of the late Queen of France*, both in French and English, by *Mr. Webber*, of which the first volume is nearly completed.

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# THE BRITISH CRITIC,

For NOVEMBER, 1804.

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Il faut chercher seulement à penser et à parler juste; sans vouloir amener les autres à notre goût et à nos sentimens; c'est une trop grande entreprise. LA BRUYERE.

We should be content to think and express ourselves correctly, without pretending to bring others to our taste or sentiments; that is too great an undertaking.

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ART. I. *Vetus Testamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus Edidit Robertus Holmes, D. D. Decanus Wintoniensis. E Typographeo Clarendoniano. Tomus I. Numeri, Deuteronomium, cum Præfatione. In Folio. Apud Payne and Mackinlay, Londini. 1804.*

WITH peculiar satisfaction we announce the completion of the first volume of a work, in which every friend to sacred literature feels, or ought to feel, a lively interest. Three times already have we called the public attention to this work, and to the present volume, during its progress; namely, in our eighth volume, p. 254; our fourteenth volume, p. 217; and in our eighteenth, p. 449. We have also earnestly expatiated upon the necessity of giving to so important a work, all that support which may be required to carry it on to its conclusion. The third and fourth Annual Accounts of the publication are before us while we write this; and we see in them, with satisfaction, that there is in each an increase in the amount of the

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subscrip-

subscriptions. Still, however, there remain in hand little more than 500l: for completing a work, of which a fourth part only is finished, and which is carried on at an annual expence, in printing and paper, of between two and three hundred. It is evident, therefore, that the further patronage and support of those who are able to contribute is still required: to which fact, we cannot give any testimony so proper or so honourable as that which is contained in the following Letter, from the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

“ DELEGATES' ROOM, May 9, 1804.

“ The Rev. Dr. Holmes having this day exhibited to the Delegates of the Press such parts of the impression of the Septuagint Collations as are stated in this Annual Account to have been printed; it is their opinion, that he has made all reasonable progress in the publication of the work; and the Board being entirely satisfied of the additional and unexpected expence which must attend the completion of the same, from the circumstances stated by Dr. Holmes in a former Account, cannot but unite with him in requesting the further patronage of the public to a work of so much importance, the support given to it, although increased in the course of the last year, still remaining inadequate to defray the necessary charges of completing the publication.”

If we have made the comparison correctly, which we believe to be the case, the additional names in the last Annual Account do not exceed thirteen, and the whole number of subscribers is only 159. If from these we deduct public bodies, as Universities, Colleges, and Chapters, the individuals giving their aid to the work will not be quite 120. The unhappy circumstances of Europe, for many years past, have doubtless prevented the accession of many foreign names; but surely we ought to be able, opulent as we certainly are, to support a work of this nature among ourselves; and this contracted list of subscribers, where the object is of such moment, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national disgrace. We have made some efforts, and we shall not fail to continue our endeavours, to rouse our countrymen from this ignominious lethargy, and to procure for the collated Septuagint such a patronage as it deserves. On the multitudes of persons qualified, both by opulence and learning, to stand forward on such an occasion, we loudly call, to put an end to this reproach, and double, at least, the next annual list of patrons to the work.

The volume now completed contains the entire Pentateuch, by the consent of all critics the earliest and most valuable part of the whole Septuagint version. Of the Books of *Genesis*, *Exodus*, and *Leviticus*, as published in this edition, we have already laid

before

before the public some account; *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy* are now printed and illustrated in a similar manner, and evince the same persevering diligence in the editor. Though his first plan, of which we formerly gave a specimen, was of necessity contracted, the collations still occupy two thirds, at least, of the folio page, and are closely, yet distinctly, printed in two columns. At the end of *Deuteronomy* are also subjoined three sheets of additions and corrections, consisting chiefly of various readings, from a few MSS. which could not be obtained in time, to be printed in their proper places. The MSS. from which they are taken are distinguished by the numbers 44, 46, 52, 53, 54, 118.

Of the collations we have already given specimens, to multiply which would be of little use, unless we had any particular observations to make on those belonging to the Books of *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*. The industry of the collator evidently has not been relaxed, and of increase it could hardly be susceptible. We proceed, therefore, to that which is important; the general Preface to the first volume.

The Preface consists of four Chapters, comprising altogether a large body of valuable information. Chap. I. treats of the Septuagint version as it stood in the first ages of Christianity, called the *Koinè*, or Common; being at that time in common use, wherever the Greek language was employed. The editor treats also of the various corrections of this text, and particularly of the two made by Origen, in the Tetrapla and Hexapla, of the editions by Lucian and Hesychius; and of the sources of the present text, as far as the Pentateuch is concerned. What had been said by Hody and others, on the general history of the version, is judiciously omitted, as not necessary at this day to the information of the student. Chapter II. contains a complete description of the MSS. in Uncial letters which have been collated in this volume. Chap. III. describes those in small character which have been so collated; and Chap. IV. gives an account of the editions of the Septuagint, of the Fathers, and of the several ancient versions, from which various readings in the Pentateuch have been extracted. Some parts of these important chapters we shall now more particularly notice.

The Septuagint version, it is observed, retained its authority, even with the rulers of the Jewish Synagogue, to the beginning of the first century after Christ; but then the Jews, that they might deprive the Christians of the benefit of that authority, began to deny that it agreed with the Hebrew text. It is indeed probable, Dr. H. allows, that many faults had by that time crept in, particularly by means of marginal notes, which



had been added for the explanation of difficult words, or for other purposes, and had afterwards crept into the text. That any intentional deviation from the Hebrew text had been made, appears to him neither to be supported by history, nor in itself probable. The Jewish objections, however, stimulated the Christians to make the text of the Septuagint truly conformable to the Hebrew; in which they certainly would have done well, if they had first ascertained whether the Hebrew Codes, from which the version had originally been made, were not, in fact, more correct than those which the Jews had then in use; nor could even the actual state of the Septuagint itself be ascertained, without a careful collation of the MSS. of it which then were extant. This collation, it is the opinion of the Dean of Winchester, was undertaken by Origen, and performed by him, in the first column of his Tetrapla, in which stood the *Κοινή*, as thus collated, and placed in comparison with the versions of Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodotion, which occupied the three remaining columns. In the Hexapla, Origen undertook to complete what he had left imperfect in the former work; and particularly, as the Dean thinks, he took for the text of the Septuagint, not the *Κοινή* as then in use, but as corrected in his own Tetrapla, and perhaps improved by further collations. "Et forsan lectionibus τῶν ὁ, postea ab ipso repertis, magis aliquanto locupletatum". This opinion, which is important, is particularly confirmed by the subscriptions to the books of Isaiah and Ezekiel in the *Codex Marchalianus*.

In the sixth and seventh sections of this Chapter, the student will find much valuable information respecting the Hexapla of Origen, and particularly, on the probable effect of his *Obelus* and *Asterisk* on the text of the Septuagint. In the eighth, ninth, and tenth sections, the editor treats of the subsequent ancient editions of the Septuagint already mentioned. We hasten to that which is now more particularly interesting, the sources of the present copies, which are discussed in the eleventh section. In the first place, Dr. H. thinks that copies of the *Κοινή* simplex, that is, the Septuagint prior to the emendations of Origen, are still extant. His opinion on this subject ought to be given in his own words.

"Primus fons est ἡ *Κοινή* simplex, quam voco, sive nondum ab Origene emendata: et erit jam, nisi fallar, in manifesto, compluria hujus exemplaria superesse. Neque enim id omne quod ἡ *Κοινή* intra accepit diversicoloris fidei, prohibebit, ne possit ea jam agnosci. Inter crebras vocum atque etiam periodorum integrarum permutationes, servat tamen in plerisque primævam suam formam. Diversa est hic illic, sed non in universo. Eam in exemplari Aldino fuisse servatam censebat Masius, et rectè quidem; neque verò tantum interesse arbi-

tratus est inter Aldinum ac Vaticanum, ut non de Vaticano quoque idem censeret. Transferenda est igitur ad Codices τῶν ὁ universos eadem judicandi ratio. Ex iis multi continent in libris Pentateuchi, de quibus nunc agitur solis, textum vel Aldinum vel Vaticanum, vel ad alterutrum quam proximè accedunt; sunt ii ergo ex exemplaribus, paululum sanè diversis, referendi tamen ad familiam τῆς Κοινῆς nondum ab Origene emendatæ. Quales inde videbuntur Codices mei, 29, 31, 59, 64, 83, et alii horum similliani.

“E notis τῆς Κοινῆς una est, quod solenniter fervet ista, quæ cum obelis distinxit Origenes, et quæ ideo è quibus Codicibus eliminata fuerant. Altera est, quod præ se ferat pauca tantum, sed pauca tamen, ex iis quibus asteriscos Origenes præmisit: erant enim nonnulla, quæ à Codicibus τῶν ὁ Origenianis defecerant, sed quæ fuerant nihilominus τοῖς ὁ atque Theodotioni communia. Porro, ἡ Κοινὴ in vocabulis hic illic, et in sermonis conformatione, sensum aliquem aut vetustatis paulo remotioris aut præfractionis Hellenismi insinuat.”

What the editor subjoins is no less remarkable for modesty than for good sense.

“Erit ergo eruditi Lectoris ut in suis locis perciperet hanc indolem ejus peculiarem; nam ad eam emolliendam nonnulli in quibusdam Codicibus operam malè dederunt. Quæstionem in his rebus intricatissimis moveo tantum: omnia ritè pervelliganda et constituenda aliis relinquo; nimium est ab uno homine aliud quicquam in hoc opere expectare, quam ut partes editoris fideliter et quam possit accuratè præstet.”

The opinion, however, of a learned man, so deeply versed in the knowledge of the Septuagint translation, will not fail to have due weight: and, according to that, the text of the present edition, which is that of the Vatican MS. must be considered as approaching nearly to the original version, prior to the editions of Origen. The second source of the MSS. now extant, is the Tetraplar Copy of Origen, and to this the editor is inclined to refer his MSS. i. that is the Cotton\*, iii. the Alexandrine, with those in small letters marked 15, 44, 75, 106, and some others. The third source is the Hexaplar text of Origen, and this Dr. H. thinks is preserved, with respect to many parts of the Pentateuch, in his MSS. iv. and v. that is, in the Codex Sarravianus and Codex Colbertinus. The other sources, namely, the editions of Lucian and Hesychius, are not equally valuable†, and are difficult to be ascertained; but

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\* The reasons are more fully given in the description of this MS. in chap. 2.

† A great suspicion against their worth is justly raised by an ecclesiastical decree, which declares both their editions of the Gospels to be apocryphal. It is not likely that they should have been more modest in their alterations of the Septuagint.

the Dean of W. is inclined to refer to them the MSS. 58, 72, with 19, 108, 118, and some others, in which is frequently found a text not agreeing with any copies known before. The conclusion of this Chapter is too important to be omitted. It relates to the general use of the work.

“ De ipso operis mei instituto paucula omnino dicenda sunt. Equidem tum auctoritati qua valebat Versio Septuagintaviralis in Ecclesia Christi primæva, tum utilitati, quæ ad Criticæ Sacram ex Collatione textûs Græci cum Hebraico, redundatura erat, magnoperè deberi arbitrabar, ut id ipsum, quod feliciter factum est in scriptoribus penè omnibus, perficeretur in τοῖς ὁ quoque; nempe ut textus eorum verus pervestigaretur in monumentis ipsorum universis. Quo factò sperabam deinceps futurum, ut ista quæstio, quomodo ad Hebraica se haberat Versio Septuagintaviralis, magis auspiciatò subsequeretur. Institui igitur edere τῆς Κοινῆς exemplar, omni, quo possem rerum ad definiendum τῶν ὁ textum apparatu instructum. Et, quum viderem propriam diversorum exemplarium indolem à Variantibus passim demonstrari, in iis enotandis volui abunde potius, quam parum, facere. Haud vèro me committam, ut partes agam vel judicis vel correctoris. Varias lectiones in eruditorum manus trado; sed in sententia super iis ferenda, textuque τῶν ὁ constituendo pro se, quisque fruatur jure suo.”

The three remaining Chapters of the Preface, though their contents are not of a nature to be abridged, are such as afford just matter of congratulation to biblical students on their publication. An exact description of 136 MS. many of them little and very partially known 'till now, and of all the ancient versions and editions, is a treasure which cannot but be highly estimated. The description of the Cotton MS. nearly the whole of which perished in the unfortunate fire of 1723, leads us to sigh over the fate of what was probably the most ancient biblical MS. in the world: and to feel a strong wish that every such manuscript was preserved by a *fac-simile* edition, such as was executed by Dr. Woide, for the Alexandrine Copy of the New Testament. The close of this description, which contains the editor's reasons for considering the Cotton MS. as a Tetraplar Copy, we shall here subjoin.

“ Esse videtur Codex omnium, qui supersunt, antiquissimus, scilicet quinti, si non quarti exeuntis sæculi. Quoad indolem Codicis sequentia notabo. In textu consentire videtur præsertim cum Alexandrino. Ab Editione Aldina sæpe discrepat, licet nonnunquam consentiat cum eadem sola. Cum Editione Complutensi non solenniter consonat. Haud rarò discedit ab Editione Romana; et in locis non paucis ab *ullo* textu aut Codicum aut Editionum. Porro, istas voces atque pericopas, quas Origenes sub asteriscis in textum τῶν ὁ induxerat, plerumque non habet Codex, et adeo videtur non esse Hexaplaris. Contra habet plerasque voces et clausulas septuagintavirales, quæ cum obelis Origenianis notabantur; atque adeo non videtur continere textum aut Luciani aut Hesychii. Est adjiciendum, quod in locis  
saltem

saltem viginti, in quibus hic Codex discedit ab *ullo* textu aut Codicum aut Editionum, in iis exprimat textum Hebraicum accuratius, quam alia exemplaria expresse-  
runt. Videtur igitur Codex hic esse probabilis, non modò propter remotissimam ejus Vetustatem, sed et ob id ipsum, quod sit è Codicibus in suo genere, ut puto Tetraplari, præclarissimis."

We shall only add to the account, which we have now given of this volume, that we shall be very anxious for the continuation of a work so important, and so valuable.

ART. II. *Amadis of Gaul*, by *Vasco Lobeira*; from the Spanish Version of *Garciordonez de Montalvo*. By *Robert Southey*. In Four Volumes. 12mo. 1l. 1s. Longman and Co. 1803.

CONCERNING the objects and the origin of chivalry, various opinions have been formed, which appear more or less plausible, according to the ingenuity of those by whom they have been supported. By one author it is contended, that the institution, with all its orders of Knights, and Squires, and damsels, and dwarfs, was brought into Europe from the East; by another, that it arose in Germany; by a third, that it had its origin in France; by some few, that it never flourished but in Spain; and by others, that it has existed in all ages, and in every country, at some period of its progress in civilization. This last opinion, when properly modified, appears perhaps nearest to the truth.

The objects of chivalry, or of that association of military knights, which has been at one time treated with unjust contempt, and at another held in undue admiration, was to redress wrongs, and to protect the weak, more especially the fair sex, from lawless violence. As there is no country in which, at some period of its progress, the weak and the fair have not been exposed to violence, against which the slow proceedings of law could not defend them; so it is probable, that in most countries have arisen, at that period when the heroic spirit glows with the greatest ardour, men of generous minds, determined to enforce by arms that justice which the weakness of government could not maintain.

An elegant and learned writer, treating of chivalry, observes, that

"the feudal state was a state of almost perpetual war, rapine, and anarchy, during which the weak and unarmed were exposed to insults  
or

or injuries. The power of the sovereign was too limited to prevent these wrongs, and the administration of justice too feeble to redress them. The most effectual protection against violence and oppression was often found to be that which the valour and generosity of private persons afforded. The same spirit of enterprise which had prompted so many gentlemen to take arms in defence of the oppressed pilgrims in Palestine, incited others to declare themselves the patrons and avengers of injured innocence at home. When the final reduction of the Holy Land under the dominion of infidels put an end, to these foreign expeditions, the latter was the only employment left for the courage of adventurers. To check the insolence of overgrown oppressors; to rescue the helpless from captivity; to protect or to avenge women, orphans, and ecclesiastics, who could not bear arms in their own defence; to redress wrongs and remove grievances; were deemed acts of the highest prowess and merit. Valour, humanity, courtesy, justice, honour, were the characteristic qualities of chivalry. To these were added religion, which mingled with every passion and institution during the middle ages; and, by infusing a proportion of enthusiastic zeal, gave them such force as carried them to romantic excess. Men were trained to knighthood by a long previous discipline; they were admitted into the order by solemnities no less devout than pompous; every person of noble birth courted that honour; it was deemed a distinction superior to royalty; and monarchs were proud to receive it from the hands of private gentlemen.\*

This account of the object of chivalry, and of the estimation in which it was held when brought to perfection in the middle ages, appears to be correct; but the celebrated historian must have been under a degree of inadvertency, to which he was not often liable, when he referred, as he here seems to do, the origin of chivalry *exclusively* to those ages. No man knew better than he the many circumstances of striking resemblance, which have been often pointed out, between the manners of the heroic, and of what are called the Gothic ages; or that the exploits of the earliest heroes of Greece were, in almost every respect, similar to those of the champions of chivalry. The Grecian Bacchus, Hercules, and Theseus are exact counterparts of Sir Launcelot and Amadis; and, if the knights encountered giants, and rid the world of monsters, for what else were the heroes deified? The giants and savages, of which we read in books of chivalry, are generally understood to have been oppressive feudal lords, with their numerous trains of retainers and dependants; and what can we conceive Homer's Læstrigons and Cyclops to have been, but bands of lawless savages, with each a giant, or ferocious chief, at its head? The charms and enchantments, of which the reader will find some

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\* *Introduction to Robertson's History of Charles V.*



wonderful details in the work before us, are not at all more extravagant than Homer's charms and enchantments of Circe and Calypso; and the encounter of Amadis with the *Endriago*, one of the least pleasing fictions in the whole romance, resembles the combat of Hercules with the Hydra, as much in the courage displayed by the hero, as in the monstrous absurdity of the narrative. As the heroes of ancient Greece had their martial games, which were celebrated on great and solemn occasions, so had the knights of chivalry their jousts and tournaments, which were celebrated on similar occasions, and for similar purposes: and, as we cannot suppose the latter warriors to have derived these customs from the former, we must conclude, that both were placed in circumstances which naturally produced the same romantic taste and manners; and that something much resembling chivalry arose, in the heroic ages, from the same causes which afterwards reduced it to a system in the ages which are known by the appellation of Gothic. These causes were doubtless the weakness of governments, the turbulence of subordinate chieftains, and the general ferocity and licentiousness of manners.

It must, however, be confessed, that in one important circumstance the chivalry of the heroic ages differed widely from that which prevailed in Europe about the æra of the crusades. The heroes of Homer, and of higher antiquity, seem to have valued the fair sex only as objects of mere sensual enjoyment; while, by the heroes of Christian chivalry, the ladies were revered as a kind of terrestrial divinities: they were invoked in the hour of danger; and, with the saints in the Romish Calendar, shared the worship which is due only to the Governor of the Universe. On one occasion\*, indeed, Achilles, speaking of Briseis, expresses himself as if that lady had really excited in his breast something of the generous passion of love; but he talks of her, for the most part, as of the mere spoil of war; and of the injury which he received when she was taken from him by Agamemnon, just as he would have done on being plundered by that chief of any other part of his property. Nay, so very low was the estimation in which the female sex was held in the heroic ages, that Homer represents† the leaders of the Grecian host as reckoning a *tripod* of thrice the value of a female captive, who was deemed worthy, however, of being the mistress of Ajax or Ulysses: the tripod, of which it is not easy to conceive the use, was estimated of equal value with twelve oxen; the lady of the value of only four!

\* *Iliad*, Lib. 9.

† *Iliad*, Lib. 23.



Nor was this degradation of females peculiar to savages and barbarous heroes. In the writings of the most polished periods of Greece and Rome, women are never represented as objects of esteem and respect: they are indeed often painted by the poets as objects of *fondness*, but there are very few, if any, passages of classical antiquity in which they appear as the rational, and moral, and equal companions of men. The argument by which Metellus Numidicus, when discharging his duty as Censor, recommended marriage to the Roman people, appears to us nothing better than a gross insult to the sex.

“Si sine uxore possemus Quirites esse, omnes eâ molestiâ careremus. Sed quoniam ita natura tradidit, ut nec cum illis commodè, nec sine illis ullo modo vivi posset, salutis perpetuæ potius quam brevi voluptati consulendum.”\*

Even among the Hebrews, from the æra of Moses to that of our Lord, woman was treated as a being inferior to man; nor does she appear to have any where obtained her proper rank in society till “the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who, having abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel”, taught his followers, that the two sexes, as they had the same origin, are destined for the same end.

If to this position there be any exception in the history of the world, it occurs among the ancient Germans, who are represented by Tacitus as treating their women with respect; but that respect appears not to have been paid to what polished nations deem feminine virtues, but to the heroism of the women, which impelled them to accompany their husbands to battle and to the chase. Hence the historian, speaking of the presents which at marriage the bridegroom made to his bride, says:

“Munera non ad delicias muliebres quæsitâ, nec quibus nova nupta comatur; sed boves et frenatum equum, et scutum cum framea gladioque. In hæc munera uxor accipitur, atque invicem ipsa armorum aliquid viro affert; hoc maximum vinculum, hæc arcana sacra, hos conjugales deos arbi-rantur. Ne se mulier extra virtutum cogitationes, extraque bellorum casus putet, ipsis incipientis matrimonii auspiciis admonetur, venire se laborum periculorumque sociam, idem in pace, idem in prælio passuram ausuramque; hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant.”†

It is needless to say that the people, among whom such marriage gifts as these were common, did not value their wo-

\* *Aul. Gell. Noct. Att. L. 6.*

† *De mor. Germ. C. 19.*

men.

men for that gentleness of disposition, and those mild manners, which render them so amiable to men of cultivated minds at the present day. The German ladies were esteemed for the very same virtues and dispositions that were most estimable in the men; for active courage, and for passive fortitude; but, where these sentiments prevailed, the spirit of Christianity, when thoroughly imbibed, was much more likely to produce that delicate respect for the sex which characterized the heroes of chivalry, than among nations, however polished by letters, in which women were treated as play-things, or valued only as the means of sensual enjoyment. Hence we are strongly inclined to admit the claims of some German writers, who contend that the chivalry of the middle ages had its origin among their ancestors. The estimation in which women were held in Germany; the division of the people into families, or small tribes, which acknowledged a common sovereign only during foreign wars; the consequent feebleness of the petty governments; the military genius of the Germans, who considered war as the only employment worthy of men; and the corporation spirit which they carried into every thing; all conspire to render this opinion extremely probable.

But wherever chivalry may have had its origin, it spread rapidly over all Europe, and was for some time productive of the most beneficial effects.

“ War was carried on with less ferocity when humanity came to be deemed an ornament of knighthood no less than courage. More gentle and polished manners were introduced, when courtesy was recommended as the most amiable of knightly virtues. Violence and oppression decreased when it was reckoned meritorious to check and to punish them. A scrupulous adherence to truth, with the most religious attention to fulfil every engagement, became the distinguishing characteristic of a gentleman; because chivalry was regarded as the school of honour, and inculcated the most delicate sensibility with respect to those points”\*.

But the best human institutions are liable to abuse. The spirit of chivalry degenerated into the most extravagant fanaticism, corrupting the taste, and substituting for a sense of honour a disposition to be offended where no offence was meant to be given. Hence, among military men, and those who emphatically style themselves *gentlemen*, that propensity, even yet too prevalent, to wash away the slightest affront, or pretended affront, in the blood of him from whom it is supposed to be received; and hence those narratives of extravagant love and

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\* Robertson.

impossible valour which disgraced, some centuries ago, the taste of Europe.

As many circumstances conspired to make chivalry take deep root in Spain, where the Christians were so long oppressed by the Moors, the taste for romances of knight-errantry seems to have been more prevalent in that country than in any other; and it required the unrivalled genius of Cervantes to banish it from his countrymen, even in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Of those romances, every reader of the History of Don Quixote (and who is not a reader of Don Quixote?) knows that the romance of Amadis of Gaul is one of the most celebrated. Amadis was the knight whom the champion of La Mancha professed to have always before his eyes, as the chief object of his imitation; and, as it is impossible to judge of the excellence of the ludicrous copy without being previously acquainted with the serious original, the British public is under great obligations to Mr. Southey, for having furnished us with a key to one of the finest satires that the world has ever seen.

The work before us, however, has intrinsic merits of its own, and would deserve to be read with attention, though the adventures of Don Quixote had never been written. In the character and exploits of Amadis, we have the picture of a perfect knight, as such a character was conceived in the fourteenth century; a character composed of courage invincible, combined with modesty; of the strictest honour, of the most inviolable fidelity to the fair object of his affections, and of the most tender compassion for every one in distress. Of these virtues, the subordinate knights possess, some a greater, and some a smaller share; while the giants, enchanters, ravishers, and usurpers, whom Amadis and his companions attack and conquer, exhibit in their behaviour a view of that ferocity and treachery, which the institution of chivalry was calculated to check.

The introduction of enchantment into the narrative seems indeed to be a defect; but it is the defect of the age, and not of the author; and it is worthy of observation, that the supernatural aid which Amadis and his companions received in battle is never combined with the treachery which Homer scruples not to ascribe to his gods, and goddesses when assisting his heroes. No spear is here withdrawn, or furnished by an invisible hand, during the heat of battle, nor any unfair advantage taken of the enemy, however cruel or treacherous himself. Arcelaus, as the translator observes, is more formidable by his strength and cunning than by his *black art*; but, though he is a very  
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bad character, in his encounters even with him Amadis observes the laws of the nicest honour.

In a word, the reader will acquire, from the perusal of this one romance, more adequate notions of the objects of chivalry, and of the virtues of its knights, than from any dissertation on the subject, with which we are acquainted. The author has, indeed, indulged himself in fictions, bearing no resemblance to real life, and too extravagant to have been received in the most credulous age, had they not been referred to distant regions and remote antiquity. He has therefore represented his heroes as flourishing "not many years after the passion of our Redeemer", and exhibited the most extravagant of their exploits as performed in countries foreign from his own, that distance of time and place might prevent his readers from inquiring into their possibility.

The author of this romance, as Mr. Southey has, in our opinion, sufficiently proved, was Vasco Lobeira, a Portuguese, who was born at Porto, fought at Aljubarrota, where he was knighted upon the field of battle, and died at Elvas, 1403. The Comte de Tressan has indeed claimed the work as a French production, and supported his claim by a series of *possibilities* and *conjectures*, which, as they cannot be opposed to direct testimony, are here justly denominated French reasoning. It may however be objected to the Portuguese claim, that the most ancient romances were the work of the minstrels, and written in verse; whereas, Lobeira was a soldier, and the romance in question, as published by him, was written in prose. But unless *all* the ancient romances were written in verse, and it could be proved that no soldier ever amused himself with compositions of that kind, such an argument as this would be equally conjectural with the reasoning of M. de Tressan, and unworthy of a serious answer.

"It can therefore no longer be doubted, that Vasco Lobeira, is the author of *Amadis of Gaul*. The romance was written towards the close of the fourteenth century; if in Fernando's reign, before 1383, but certainly after Edward III. had laid claim to the crown of France, and when the court of Windsor was the most splendid in Europe." Preface, p. xi.

No copy of the original work is known now to exist; and Mr. Southey's translation is from the Spanish version of Garciondonez de Montalvo, which is the oldest extant. Yet Barboza says, that the original work (the manuscript of the author) was preserved in the family of the Aveiros; and Mr. Southey thinks, that if it escaped the earthquake, it may yet be traced from the wreck of that family. Should this be the case,

case, 'we heartily join with him in recommending a publication of it by the Royal Academy of Lisbon, for the honour of Portuguese literature, to which that academy has already rendered such essential services; for no academy, however respectable, would descend from its dignity, by publishing a work entitled to the following character.

"When the curate purged Don Quixote's library with fire, he spared three romances; Tiente the White, for its quaintness; Palmeirim of England, partly for its merit, and partly because by some unaccountable blunder, he fancied that it was written by a king of Portugal; Amadis of Gaul, because it was the first of the kind, and the best.

"The censure of Cervantes was more efficient than his praise. Lobeira, like Ariosto, would have received no injury from his ridicule, if like Ariosto he had stood alone. But the old judgment was reversed, the proscription acted like the laws of treason in the east, and the father suffered for the faults of his worthless children. Montalvo and his imitators sheltered themselves under a great name; the Sergas of Esplandian (the son of Amadis) is called the fifth book of Amadis of Gaul, the histories of Esplandian's son, and his son's son, were the sixth, seventh, and eighth; and thus they went on from generation to generation. *Fortes creantur fortibus* might be their standing motto. Instead of concluding, chronicle-like, with *he died, and his son reigned in his stead*, they keep Amadis alive like a Patriarch, or an adept; the father of a flock sees not so many generations sprung from him; to such longevity do they prolong his life, that instead of fixing his birth not many years after the crucifixion, it should have been dated sometime before the flood.

"This perpetual succession of heroes was ill imagined. The son was always to exceed the father, and in his turn to yield to the grandson; as our hosiery, besides the best stockings, sell the extra best, and the best superfine. Esplandian must fight with Amadis, and Lisuarte of Greece with Esplandian, and Amadis of Greece with Lisuarte. Hence also the ridiculous hyberboles. When all the varieties of fighting had been exhausted by Amadis, it only remained to make taller giants for Esplandian, and give a stronger scythe-sweep to his sword to mow them down. The fictions of Lobeira are more modest. Famongomadan and his family are but giants of the O'Brien breed, with names, to the great merit of their godfathers, of a most giantly proportion. If the author of Amadis be compared in his battles with Ariosto, his descriptions will be found as lively and as varied, he brings every thing before the eye with the same poet's power, but he rarely or never so wantonly abuses his prerogative." P. xviii.

Having thus characterized the work, "it remains", says Mr. Southey, "that I should state in what manner the present version has been executed."

"To have translated a closely printed folio would have been absurd. I have reduced it to about half its length, by abridging the words,  
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not the story ; by curtailing the dialogue, avoiding all recapitulations of the past action, consolidating many of those single blows which have no reference to armorial anatomy, and passing over the occasional moralizings of the author. There is no vanity in saying, that this has improved the book ; for what long work may not be improved by compression ? Meagre wine may be distilled into alcohol. The minutest traits of manners have been preserved, and not an incident of the narrative omitted. I have merely reduced the picture, every part is preserved, and in the same proportions. *Amadis of Gaul* is valuable, not only for its intrinsic merit as a fiction, but as a faithful representation of manners and morality ; and as such, these volumes may be referred to, as confidently as the original." P. xxxi.

It is as a picture of manners and morality alone, that the work can be considered as possessing any real value ; for the fiction, considered merely as a fiction, though it is undoubtedly the offspring of genius, will hardly be relished in the present age, except by the admirers of the wild fictions of Germany, who have completely separated taste from judgment. As a representation of manners, however, the romance of *Amadis de Gaul* is of very great value ; and on that account the reader will be glad to hear the translator modestly say, what we have reason to believe him well entitled to say.

" The praise of accuracy is all to which I lay claim for the present work ; and that I claim confidently. Perhaps others may not see the beauties which I perceive ; the necessity of dwelling upon every sentence has produced in me a love for the whole. The reader will pass rapidly where I have lingered and loitered ; he who drives post through a country, sees not the same beauties as the foot traveller. But the merit of the work itself is not now to be ascertained, the verdict of ages has decided that *Amadis of Gaul* is among prose, what *Orlando Furioso* is among metrical romances, not the oldest of its kind, but the best."

Of such a romance, our readers will doubtless expect a specimen ; but from a work exhibiting manners so very different from every thing that we have witnessed, it is almost impossible to select a passage which can reasonably be supposed more generally interesting than another. The following adventure, though very far from being the most extraordinary in the book, is a display of the romantic bravery of the knights, of their devotion to the ladies, and consequently of the genius and spirit of chivalry. It is on that account worthy of attention.

*Amadis*, of whose exploits some of the most remarkable had been performed in England, had just returned to that kingdom after a long absence, when he heard that *Famongo-madan*, a giant, had sent a defiance to the king, and demanded the princess *Oriana* to be serving-damsel to his daughter. *Oriana* was the lady of *Amadis*, and they had more than mutually



tually pledged their faith to each. When the knight therefore received this information, his flesh, we are told, "shook with exceeding anger", and he resolved to undertake no adventure till he had found the giant and fought with him. He was stopt, however, on the road by a knight whom he soon unhorsed, and was proceeding on his journey with his Squire Enil, when

"He saw three tents pitched by a river side, the middle a rich one, and before it there were knights and damsels sporting. He saw five shields at the entrance of one tent, and five at another, and ten armed knights, therefore he turned aside from the road that he might not joust with them. The knights called out to him to joust. Not now, said he, for you are many and fresh, and I am alone and weary: I believe, said the one, you are afraid you should lose your horse.—Why should I lose him?—Because he would be won by the man that dismounted you: a likelier chance than that you should win his. Since that is the case, said Beltenebros\*, I will ride on, and secure him while I can; and he continued his course. The knights cried after him, your arms, Sir Cavalier, are protected better by a smooth tongue, than by a stout heart: they will last to be hung over your monument, though you should live these hundred years! Think of me as you please, quoth he, your words will not destroy my worth such as it is. I would to heaven you would break one lance with me! cried the knight; I would not mount horse again for a whole year, if you rode to your lodging this night upon that bay steed! Good Sir, said Beltenebros, that is the very thing I am afraid of, and have therefore got out of the way. Holy Mary, they all exclaimed, what a cowardly knight! He nothing heeding them, rode on to a ford, at which he meant to cross, when he heard a cry from behind, stop, knight! and looking round saw a damsel following him upon a palfrey richly trappings. Sir Knight, said she, Leonoreta, daughter to King Lisuarte, is in yonder tent, and she, and all her damsels request that for their sake you will joust with her knights, a thing you will be more bound to do by this request than by their defiance.—What! quoth he, is the daughter of the queen there? Ay, truly!—I should rather do her service myself, than commit enmity against her knights; but at her command I will consent, on condition that they require from me nothing farther than the joust. With this answer the damsel returned; and Beltenebros took his arms, and rode to an open part of the field to wait for the encounter. The first who came was the one who had such an inclination to win his horse. Beltenebros was pleased that this was the first; he unhorsed him, and bade Enil take his horse, and said, Sir Knight, if you keep your word, you will not have another fall for a whole year, for so you promised unless you won my bay; but he lay groaning, for he had three ribs and a hip broken. Three others shared the same fortune with less heart; on the last Beltenebros broke

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\* This was the name which Amadis had assumed in absence from England, and which he retained for some time after his return.

his lance. Enil took their horses one by one, and tied them to trees, and then Beltenebros would have departed; but he saw another knight making ready, and a Squire brought them four lances, and said, Sir, Leonoreta sends you these lances, and bids you do your duty with them against the other knights, since you have overthrown their companions. For her sake, said he, who is daughter to so good a king, I will do what she requires; but for her knights I would do nothing, for they are discourteous to make knights who are travelling joust against their will. So he took a lance, and one after the other dismounted all the rest; only the last endured two encounters, and fell not till the third, for he was Nicoran of the perilous bridge, and was one of the good jousts in Great Britain. When Beltenebros had finished, he sent all the horses that he had won to Leonoreta, and bade her tell her knights to be more courteous to strangers, or else to joust better, for they might find a knight, who would make them go afoot. The knights remained greatly abashed: if Amadis were alive and well, quoth Nicoran, verily I should say this were he, for I know no other who would have left us thus. It is not he, said Galiseo, some of us should have known him, and he would not have jousts with us, being his friends. Giontes, the nephew of King Lisuarte, who was one of them, replied, Would it were Amadis, our dishonour would be well gained! but be he who he may, God prosper him wherever he goes! for he won our horses like a good knight, and like a good knight restored them. Curse him, quoth Lafamor, he has broken my hip and my ribs, but it was my own fault." Vol. ii. p. 201.

We can recommend this work with confidence, and without any of those abatements which we have been sometimes compelled to make from the praise we bestowed on the original productions of Mr. Southey. The style has an air of antiquity suitable to the subjects of the narrative; and the occasional instances of rude and savage nakedness, which appear in the original, are with great propriety veiled in the translation. We are, however, surprised, that the translator, who is himself a poet, should have presented the public with the old English version of the Sonnets which occur in this romance, and which, as it is rendered from the French of Herberay, he justly denominates "the shadow of a shade". We are still more surprised, that in his Introduction or Preface, he should have published a Portuguese Sonnet of 1403, without any version; since he must be aware that only a small proportion of the learned are conversant in that language, and that his *Amadis of Gaul* will be read by thousands, who are acquainted with no language but their mother tongue.

ART. III. *Bonaparte and the French People under his Consulate. Translated from the German.* 8vo. 379 pp. 7s. Tipper and Richards. 1804.

SUCH is the present melancholy condition of Europe, that very few writers can be found, except in our own country, who will dare to speak their real and undisguised sentiments of the actual state of France, and of the character of its cruel and tyrannical usurper. May this degradation and depression be of short continuance; may a new sun speedily arise to dissipate this gloom; may some power, as yet unseen, wither the arm which elevates itself against religion, moral order, genius, learning, liberty, and all that we are accustomed to revere and love! Already has the man, here depicted as the First Consul of the French nation, with the most solemn mockery created himself Emperor, and decreed the dignity hereditary in his family. We do not pause to make comment on the fact, but hasten to inform the reader, that the present interesting work is the production of a German, who describes himself as of no party, not unacquainted with the former state of France, a near observer of the French Revolution, and lately an inhabitant of that country. To this we may be allowed to add, from the communication of the translator, that the sale of this work in Germany exceeds all credit; but no sooner did it reach Bonaparte, than he exerted all his influence on the continent to suppress it. Among the continental powers in general he obtained his wishes; but our countrymen have it now in their power to form a just estimate of the individual whose successes, and we may add whose crimes, have so long disturbed the tranquillity, not of Europe only, but the world.

The work commences with the best drawn up sketch of Bonaparte's life that we have yet seen; and conducts him, from his establishment at the Military Academy or College at Brienne, to his invasion of Egypt, and subsequently, to his appointment to the Consular authority. On his earlier conduct in this situation, the author thus expresses himself.

“ Bonaparte made it his particular study from the beginning to gain the good opinion of all men of genius, certain, that by securing their voice he would have the suffrage of all. Being himself one of the most extraordinary men, the darling of good fortune, at the head of a people, ever prone to excess in adulation, and proud of their rulers, it was no wonder that sulsome praises and exultations resounded from all quarters. Foreigners, taking the newspapers and journals as the general interpreters of public opinion, were often led to think the enthusiasm for Bonaparte was universal; but a short residence at Paris, and the  
visiting

visiting public places of resort, or mixed societies, would soon convince them of their error. Bonaparte is by no means popular.—He is cold and reserved—he knows not how to inspire affection; a formal, carefully regulated deference and respect are shewn him, and he stands the more firm on that very account. He is not one of those idols raised by the voice of the people, commonly trampled upon with as little and as unexpected ceremony, as when first raised to unlimited power: he owes his rise to himself alone; and appears, for that very reason, to the multitude as a superior being. The excessive authority of which he is possessed banishes all familiarity even from those who are next to him in power. He has few enemies, an immense number of partisans, and hardly a single friend. There is no cause at present by which the enthusiasm of the people can possibly be raised. None of the parties can be said to rule; none of them are suppressed; they are mixed one with another in such a manner, that it is difficult to decide which of them enjoys the greatest influence; he therefore does not consider himself dependent on their will. The principal leaders of the jacobin party have received a bribe from government, and have deserted their flock: their generals have changed sides—General Jourdan, in Piedmont, Fouché, the Minister of Police at Paris, and Du-bois, are living proofs of this assertion. The whole party is torn asunder, and will scarcely ever be able to re-establish itself. Many of the royalists have degraded themselves by accepting offices under the present government, though in their heart they despise the Corsican. Without any pretensions to nobility, he has dared to appropriate to himself the honors appertaining to noble descent only, and now gives himself the airs of a monarch on a throne, which could only be filled in a dignified manner by the descendants of royal ancestors. They conceal their inward conviction; and, incurable of their vain hopes, they look upon every thing, and every proceeding, as a preparatory step to realise a grand general plan, drawn up and secretly pursued by Bonaparte himself, in order that he may one day be able to restore France to her lawful sovereign, and to reinstate every thing, and particularly the nobility, into their former dignities. The small party of the republicans have at last been cured of their illusory hope of inspiring the nation with a true republican spirit; they relax more and more in their demands from their government, and judge with indulgence, without being much offended at the re-introduction of court etiquette, the cringing submission of the new-made courtiers to their masters, and their insolence to others. The group of those who look in general on all constitutions with indifference, and only judge of events by their results, comparatively find no great matter of complaint, and enjoy a tranquillity unknown to them for a long series of years. The institution of prefects in the departments was of great benefit at first; the members of the executive power throughout the republic shewed an unanimous zeal to promote the general quiet. The prefects and under-prefects of several departments vied with each other in the strict performance of their duty. The taxes were regularly paid, and some departments were even able to discharge their arrears. It would be folly to declare the finances of France to have been in a

prosperous state, but it must be owned that a temporary stop was put to their further decline." P. 57.

The anecdote of the Infernal Machine is related. It is afterwards justly asserted, that to the splendid victories of Moreau, Bonaparte is and was principally indebted for the friendly, or seeming friendly, dispositions of the European powers. Peace with all contending nations followed the successes of Moreau, and confirmed the usurper in his dignity and power. A most interesting portion of the work is employed in discussing the subject of the Concordat, by which the Gallican Church was re-established; and Bonaparte became, or avowed himself, a faithful Catholic: he who had, with pretended zeal, declared himself a friend and adorer of Mahomet; and with impudent scorn, at another time, ridiculed every form of religion. A new code of laws next occupied the Consul's care; the subject is well handled, and agreeably diversified by the introduction of the creation of the King of Etruria, and his visit to Paris. Why this Prince was made a King is as little to be explained as why Bonaparte chose to annihilate Venice. *Stat pro ratione voluntas*. The Consul now seemed to have no other care than to enrich his relations with the plunder of France, subject, however, to eternal fears for his own personal security, as may easily be believed from the following instances of oppression.

"A certain paper, called *La Clef du Cabinet*, which had attempted to take the airs of an opposition paper, began to notice these absurd proceedings; but he was ordered to keep silence. A Journal, called *Decade Philosophique*, which used to insert an article under the title "*Les Affaires de l'Interieur*", was commanded to omit it in future. A musical entertainment, called "*La partie de chasse de Henry IV.*" that had been got up with great expence, received the Consular Interdict, on account of some verses in honour of their most beloved Henry and his descendants. M. Texier, taking advantage of this prohibition, announced it for his public readings, but was commanded to leave out the offensive verses. M. Panou went so far as to offer some general advice in his journal, "*Mentor à Corinthe*", which greatly militated against Bonaparte's projects. He, the publisher, and the printer were all taken up; the printer had his presses seized, and formally confiscated by the police. The publisher lost all the copies of this truly harmless production, without receiving any equivalent. The author was deported to Cayenne.

"A young and merry poet, M. Dupaty, narrowly escaped a similar fate. In a satyrical play written by him, he had made a little too free with the awkwardness and arrogance of the new ruler and his trusty servants. He was sent to Brest, in consequence of an express order from the First Consul, who was already incensed against him, on account of his being the jovial companion of his brother Lucien, then in disgrace. He was to be transported to St. Domingo, on board the



the first ship, to shew his bravery against negroes and mulattoes. Happily for him, the two brothers were reconciled before such a vessel sailed; and he was pardoned after a few months' imprisonment. Thus every one was struck with fear and terror, and all Paris resounded with praises and blessings on the First Consul." P. 117.

The peace with England followed; and the creation of the Legion of Honour, and the appointment of the Consulate for life, with the power of nominating his successor, were the next objects which occupied Bonaparte's care. The detail of the circumstances attending these facts is communicated in a sagacious and impressive style. Who can read the following with a grave face?

"Bonaparte, after having gone through all these grand ceremonies and processions, on which the ignorant gaping rabble greeted him, as usual, with loud huzzas, was now met by his wife with greater exultation than ever the late unfortunate Queen of France felt in meeting her *good* Louis. Both could now fully and securely satisfy their proud desire of royal pomp and magnificence: their prodigality knew no bounds. Several millions of livres had already been wasted to fit up their palaces in the Thuilleries, at Malmaison and St. Cloud: still this was not sufficient: St. Cloud was to be made more splendid than it ever had been, and unlimited orders were given to that effect. The parks adjoining several country seats of the late king were enlarged and stocked with deer. Hounds and hunters were bought, and some even fetched from England, though Bonaparte is not at all fond of the chase. To the menial servants of their household, who were already very numerous, a great many more were added. All kinds of officers established at any of the European courts, were introduced: those who had held such offices before, were eagerly sought, and intrusted with these important charges; great salaries were appointed them. A play-house, in imitation of that which the former royal court had at Versailles, was built at St. Cloud. A numerous band of musicians was provided. Bonaparte appointed four prefects of the police; in imitation of the former *gentils hommes du roi*, who were to attend his person alone, and to superintend the theatre, the performance, and the performers. This latter duty is rigidly observed by them; and they are not suffered to turn their backs upon the box of the First Consul, not even when it is empty. The poor performers dare not obey their author; when he orders them to say any thing aside, they must look forward. Madame Bonaparte has four ladies of the bed-chamber assigned to her, who are provided with every thing, and have besides 8000 livres for pin money.

"Bonaparte had already laid hold of the precious crown diamond, which now glitters at the hilt of his state sword, and is hung up with other trophies at his bed-side. Madame Bonaparte would not be behind hand: she seized upon the golden toilet of the late unfortunate queen, which had hitherto escaped all those shameless thieves that sprung up during the revolution. Madame Bonaparte is however daily growing more ugly since she looked into the mirror of the late beautiful



beautiful Antoinette; it certainly was not the tenderness of her conscience, which caused such a sad alteration. In order to introduce into their new court a princely magnificence, they wanted that which neither influence nor wealth could procure, viz. a numerous retinue of nobility. Whatever Bonaparte may have achieved, and how far he may flatter himself with having succeeded; however assiduous and submissive Madame Bonaparte may have been towards Madame Montessan (the *sui disant* wife of the late infamous Duke of Orleans' father) at whose house the most ancient noblesse used to assemble, she could obtain no other favor for herself and family than the admission to some of their small parties, where she has occasionally the honor to be seated between dukes, marquises, counts, and barons, and to hear these fine titles tingling in her ears; but to draw only a *few* members, and even the most *unworthy* from this holy circle, in order to place them in her own retinue, was utterly impossible." P. 145.

The pains taken by Madame Bonaparte, now Empress Josephine, to exclude from her court all new-made greatness, and to obtain the attentions of the remnant of the old court, occupy some lively and interesting pages, and exhibit the fairest matter of triumph to the few who retain their attachment to the former order of things. The anecdote of the wife of Talleyrand, at p. 153, is curious enough. For a further elucidation of this curious piece of history, we refer the reader to the second volume of Barrow's *Africa*, examined in our last number. We should be glad if we had room to insert the character of this same Talleyrand, than whom a more wretched, contemptible, depraved being cannot easily be found. The mission of Lord Whitworth to France, and the behaviour of Bonaparte, who was absolutely preparing for the invasion of this country, at the very time when he professed a desire of perpetual amity with England, are subjects which next occupy the author's attention. These, with the state of the French army, will be found well worth the reader's perusal. These matters are succeeded by an interesting description of the more than princely luxury in which the members of Bonaparte's family indulge. The caution, or rather the terror, in which the tyrant lives, we cannot omit inserting, as thus described.

"If he is to visit an exhibition of any kind, every one who is not absolutely wanted there is previously sent away. The favorites of Bonaparte, and the minister to whose department the object in question may belong, and who have always seen it before, to give their opinion of it to the Consul, who have perhaps instructed the ambitious or interested proprietor what he is to say, in order to attain his end: they always accompany Bonaparte, and prevent any thing disagreeable reaching his ear. Besides, if we except military objects, he is no competent judge of any thing.

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“ If this has been the case in the capital for the two last years, how much more must it be in the provinces—ignorant as he is of local circumstances, of the persons appointed there, and the inhabitants, none of whom are ever admitted into his presence.

“ The greatest precaution for his security is visible on these excursions. He never takes that road which has been previously announced. His guards are always sent in several directions to wait for him, but are never certain which way he is to come. He never stays at a place so long as was at first expected. He always sets out suddenly and unperceived, and generally arrives unobserved in the night, at St. Cloud, or Malmaison. A salute from the guns announce on the next morning his return: messengers and couriers are riding in all directions, to inform the foreign ambassadors and the constituted authorities, that the *great master* is ready to accept at a certain hour their congratulations on his arrival.” P. 212,

For the honour of our country, we could wish that what is asserted in the following paragraph was not founded in fact.

“ An English newspaper, established by government, under the title of, “ *The Argus*”, published by a Jew, who had been driven away from England, was filled with the greatest scurrillity, and the most infamous aspersions on the English people and government: it was daily distributed among the English, who came in crowds to visit Paris. All the French papers correctly translated these scandalous articles, and spread them all over the country. No English newspaper was publicly allowed, but one called the *Weekly Messenger*; which was evidently in the pay of the French government, and always in contradiction with the spirit of other English papers. The French translated from this latter such paragraphs only as contained the intelligence of dreadful murders, robberies, adulteries, bestial fights, boxing matches, and other traits and transactions not very honourable to the English character.” P. 219.

The affairs of Domingo next come under review; but what will most excite the indignation of English readers, is the audaciously insolent treatment which the mushroom tyrant thought proper to show to our Ambassador. The behaviour of the First Consul to the Swiss nation, occupies much of the conclusion of the volume, and is commented upon with the greatest energy. The invasion of Hanover, which immediately followed the commencement of hostilities on the part of this country, must be perused with great interest. It does indeed seem remarkable, and it appears to have astonished all Europe, that the whole Hanoverian army, all the Hanoverian artillery, all their new stores, all the Royal property, was delivered up without striking a blow. What is said of the brave and unfortunate Moreau, will excite various sensations. Upon him, till his last fatal catastrophe, the hopes of the few who still languished to redeem their country, were directed; but,  
alas!

alas ! in vain. The author proceeds to animadvert on the extreme indifference of the people of France to the measures of Bonaparte, and their indulgence in sensual gratifications and pleasures of all kinds. He represents their luxury and prodigality as in the highest degree disgusting ; and, *crédite posteri*, that in these things, the women by many degrees exceed the men. He reprobates also the false taste which prevails universally in the arts, in building, and on the stage ; above all, he describes the passion for gaming, as extravagant beyond all bounds. A great general society, or company of gamblers, pay the sum of six millions of livres to government, for the sole exclusive privilege of opening as many gambling houses at Paris as they think proper.

Some anecdotes of the rapacity of the Consul's family occur at pp. 335, 6, which must astonish every reflecting person ; and the whole concludes with an apostrophe, comparing the history of the French, during their revolution, to an ungoverned inconsiderate young man, who is defeated in spite of his courage, boldness, and natural strength, and remains entangled in the snares of the insidious. The wilder and more furious his struggles to extricate himself, the more tame and exhausted will he lie down afterwards, and submit to his fate.

What the author's present sentiments of Bonaparte, now that he has elevated himself to the imperial throne, may be, as he has in some degree pledged himself to communicate them, we shall expect with anxiety.

ART. IV. *Hogarth illustrated from his own Manuscripts. By John Ireland\*. Volume the third and last. 8vo. 1l. 16s. Printed (at Bulmer's Press) for the Editor, Hans-place, Sloane-street ; sold by G. and W. Nicol, &c. 1804.*

THE second edition of the two first volumes of this work we noticed in the *British Critic*, vol. iii. p. 439. The first edition of this volume was also noticed in our twelfth volume, pp. 349 and 406. In both these instances we expressed our approbation, which, on this republication, we think it just to repeat, of the manner in which Mr. Ireland has explained the instructive and very entertaining works of this great and original genius ; and the public voice has now sanctioned the

\* Author of the two preceding volumes, published for Messrs. Boydell.

opinion we then gave. The three volumes may very fairly be described as giving a full-length picture of a man, who must ever be considered as the first moral painter of this or any other country. By an incessant study of nature, he attained a perfect knowledge of that language which a painter should, above all others, endeavour to learn,—the language of the passions. Without it, the finest works must appear lifeless and inanimate. It is not enough to delineate the most exquisite forms, give them the most graceful attitudes, and compose them well together, nor to dress them with propriety, and in the most beautiful colours; he must know also how to clothe his figures with joy, grief, fear, anger. He must, in fine, in some sort write on their faces what they think; and thus render the face an index of the mind. This Hogarth attempted, and accomplished in a degree that has imprinted a character of immortality on all his works; and, though he has had numerous imitators, he still retains his original and undisputed superiority.

Pictures have been denominated the books of the ignorant; but what painter has ever turned his art to so useful a purpose? While other artists have thought it a glory to amuse the sight, Hogarth addresses the mind; and, while he surprises our eyes, reads a lecture of morality to our hearts. Mr. Ireland, inferring that the public would be curious to see how a man, who thus worthily employed his pencil, would express himself with his pen, obtained from the executrix of Mrs. Hogarth a number of that artist's manuscripts; and arranged and printed them, as a third or supplementary volume to the two, which were previously published for Messrs. Boydell; and which, without this, are certainly incomplete. The reception which was given to this volume proved that the editor had not raised his expectations too high; and we have no doubt that the sale of this corrected edition will gratify him for the attention he has bestowed, and the judgment he has displayed, in the arrangement of what may be styled *Hogarth's life, opinions, criticisms, and history of the arts and artists of his own time*; a work which, the editor modestly says, he is conscious "must derive its principal interest from the celebrity of the artist, who, like *Louis de Camoëns*, was a distinguished actor in the scenes which he describes". Mr. Ireland introduces on the back of the title-page the following quotation.

"If men of celebrity, in any of the liberal professions, would become their own biographers, and leave to their successors a short and honest detail of the course of their studies, interspersed with some slight account of their contemporaries, it would be of great use to survivors.

"From

“ From a few pages of their own writing, we should learn more of the real characters of the men, and manners of the times, than from volumes of tedious narrative written by others, beginning with a pedigree and ending with a funeral.”

The papers from which this volume is compiled, Mr. Hogarth intended for publication, but died before he had accomplished his design. They comprise materials for a projected account of his own life, and opinion of the arts and artists of his own times. His motives for publishing *the Analysis of Beauty*, and many of his observations on that subject, which are not inserted in the printed Analysis, the manuscript of which, in the author's hand-writing, is in the possession of the editor. The painter's correspondence with Lord Grosvenor, relative to the picture of Sigismunda; his own narrative of his disagreement with Wilkes and Churchill, and several letters which were written to him, by eminent characters of his day, will also here be found.

This volume contains upwards of forty prints, copied from drawings in the possession of the editor, or from larger prints, or designs of this great artist, by Mills, Grignion, Skelton, &c. which are generally engraved in a spirited and accurate style, with a close attention to the manner of the master; and usually, of a larger size than those in the two preceding volumes. In his selection, the editor professes to have paid more attention to the merit, than the *scarcity* of the originals, though in some of them, particularly that entitled *Enthusiasm delineated*, both these circumstances are united. Of this print there are but two impressions extant; one of them in the possession of Mr. Ireland. The artist professedly designed it as a burlesque of the absurdities of painters, who by delineating such subjects as are not objects of sight, render that which they intended to be sublime, ridiculous. When he came to consider this subject more maturely, he was probably apprehensive that the object of his satire would be mistaken, and it would be supposed that he was ridiculing religion, rather than the absurd masquerade habit in which painters have sometimes disguised it; he therefore erased, or essentially altered every figure except two, changed the point of his satire, and on the same piece of copper engraved the plate of *the Medley*, now in the possession of Messrs. Boydell; of which we have in this work a spirited copy, to face the copy of the print in its first state.

Of the two prints contrasted with each other we have an explanation, stating that the intention of the artist appears to be, *to give a lineal representation of the strange effects of literal and low corruptions of sacred Beings, as also of the idolatrous*



idolatrous tendency of pictures in churches, prints in religious books, &c.\*

The print of *the Dance*, from A. de la Mottraye's travels, completely refutes the assertion that Hogarth was destitute of taste. The attitudes of the figures are singularly elegant, and the grouping, &c. displays a proof that he possessed an uncommon portion of that faculty which he was said to want. The other prints, which are each of them accompanied with a copious description of their tendency, &c. are very well engraved, and many of them curious and characteristic.

Of the Dedication which Hogarth intended to prefix to these papers, had he lived to methodise and publish them, Mr. Ireland has given a fac simile copied from his own hand-writing.

This is followed by his own narrative, of being apprenticed to an engraver, his reasons for commencing painter, marriage, &c. We have, in the fourth Chapter, an account of the motives by which he was induced to publish his *Analysis of Beauty*, &c. and from this part we have made an extract, which may serve as a specimen of the style in which this great artist wrote.

“ My preface and introduction to *the Analysis* contain a general explanation of the circumstances which led me to commence author; but this has not deterred my opponents from loading me with much gross, and I think unmerited, obloquy; it therefore becomes necessary, that I should try to defend myself from their aspersions.

“ Among many other high crimes and misdemeanors, of which I am accused, it is asserted that I have abused the great masters. This is so far from being just, that when the truth is fairly stated, it may possibly appear, that the professional reputation of these luminaries of the arts is more injured by the wild and enthusiastic admiration of those who denominate themselves their fast friends, than by men who are falsely classed as their enemies.

“ Let us put a case: suppose a brilliant landscape had been so finely painted by a first-rate artist, that the trees, water, sky, &c. were boldly, though tenderly, relieved from each other, and the eye of the spectator might, as it were, travel into the scenery; and suppose this landscape, by the heat of the sun, the ravages of time, or the still more fatal ravages of picture-cleaners, was shorn of its beams, and deprived of all its original brightness; let me ask, whether the man who will affirm that this almost obliterated, unharmonious, spotty, patch-work piece of antiquity is in the state that it first came out of the artist's

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\* Copied from Hogarth's hand-writing under the original print, of which Mr. Ireland has published a very well-engraved copy of the same size.



hands, does not abuse the painter? and whether he who asserts, that though it might once have been bright and clear, it is now faded, does not thus place the defects to the proper account, and consequently defend him?

“ So far from attempting to lower the ancients, I have always thought, and it is universally admitted, that they knew some fundamental principles in nature, which enabled them to produce works that have been the admiration of succeeding ages; but I have not allowed this merit to those *laden-headed* imitators, who, having no consciousness of either symmetry or propriety, have attempted to *mend nature*; and, in their *truly ideal figures*, give similar proportions to a Mercury and a Hercules.

“ This, and many other opinions which I have ventured to advance, has roused a nest of hornets, from whose stings I would wish to guard myself, as I am conscious that they will try to condemn all my works by my own rules. To disappoint these insects, I have, in my explanatory prints, done the Antinous, Venus, &c. in a slighter style than the other figures, to show that they are introduced as mere references to the originals.” P. 107.

In Mr. Ireland's notes on this passage, and the part which follow it, we find a list and description of certain caricature prints which were issued against Hogarth after the publication of his *Analysis*; and it appears, that the *crooked compliments* paid him by his brethren in art on this occasion, were numerous indeed. This is, we believe, the first complete list of these compositions; and added to a descriptive catalogue of all Hogarth's engravings, with their numerous variations, which is inserted at the end of the volume, must be very useful to the collectors of his works.

We find in this volume a copy of the diploma by which Hogarth was admitted a member of the Imperial Academy at Augsburg, and of the patent by which he was appointed Serjeant-Painter to the King.

“ \* Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose lectures are, generally speaking, the best rules, conveyed in the best language, in his discourse, read December 11th, 1769, acknowledges, “ that old pictures celebrated for their colouring, are often so changed by dirt and varnish, that we ought not to wonder if they do not appear equal to their reputation in the eyes of unexperienced painters, or young students.” But he asserts, “ that an artist whose judgment is matured by long observation, considers rather what the picture once was, than what it is at present. He has acquired a power by habit, of seeing the brilliancy of tints through the cloud by which it is obscured.”

“ Don Quixote, through the cloud of dirt and deformity which obscured a vulgar country wench, discovered the brilliant beauties of that peerless princess, *the Lady Dulcinea del Toboso*! Such is the power of enchantment. *Editor.*”

If testimonies to his talents had been wanted, many of the letters which are here published contain them. We have inserted an apologetical letter to his widow, from the late Lord Orford, and one of compliment from Bishop Warburton, the former of which is thus introduced.

“ With talents equally honourable to himself, his country, and the age in which he lived, Hogarth did not leave his widow possessed of much more than arose from the sale of his prints. But during the twenty-five years which she survived him, she had the higher and more exalted gratification of finding that his reputation increased, and his fame acquired stability by time.

“ In the year 1780, the late Horace Lord Orford published his *Anecdotes*, in which he has introduced Hogarth’s catalogue and character. The volume printed at Strawberry Hill, he (with the preceding part of the work) presented to Mrs. Hogarth.—The books were accompanied with the following handsome apology for his strictures on the genius of her husband\*.

“ *To Mrs. Hogarth.*

“ Berkeley-Square, Oct. 4, 1780.

“ Mr. Walpole begs Mrs. Hogarth’s acceptance of the volume that accompanies this letter, and hopes she will be content with his endeavours to do justice to the genius of Mr. Hogarth. If there are some passages less agreeable to her than the rest, Mr. Walpole will regard her disapprobation only as marks of the goodness of her heart, and proofs of her affection to her husband’s memory,—but she will, he is sure, be so candid as to allow for the duty an historian owes to the public and himself, which obliges him to say what he thinks; and which, when he obeys, his praise is corroborated by his censure. The first page of his Preface will more fully make his apology; and his just admiration of Mr. Hogarth, Mr. W. flatters himself will, notwithstanding his impartiality, still rank him in Mrs. Hogarth’s mind as one of her husband’s most zealous and sincere friends.”

“ In nine years after the receipt of this letter Mrs. Hogarth died, bequeathing her property to her relation, Mrs. Mary Lewis, of Chiswick; by whose kindness and friendship I am in possession of the manuscripts which form the basis of the foregoing sheets, the following most singular and curious print of *Enthusiasm delineated*, &c. &c. &c.

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“ \* I think the reader will agree with me, that such assertions as the following demanded an apology.

“ His (Hogarth’s) works are his history; as a painter he had but slender merit.”—“ In colouring he proved no greater a master; his force lay in expression, not in tints and chiaro scuro.” *Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. IV. p. 160.*

“ How was it possible for Mr. Walpole to have written the foregoing lines, after having seen the six pictures of *Marriage à la Mode*; now in the possession of Mr. Angerstein? Editor.

“ *For*

" For Mr. Hogarth.

" Dear Sir,

" I was pleased to find by the public papers that you have determined to give us your original and masterly thoughts on the great principles of your profession.

" You owe\* this to your country : for you are both an honour to your profession, and a shame to that worthless crew professing *vertu*\* and *connoisseurship* ; to whom all that grovel in the splendid poverty of wealth and taste are the miserable bubbles.

" I beg you would give me leave to contribute my mite towards this work, and permit the inclosed to intitle me to a subscription for two copies.

" I am, dear Sir (with a true sense of your superior talents), your very affectionate humble servant,

" W. Warburton.

" P. P. March 28, 1752." P. 229.

We cannot conclude this article without remarking, that Mr. Ireland has inserted an Advertisement, purporting that his work has no connection with the Graphic Illustrations written by the late Mr. Samuel Ireland, proprietor of the Shakespeare Papers. To the first edition, this Advertisement was necessary and proper ; but as Mr. Samuel Ireland is now dead, and Mr. John Ireland is *alive*, we think he need not be so *tremblingly alive*, in this particular.

ART. V. *An Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy*. By Matthew Young, D. D. S. F. T. C. D. late Bishop of Clonfert. 8vo. 450 pp. 10s. 6d. G. and J. Robinson, London ; R. and E. Mercier, Dublin. 1803.

THIS posthumous work of a learned prelate, consists of Sixty-three Lectures on various philosophical subjects ; namely, twenty-eight Lectures on Mechanics ; five on Hydrostatics ; four on Aërostatics ; five on Hydraulics ; one on Pneumatics ; two on Acoustics ; sixteen on Optics ; one long Lecture, or rather an Essay, on Electricity ; and one Lecture, or Essay, on Magnetism. For the illustration of those subjects, it contains also ten plates of diagrams.

From the size of the book, and the number of Lectures, it may naturally be concluded that those Lectures must be short. We may add, that they are very unequal ; for while some of them occupy less than two pages each ; others are eight or ten times as long, and even more. In them the principal propositions of each particular subject are stated in a concise, regular, and, in general, a perspicuous manner. To several

" \* The Doctor's orthography is adhered to. Editor."

of

of those propositions, short explanations or demonstrations are annexed. Others are merely enunciations of facts, or evident consequences of the former.

In the first, which is an introductory Lecture, this author explains the nature of the subject in general, gives the definitions of the principal terms in philosophy, and states the usual rules of philosophizing.

In the following Lectures, he regularly explains the grand divisions of philosophy, the nature of motion, of forces, of percussion, or collision, &c. as preliminaries to the principles of *mechanics*, which are explained in their turn, and occupy by far the greater part of the work. In those mechanical Lectures, all the essential propositions relative to the simple and compound mechanical powers, are ably stated, together with their applications to particular machines; pointing out the peculiar advantages and disadvantages with which they are attended; and frequently suggesting the means of future improvements. All the different branches of the mechanical science, such as the laws of gravity; the descent of heavy bodies; the doctrine of pendulums; the determination of the centres of gravity, of percussion, of oscillation, of pressure, and of gyration; also the nature of friction, of expansion, &c. are noticed in regular order.

Among the applications of the principles of mechanics, the construction of chronometers is treated with peculiar attention. The commencement of the Lecture on this application is as follows.

“ 1. The balance of a watch is analogous to the pendulum in its properties and use.

“ The simple balance is a circular annulus, equally heavy in all its parts, and concentric with the pivots of the axis on which it is mounted. This balance is moved by a spiral spring called the balance-spring, the invention of the ingenious Mr. Hook.

“ 2. The pendulum requires a less maintaining power than the balance.

“ Hence the natural isochronism of the pendulum is less disturbed by the relatively small inequalities of the maintaining power.

“ 3. The spring's elastic force which impels the circumference of the balance, is directly as the tension of the spring; that is, the weights necessary to counterpoise a spiral spring's elastic force, when the balance is wound to different distances from the quiescent point, are in the direct ratio of the arcs through which it is wound.

“ 4. The vibrations of a balance whether through great or small arches are performed in the same time.

“ For the accelerating force is directly as the distance from the point of quiescence; hence therefore the motion of the balance is analogous to that of a pendulum vibrating in cycloidal arches.

“ 5. The time of the vibration of a balance is the same as if a quantity of matter, whose inertia is equal to that by which the mass contained

rained in the balance opposes the communication of motion to the circumference, described a cycloid whose length is equal to the arc of vibration described by the circumference, the accelerating force being equal to that of the balance.

“ Because in both cases the spaces described would be equal, as also the accelerating forces in corresponding points, and therefore the times of description.

“ 6. If  $1$  denote the accelerating force of gravity,  $L$  the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds in a cycloid,  $a$  the semi arc of vibration of the balance,  $T$  the time of vibration, and  $F$  the accelerating force of the balance; then will  $T = \sqrt{\frac{a}{L \times F}}$ .

“ For since the time of vibration of the balance is analogous to that of a pendulum in a cycloid, and the semi arc of vibration is = the length of the pendulum,  $1^{\circ} : T :: \sqrt{L} : \sqrt{\frac{a}{F}}$ , and therefore  $T = \sqrt{\frac{a}{L \cdot F}}$  in seconds.

“ Let  $g$  be the space which a body falling freely from a state of rest describes in  $1''$ , and  $p = 3.14159$  the circumference of a circle whose diameter is unity, then will  $T = \sqrt{\frac{p^2 a}{2 g F}}$ .” P. 132.

The five Lectures on *hydrostatics* are written in a similar style; but they are not nearly so extensive as the Lectures on *Mechanics*.

In the Lectures on *aërostatics*, the nature of the barometer, its use in measuring altitudes, the gravity of the atmosphere at different heights, and other collateral particulars, are explained with sufficient perspicuity.

These are followed by the Lectures on *hydraulics*, which contain the laws relative to the pressure and equilibrium of fluids, the actions of pumps, the construction of water-wheels, with the limits of their powers and velocities, and, lastly, the nature and the effects of the steam-engine.

The single short Lecture under the title of *pneumatics*, which is contained in the present work, contains only seventeen propositions, or statements of the most remarkable facts relative to the winds, and their different denominations, such as breezes, trade-winds, monsoons, storms, and their powers.

The Lectures on *acoustics* contain the theory of musical sounds, besides the general notions relative to the motion of sound, elasticity of the air, &c. In them the usual propositions concerning the vibration of musical chords, and the temperament of certain musical instruments, are illustrated, and briefly demonstrated.

These are followed by the Lectures on *optics*, wherein the nature of light, the properties of refracting and reflecting surfaces;

faces; the theoretical construction and the powers of the principal optical instruments, such as lenses, telescopes, microscopes, and the like; also the theory and construction of achromatic lenses, with the nature of vision, of colours, &c. are amply stated. Among those particulars, the articles which relate to achromatic lenses deserve particular notice, on account of their perspicuity. The following are the most essential of these articles.

“ 5. Two prisms made of different kinds of glass may have their refracting angles so adjusted, that when the refracting angle of one is applied to the base of the other, a ray of light passing through them shall have its incident and emergent parts parallel, and the emergent part shall be coloured.

“ This arises from the difference between the dispersive and refractive powers in different kinds of glass. Thus if the vertex of a flint glass prism, the refracting angle of which is  $23^{\circ} 40'$ , be applied to the base of a common glass prism, the refracting angle of which  $= 25^{\circ}$ , a ray of solar light will pass directly through the prisms, when their surfaces are contiguous, but the emergent ray will be coloured. The emergent ray is parallel to the incident ray, because in the given circumstances, the mean refractive powers are equal and contrary; but it is coloured, because in the same circumstances the dispersive powers are unequal.

“ Two prisms may be applied as before, and the emergent ray shall be free from colour, but not parallel to the incident ray.

“ For as the mean refractions may be equal and contrary, and the dispersions unequal, so the dispersions may be equal and contrary, and the mean refractions unequal.

“ Thus if the vertex of a common glass prism, whose refracting angle is  $30^{\circ}$ , be applied contiguous to the base of a prism of flint glass, the refracting angle of which is  $= 19^{\circ}$ , a solar ray being refracted through them will deviate from the course of the incident ray, but will not be separated into the coloured rays.

“ Three prisms of different kinds of glass may have their refracting angles so adjusted, that when the refracting angle of the intermediate prism is applied contiguous to the bases of the two extreme ones, a solar ray being refracted through them shall emerge colourless, and yet deviate from the course of the incident ray.

“ Thus if the vertex of a flint glass prism, whose refracting angle is  $23^{\circ} 40'$ , be applied contiguous to the bases of two prisms of common glass, whose refracting angles are respectively  $25^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$ , a ray of solar light passing through the three prisms, and emerging at an angle of  $16^{\circ} 57'$ , will deviate about  $5^{\circ} 37'$  from the course of the incident ray, and will be colourless. For the two common glass prisms refracting the ray in the same direction, would cause it to deviate from the course of the incident ray about  $5^{\circ} 37'$  more than the deviation in the contrary direction, arising from refraction through the flint prism; but the latter, by its greater dissipating power, exactly counteracts the separation of the rays occasioned by refraction through the other two prisms.

“ The refracting and dissipating powers of two lenses, one convex of common glass, the other plano-concave or concavo-convex of white flint, being given, the radii of the surfaces may be so adjusted to each other, that the extreme, principal, and intermediate images shall coincide.

“ The two lenses must act on the rays of light in the same manner as two achromatic prisms, and therefore their refractions must be made in contrary directions,



reflections, that is, the one must be convex, and the other concave; and as the rays are to converge to a real focus, the excess of refraction must be in the convex lens. Farther, as the convex lens is to refract most, it must be made of crown glass, whose refractive power, in equal dispersions, is greater than that of flint. For in equal refractions, the dispersive power of flint glass is to that of crown, as 3 to 2; and the sine of incidence is to that of refraction, of the mean rays, in flint glass, as 1,583 to 1; and in crown glass, as 1,53 to 1; the dispersive power therefore of flint glass exceeds that of crown glass, in a greater ratio than its mean refraction exceeds the mean refraction of crown glass; and therefore when its dispersion is equal to that of crown glass, its refraction will be less. A compound lens thus constructed is called the double object glass.

“The aberration arising from the spherical figure of the lens is not entirely corrected in the double object glass.

“An object glass may be compounded of three lenses, whereof two are double convex, made of common glass, enclosing a double concave of flint glass, so that the extreme and principal images of objects formed by it shall coincide.

“In the double object glass the refraction of the convex lens being greater than that of the concave, the aberration arising from its spherical figure is also greater than that of the concave; but in the triple object glass, the refraction of the common glass being equally divided between two lenses, the whole aberration of the convex lens is so far diminished as to become equal to that of the single concave lens.” P. 391.

The essay on *electricity* contains the principal laws of that science, arranged under the following subdivisions, namely, of electricity in general; of conductors; of excitation; of the electric charge; of the electric circuit; of the electricity of the air; and of influential electricity.

In a similar manner, the essay on *magnetism*, which is the last of the work, contains the laws of magnetism, arranged under the following subdivisions: of magnetism in general; of the influence of magnets on each other; of artificial magnets; of the magnetism of the earth; and of the cause of magnetism.

After the above enumeration of the contents, it may be observed, that though the various subjects of this work be not all treated with equal minuteness and attention; yet, upon the whole, the number of particulars which are there contained is much greater than that which one might be led to expect from the size of the book. Hardly any proposition of importance is omitted: illustrations and demonstrations are generally added to the more abstruse particulars, and even short histories of opinions are subjoined to various controverted points; so that it may be concluded, that this work, though not calculated for the instruction of beginners, is a useful manual for those who are in some measure advanced in the study of natural philosophy.

It must, however, at the same time be remarked, that the same conciseness of style which has enabled this author to  
condense

condense a great quantity of matter in so short a compass, has naturally been productive of obscurity in certain places, and has caused some statements to be too general, and of course not sufficiently accurate. It is also evident, in several places, that this author has been misled by other writers, or by adopting some common ideas without mature consideration; in consequence of which, we find several passages which ought to be expunged, or at least corrected. The following are specimens of this sort.

In page 47, this author says, "the ascent of water in capillary tubes is caused by the action of the lowest annulus of the tube." In page 339, he says,

"The degrees of heat in the foci of different convex lenses exposed to the sun's rays, are as their areas directly, and inversely as the squares of their focal lengths. And the heat in the focus of a lens is to the sun's direct heat, as the area of the glass to the area of the image."

This, which in theory seems to be consonant to truth, is far from being true in fact.

In page 441, he says, "vitrification does not change the magnetism of iron." What can he mean?

In the last page also he says,

"Medical effects have been produced on the human body by the external application of magnets.

"It appears that the magnet acts as a sedative or antispasmodic. Brimstone and camphor, applied externally to the body, have been found to act in the same manner. Hence we may derive another argument in favour of the existence of a magnetic fluid; for we can scarcely suppose, that the magnet produces this effect by its merely attracting or repelling the particles of iron which are in the blood. But this seems to be put beyond all doubt, by observing that the magnet does not act upon the particles of blood until they have been calcined; and therefore can have no influence on the animal body merely by its attractive power." P. 450.

In this, we believe, he was totally mistaken.

Besides those necessary corrections, which the above and several other paragraphs demand, we would recommend to the editors, in case of a future edition of this work, to have the following deficiencies supplied, which render this first edition neither so useful nor so regular as might be wished: a Table of Contents, with proper titles to the Lectures; and to subjoin an Index, with either a table of errata, or due care to remove those which now exist, and to avoid others.

ART. VI. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester.* By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. and Perth. Volume III. Part II. containing *West Goscote Hundred.* Nichols and Son. 1804.

THE general account which has been already given of the different portions of this work\*, and the various extracts taken from it, must have furnished our readers with a sufficient knowledge of its general merit; we shall only add, that it is continued with a spirit of exertion scarcely rivalled even in the former volumes. In the hands of Mr. Nichols, the history of Leicestershire appears to have not only a provincial but a general utility. It has matter intermixed, belonging to other places, which yet collaterally clears the history of that county; it is a vehicle for the history of ancient manners, arts, and customs, has added copiously to the present stores of our national biography, and supplied frequent gratification to those who are fond of the elegancies of natural science.

To present our readers with any thing like a detailed analysis of the work would be impossible: the present portion relates almost entirely to a particular hundred; and we shall content ourselves with exhibiting such extracts, by way of specimens, as cannot fail to interest every reader of a liberal curiosity.

In the history of the Greys of Bradgate, p. 661, the accuracy of the antiquary is happily engrafted on the researches of the biographer. The portraits of Edward IV. and his Queen, *Elizabeth Grey*, taken from a window at Canterbury, are entitled to particular attention; and the life of *Lady Jane*, who was born at Bradgate, deserves to be extracted, as containing a valuable specimen of her epistolary correspondence.

“ The rebellion proved fatal to the Lady Jane and her husband. The Duke of Suffolk's guilt was imputed to her; and, though the rebels and malecontents seemed chiefly to rest their hopes on the Lady Elizabeth and the Earl of Devonshire, the Queen, incapable of generosity or clemency, determined to remove every person from whom the least danger could be apprehended. Warning was given the Lady Jane to prepare for death; a doom which she had long expected, and which the innocence of her life, as well as the misfortunes to which she had been exposed, rendered no unwelcome news to her. The Queen's bigoted zeal, under colour of tender mercy to the prisoner's

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\* See Brit. Crit. vol. vii. pp. 101, 365; xii. p. 93; and xvi. p. 345.

soul, induced her to send divines, who molested her with perpetual disputation; and even a reprieve of three days was granted her, in hopes that she would be persuaded, during that time, to pay, by a timely conversion, some regard to her eternal welfare. The Lady Jane had presence of mind, in those melancholy circumstances, not only to defend her religion by all the topics then in use, but also to write the following Letter to the Duke of Suffolk.

“ Father, although it hath pleased God to hasten my death by you, by whom my life should rather have been lengthened; yet can I so patiently take it, as I yield God more hearty thanks for shortening my woful days, than if all the world had been given unto my possessions, with life lengthened at my own will. And albeit I am well assured of your impatient dolours, redoubled manifold ways, both in bewailing your own woe, and especially (as I hear) my unfortunate state; yet, my dear father, (if I may without offence rejoice in my own mishaps) me seems in this I may account myself blessed, that, washing my hands with the innocency of my fact, my guiltless blood may cry before the Lord, Mercy to the Innocent. And yet, though I must needs acknowledge that, being constrained, and, as you wot well enough, continually assayed, in taking upon me I seemed to consent, and therein grievously offended the Queen and her laws; yet do I assuredly trust, that this my offence towards God is so much the less, in that, being in so royal state as I was, mine enforced honour blended never with mine innocent heart. And thus, good father, I have opened unto you the state wherein I at present stand; whose death at hand, although to you perhaps it may seem right woful, to me there is nothing that can be more welcome, than from this vale of misery to aspire to that heavenly throne of all joy and pleasure with Christ our Saviour; in whose stedfast faith (if it may be lawful for the daughter so to write to the father) the Lord that hitherto hath strengthened you, so continue you, that at the last we may meet in Heaven, with the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.”\*

In the history of the opulent and ancient family of Shirley are comprised many curious and valuable fragments, particularly a Letter, engraved in fac simile, from Charles II. while in exile, to the Lady Catharine Shirley, on the death of her husband, who, after having been seven times imprisoned in the Tower, was suspected to have been poisoned there, Nov. 6, 1656, by the usurper Cromwell.

“ Brussels, 20 Oct. 1657.

“ It hath been my particular care of you, that I have this long deferred to lament with you the greatesse losse that you and I have sustained, least in steede of comfortinge, I might farther expose you to the will of those, who will be glad of any occasion to do you further prejudice; but I am promised that this shall be put safely into your hands, though it may be not so soone as I wish; and I am very willing you should

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\* Harl. MSS. 2194, 13, p. 23, b.

know, which I suppose you cannot doubt, that I bear a great parte with you of your affliction; and whenever it shall be in my power to make it lighter, you shall see I retayne a very kinde memory of your frinde by the care I shall have of you and all his relations: and of this you may depend upon the worde of,

Your very affectionate  
frinde,

CHARLES R."

In a subsequent page, 722, is a curious life of the eccentric *Sir Robert Shirley*, who, having served various princes (and particularly the Persian Sophi) as a soldier, was, in 1611, sent on an especial embassy from Shah Abbas to the English Court.

At p. 747, is a memoir of Lilly the astrologer, chiefly compiled from the history of his life and times, and followed by a complete list of all his publications. At the close, Mr. Nichols observes,

"Lilly, though known to be an impostor, had a pension conferred on him by the council of state. The Royalists treated him with ridicule and contempt. He is the Sidrophel of Butler; and Sir John Birkenhead, in his "*Paul's Church-Yard*", satirizes his Almanack, where he mentions "*Merlinus Anglicus*, the art of discovering all that never was, and all that never shall be". Gataker, who well knew the futility of his art, calls him "*blind buzzard*". He seems to have been checked by no scruples in promoting the Rebellion; and indeed tells us himself, that he engaged body and soul in the cause of the Parliament.

"A little before his death, he adopted one William Coley, a taylor of Oxford, for his son, by the name of *Merlin Junior*; and made him a present of the impression of his Almanack, which had been printed six and thirty years successively; but he bequeathed his estate at Herfham to one of the sons of his friend and patron, Bulstrode Whitelock; and his magical utensils came all into the hands of Dr. Caussin, his successor, of famous memory. His Almanack, which maintained its reputation for a long course of years, seems to have been one of those books which are thought *necessary for all families*. I can easily imagine that the author scarce ever went into the house of a mechanic where he did not see it on the same shelf with "*the Practice of Piety*" and the "*Whole Duty of Man*."

Nor is entertainment wanting in this valuable work, even to the London antiquary. At p. 840, Mr. Nichols introduces the Hermitage near *Cripplegate*, which had been a cell to the Abbey of Garendon, in Leicestershire, from the reign of Henry III. to the Dissolution; for the elucidation of which history, he seems to have taken ample pains, among the Records belonging to the city of London.

The memoirs of Dr. Pulteney (p. 848), Bishop Latimer (p. 1061), and Bishop Hurd (p. 1127), we perused with much pleasure,

pleasure. The life of Dr. Pulteney was peculiarly serviceable to botanical science, and his kindness often facilitated the researches necessary for the present History. Bishop Latimer's life affords the choicest entertainment, and is enriched with accurate transcripts of several of his original Letters; and Bishop Hurd's, the stores of whose various, acute, and ornamental literature have so long been venerated, cannot but deserve the reader's favourable attention.

Attached to the history of Loughborough is a long and valuable note upon the contagious distemper, formerly known in this country by the name of the *sweating sickness*; the last appearance of which seems to have been in 1554. We transcribe it as one of those curious anecdotes of ancient life, with which the History of Leicestershire abounds.

“ This was the last visitation of this extraordinary malady, which the learned Dr. Freind justly calls something very remarkable and wonderful; a distemper, which was never heard of before in any age or nation; and which, after returning now and then for the space of some years, has ever since entirely disappeared. It originally was a native of our own island, and upon this account it is not so strange that it should be the most accurately described by one of our countrymen, the great and learned Dr. Caius. It began at first in 1483, in Henry the Seventh's army, upon his landing at Milford Haven, and spread itself in London from the 21st of September to the end of October. It returned here *five* times, and always in summer, first in 1485; then in 1506; afterwards in 1517, when it was so violent, that it killed in the space of three hours; so that many of the nobility died; and of the vulgar sort, in several towns, half often perished. It appeared the fourth time in 1528, and proved mortal then in the space of six hours. Many of the courtiers died of it; and Henry the Eighth himself was in danger. In 1529, and only then, it infested the Netherlands and Germany; in which last country it did much mischief, and destroyed many; and particularly was the occasion of interrupting a conference at Marpurg between Luther and Zuinglius about the Eucharist. The last return of it with us was in 1554. In Westminster it carried off 120 in a day; and the two sons of Charles Brandon, both Dukes of Suffolk, died of it. At Shrewsbury, particularly where Dr. Caius resided, it broke out in a very furious manner. The description he gave of it is terrible, like the plague of Athens. He very properly calls it a pestilent contagious fever of one natural day. The sweat itself he reckons only as a symptom or reason of this fever. The manner of its seizure was thus: first, it affected some particular part, attended with inward heat and burning, unquenchable thirst, restlessness, sickness at stomach and heart (though seldom vomiting), head-ach, delirium, then faintness and excessive drowsiness. The pulse quick and vehement, and the breath short and labouring. Children, poor and old people, less subject to it. Of others, scarce any escaped the attack; and most died. In that town, where it lasted *seven* months, perished near a thousand. Even travelling into France and Flanders they did not escape it: and, what is strange, even the Scotch were free, and



and the Engliſh only affected, and foreigners not affected in England. None recovered under twenty-four hours. At firſt the phyſicians were much puzzled how to treat it; the only cure was to carry on the ſweat, which was neceſſary, for a long time; for, if ſtopt, it was dangerous, or fatal. The way, therefore, was to be patient, and lie ſtill, and not to take cold. If Nature was not ſtrong enough to do it, Art ſhould aſſiſt her in promoting the ſweat, by cloaks, medicine, wine, &c. The violence of it over in fifteen hours; but no ſecurity till twenty-four were paſſed. In ſome there was a neceſſity to repeat the ſweating; in ſtrong conſtitutions *twelve* times. Great danger to remove out of bed; ſome, who had not ſweated enough, fell into very ill fevers. No fleſh in all the time; no drink for the *firſt* five hours; for in the *ſeventh*, the diſtemper increaſes; about the *ninth* delirium; ſleep to be avoided by all means. It appeared by experience, as the Lord Bacon obſerves, that this diſeaſe was rather a ſurprize of nature, than obſtinate to remedies, if it were in time well. For, when proper care was taken, the patient generally recovered". Dr. Freind's *Hiſtory of Phyſic*, part ii. p. 333-356; Dr. Kaye's account of this ſickneſs, intitled "*De Ephemerâ Britannica*", was publiſhed in 1556, and very neatly reprinted at London in 1721, 8vo. The Dedication to Anthony Perrenot, Biſhop of Arras, is dated Jan. 11, 1555. To the firſt edition the author ſubjoined, Galen's two books, "*De Libris propriis*", and "*de Ordine Librorum ſuorum*"; and Hippocrates's book, "*De ratione viſûs in Morbis acutis*". Dr. Kaye deſcribes it as a new, ſtrange, and violent diſeaſe; for when it attacked any man, he either died or eſcaped within nine or ten hours; if he ſlept, to which all were then naturally inclined, he died in ſix hours; and if he took the leaſt cold, in three. It raged among men of the ſtrongeſt conſtitutions and years; few aged men, women, or children being ſubject to it, or dying of it; but which was moſt ſtrange, no foreigner who was then in England died by it, though 400 Frenchmen were attending the ambaffador where it was hottelt. The Engliſh, as ſingled out, ſickened and died of it in other countries, without any danger to the natives. It was firſt known among us in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. but was not ſo violent as now: 800 perſons died of it in a week in London; and in a few days about 960 at Norwich. Blomefield's *Norwich*, p. 131, 756; Baker, p. 341; Holinſhed, p. 764, 794; Stowe, p. 486. It did not viſit Norwich, in 1517, 1528, or 1529. It began Sept. 21, 1483, and laſted to the end of October. It ſeized the parties with a violent *burning ſweat*, which ſo violently diſtempered the blood with ardent heat, ſcarce one in 100 eſcaped alive; for which account it was alſo called the *dead ſweat*; for all were inanimate as ſoon as it took them, or very ſoon after yielded up the gholt; and what was worſe, as it appeared afterwards (Hall, fol. 111, 6 Hen. VII.) the ſame perſons were liable to the ſame diſeaſe again. (Blomefield, p. 126) Baker ſays, the remedy found was, that if one was taken with it in the day, he was preſently to lie down without talking, and never riſe of twenty-four hours; and if in the night not to riſe at all during that time; and neither eat or drink, or at leaſt but moderately. "In the ſame yeere a new kind of ſickneſs invaded ſuddenly the people of this land, paſſing through the ſame from the one end to the other. It began about the one and twentieth of September, and

and continued untill the latter end of October, beinge so sharpe and deadlie, that the like never was heard of to anie man's remembrance before that time; for suddenlie a deadlie burning sweat so assailed their bodies and distempered their blood with a most ardent heat, that scarce one amongst an hundred that sickened did escape with life; for all in manner, as soon as the sweate tooke them, or within a short time after yielded the ghost. Beside the great number which deceased within the citie of London, two maiors successivelie died within eight daies, and six aldermen. At length by the diligent observation of those that escaped (which marking what things had doone them good and holpen to their deliverance, used the like againe, when they fell into the same disease the second or third time as to diverse it chanced) a remedie was found for that mortall maladie, which was this: if a man in the day time were taken with the sweat, then should he straight lie downe with all his clothes and garmentes, and continue in in his sweate four and twentie houres, after so moderate a sort as might be. If in the night he chanced to be taken, then should he not rise out of his bed for the space of four and twentie houres, so casting the clothes that he might in no wise provoke the sweat; but lie so temperatlie, that the water might distill out softlie of the owne accord, and to abstaine from all meat, if he might so long suffer hunger; and to take no more drinke, neither hot nor colde, than would moderatelie quench and assuage his thirstie appetite. Thus in lukewarm drinke, temperate heate, and measurable cloaths, manie escaped. Few which used this order (after it was found out) died of this sweat. Marie one point diligentlie above all other in this cure is to be observed, that he never did put his hand or foot out of the bed to refresh or coole himselfe, which to doo is no lesse jeopardie than short and present death. Thus this disease, comming in the first yeare of king Henrie's reigne, was judged (of some) to be a token and signe of a troublous reigne of the same kinge, as the prooffe partlie afterwards shewed itself." Hollinshed, p. 763, copied by Grafron, p. 857. Hall says, "it was so fore, so paynfull and sharp that the lyke was never harde of to any mane's remembrancie before that time. For suddenly a deadly and burnynge sweate invade their bodyes and vexed their blood with a most ardent heate, infesting the stomach and the head previously; by the tormentyng and vexacion of which sicknes, men were so fore handled, and so paynfully panged, that if they were layed in their bed, beyng not liable to suffre the importunate heat, they cast away the shetes and all the clothes lying on the bed. If they were within apparell and vestures, they would put off all their garmentes even to their shertes. Others were so drye, that they dranke the colde water to quenche their importune heat and insaciabie thirst. Others that coulde or at the least woulde abyde the heat and flyntche (for in dede the sweate had a great and a strong savoure) caused clothes to be layed upon them, as much as they coulde beare, to dryve out the sweate, yf it might be. All in maner, as sone as the sweate toke them, or within a short space after, yelded up their ghost. When any person had fully and completely sweate twenty-four houres (for so long did the strength of this plague hold them) he should be then cleerly delyvered of his desease; yet not so cleane ryd of it, but that he might shortly relaps, and fall agayn  
into

into the same evyll pyt; yea, agayne and twyse agayne, as many one indeede dyd, which after the third tyme dyed of the same. This straunge and unknown defease, at that tyme, vexed and greved only the realme of England in every tunc and village, as yt dyd diverse tymes after. But ly yere after yt sayled into Flaunders, and after into Germany, where it destroyed people innumerable for lack of knowl'dge of the English experience." Hall, f. 111. It came again 22 Hen. VII. (Ib. f. iix) 9 Hen. VIII. "this malady was so cruell, that it killed some within three houres; some within twoo houres; some merry about diner, and dedde at supper. Many dyed in the kynges court; the lorde Clinton, the lorde Grey of Wilton, and manv knightes, gentlemen, and officers. For this plague Mighelmas terme was adjourned; and, because that this malady continued from July to the middle of December, the kyng kept hymself ever with a small compaignie, and kept no solemne Christmas, willing to have no reason or feare of infection. In some one tounne halfe the people died; and in some other the thirde parte, the sweate was so fervent and infeccious (f. lxiii.) 20 Hen. VIII. in the end of May it began again at London, and went through the realme. Many died within five or six hours; divers in the court, among them, Sir Francis Poyntes, who was embassador to Spain. The king and court remained at Titenhanger, which was daily purged with fires and other preservatives. F. clxxi." P. 891.

To lay the History of Leicestershire under further contributions, for the benefit of our readers, would be unnecessary; and we take our leave with observing, that when every circumstance is considered, both with respect to the difficulties of the work itself, and the situation and engagements of the author, we cannot but wonder that he has performed so much.

Many of the plates, the number of which, in this portion of the work alone, amounts to 96, are executed in a handsome style; and the volume closes with a general Appendix, containing not only additions and corrections to the former hundreds, but an History of the Civil War in Leicestershire, during the unhappy reign of Charles I.

ART. VII. *The Correspondence of Samuel Richardson, Author of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison. Selected from the original Manuscripts, bequeathed by him to his Family. To which are prefixed, a Biographical Account of that Author, and Observations on his Writings. By Anna Latitia Barbauld. In Six Volumes. 8vo. 2l. 5s. Phillips. 1804.*

VARIOUS opinions prevail on the subject of publishing the posthumous Letters of distinguished individuals; but we think that, in this particular, a line may be easily and accurately drawn.

drawn. If the private papers of a deceased man of genius are to be ransacked, and each remoter connection to be importuned for every written scrap, with a view to indiscriminate publication, as has often been the case, we protest against such a proceeding without reserve, and with severity: but, when the author himself, as in the present instance, preserved copies of his more interesting correspondence, and was at the same time eminently superior in epistolary merit, a judicious selection of his Letters is no unbecoming tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, and cannot fail to be an acceptable present to the public. It may be truly said of Richardson, that no writer ever more excelled in that species of novel-writing which he may be almost said to have invented, matured, and perfected. His productions have stood the test of many succeeding years, and have enjoyed the approbation of the best and soundest critics. His works have been translated into almost every European language, and have thus evinced their merit to be of universal interest, and not limited by any local or national prejudices. We may venture to say, that there is not an individual, however diversified his studies, employments, and pursuits, or however advanced in the progress of life, that will not experience occasional delight from an incidental perusal of any one of this author's publications. The prolixity of some of them may and will prevent those who are seriously occupied from reading them with continuity; but we defy any reader of taste to open either *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, or *Sir Charles Grandison* without being for some interval agreeably detained and amused.

The life of a man circumstanced as Richardson was, cannot be expected to give occasion for a very protracted or much diversified narrative. His progress to opulence and to fame was the silent but certain consequence of industry and talents, obstructed by no momentous impediments, nor distracted by any romantic or extraordinary adventures; yet the ingenious editor, Mrs. Barbauld, has filled a space of more than two hundred pages, partly with a biographical sketch, and partly with observations on the author's works, in a manner so pleasing and so interesting, that few readers will object to it either tediousness or length. The remarks on Richardson's publications are sensible and judicious; and the short account of the individuals who were distinguished by his friendship and correspondence, and who are more prominently brought forward to notice in the present work, is pertinent and acceptable.

It remains to enumerate the principal characters between whom and Richardson the Letters which are here published passed. These are, Aaron Hill, Messrs. Strahan, Harris, Cave,

Cave, Dr. Young, Colley Cibber, Mrs. Pilkington, the Rev. B. Kennicott, Mr. Duncombe, Miss Highmore and Miss Mulso, Mr. Spence, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Klopstock, Dr. and Mrs. Delany, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, Lady Bradshaigh, under the name of Belfour. There is something very singular and romantic in this Lady's correspondence with Richardson; and precisely the same as we have lately had occasion to notice, in some posthumous Letters to and from Rousseau. Lady Bradshaigh, calling herself Belfour, wrote to the author of *Clarissa*, after reading the first four volumes, acquainting him, that a report prevailed, that the History of *Clarissa* was to end in a most tragical manner; and, expressing her abhorrence of such a catastrophe, begged to be satisfied of the truth, by a few lines, inserted in the *Whitchall Evening Post*. Richardson complied with her request; in consequence of which, a long and interesting correspondence followed, and a friendship alike amiable and intimate. These Letters occupy the space of almost two volumes. The reader will also find Letters between Richardson and Lady Echlin, the Rev. Mark Hildesley, (Bishop of Sodor and Man,) and many others.

A few specimens will, of course, be expected; and we accordingly select the following.

“ TO MR. HILL.

O<sup>r</sup>. 27, 1748.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ With regard to some parts of your favour of the nineteenth, I will only say, that I am too much pained on your account to express any thing but my pain. A mind so noble! so generous! so underrating intentional good from himself! so over-rating trifling benefits from others! But no more on this subject. You are an alien, Sir, in this world; and no wonder that the base world treat you as such.

“ You are so very earnest about transferring to me the copyright to all your works, that I will only say, that that point must be left to the future issue of things. But I will keep account. I will, though I were to know how to use the value of your favours as to those issues (never can I the value of your generous intentions). You will allow me to repeat, *I will keep account*. It is therefore time enough to think of the blank receipt you have had the goodness to send me to fill up.

“ Would to heaven that all men had the same (I am sure I may call it just) opinion of your works that I have! But—shall I tell you, Sir?—The world, the taste of the world, is altered since you withdrew from it. Your writings require thought to read, and to take in their whole force; and the world has no thought to bestow. Simplicity is all their cry; yet hardly do these criers know what they mean by the noble word. They may see a thousand beauties obvious to the eye; but if there lie jewels in the mine that require labour to  
come

come at, they will not dig. I do not think, that were Milton's *Paradise Lost* to be now published as a new work, it would be well received. Shakespeare, with all his beauties, would, as a modern writer, be hissed off the stage. Your sentiments, even they will have it who allow them to be noble, are too munificently adorned; and they want you to descend to their level. Will you, Sir, excuse me this freedom? Yet I can no longer excuse myself, to the love and to the veneration mingled that I bear to you, if I do not acquaint you with what the world you wish to mend says of your writings. And yet, for my own part, I am convinced that the fault lies in that indolent (that lazy, I should rather call it) world. You would not, I am sure, wish to write to a future age only.—A chance, too, so great, that posterity will be mended by what shall be handed down to them by this. And few, very few, are they who make it their study and their labour to stem the tide of popular disapprobation or prejudice. Besides, I am of opinion, that it is necessary for a genius to accommodate itself to the mode and taste of the world it is cast into, since works published in this age must take root in it to flourish in the next.

“As to your title, Sir, which you are pleased to require my opinion of, let me premise, that there was a time, and that within my own remembrance, when a pompous title was almost necessary to promote the sale of a book. But the booksellers, whose business is to watch the taste and foibles of the public, soon (as they never fail on such occasions to do) wore out that fashion; and now, verifying the old observation, that good wine needs no bush, a pompous or laboured title is looked upon as a certain sign of want of merit in the performance, and hardly ever becomes an invitation to the purchaser.

“As to your particular title to this great work, I have your pardon to beg, if I refer to your consideration, whether epic, truly epic, as the piece is\*, you would choose to call it epic in the title-page; since hundreds who will see the title, will not, at the time, have seen your admirable definition of the word. Excuse, Sir, this freedom also, and excuse these excuses.—I am exceedingly pressed in time, and shall be for some time to come, or, sloven as I am in my pen, this should not have gone.

“God forbid that I should have given you cause to say, as a recommendation, that there will be more prose than verse in your future works.

“I believe, Sir, that Mr. Garrick, in particular, has not in any manner entered into vindictive reflections. I never saw him on the stage; but of late I am pretty well acquainted with him. I know he honours you. But he thinks you above the present low taste; (this I speak in confidence) and once I heard him say as much, and wish that you could descend to it. Hence one of the reasons that have impelled me to be so bold as I have been in this letter.

“The occasion of the black wax I use, is the loss of an excellent sister. We loved each other tenderly! But my frequent, I might



say constant, disorders of the nervous kind ought to remind me, as a consolation, of David's self-comfort on the death of his child, perhaps oftener than it does, immersed as I am in my own trifles, and in business, that the common parental care permits me not to quit, though it becomes every day more irksome to me than another.

I am, Sir,

With true affection,

Your most faithful,

and obedient servant,

S. RICHARDSON." P. 119.

The above shows the transitory tenour of human fame; the works of A. Hill are seldom read, and we doubt whether even his name be generally known among the younger readers of poetry.

" TO DR. YOUNG.

May 29, 1759.

" Thanks to my dear and good Dr. Young for his kind letter by Mr. Shotbolt.

" I hope, Sir, you are quite recovered of your feverish complaint.

" I have written urgently to Mr. Johnson: but it would be pity to baulk the sale. Mr. Millar has ordered one thousand to be printed.

" I was very desirous that the anecdote of Addison's death-scene should be inserted; yet, so many admirable things as there are in every page of the piece, was sorry to have *that* made the sole end of your writing *it*. Your subject of original composition is new, and nobly spirited. How much is your execution admired! But three good judges of my acquaintance, and good men too, wish, as I presumed formerly myself to propose, that the subject had been kept more separate and distinct. They think the next-to divine vehemence (so one of them expressed himself) with which original writing is recommended, suffers some cooling abatement, which it would not have done had the solemn subject been left to the last, when the critic, the scholar, the classic, might properly have given place to the Christian divine.

" Let me ask (however great and noble what you say of Mr. Addison's death is) whether it may not bear shortening? Will it not be thought laboured? And when from the different nature of diseases, some of them are literally incapacitating, and deliriums happen often, is it not, or may it not be, discouraging to surviving friends to find wanting, in the dying, those tokens of resignation and true Christian piety which Mr. Addison was graciously enabled to express so exemplarily to Lord W. Sir J.—. S.—. was a good man, yet I have heard you mention his anxiety, and painful death, with no small concern. Forgive my freedom: but I know you will.

" One of Dr. Warburton's remarks was, that the character of an original writer is not confined to subject, but extends to manner; by this distinction, I presume, securing his friend Pope's originality. But he mentioned this with so much good humour, that I should have been glad to have heard you both in conference upon the subject.

" This is not a favourable day to me : may every one, for many happy years, be more so to you, my dear Dr. Young, prays

" Your most affectionate

" and faithful Servant,

" S. RICHARDSON." Vol. ii. p. 54.

The above is alike creditable to the author's piety and good sense.

In the third volume, the Letters from Mrs. Klopstock, the wife of the celebrated German poet, cannot be read without peculiar interest. We proceed to insert the commencement of the correspondence between Lady Bradshaigh and Richardson ; and regret that we must limit ourselves to the two first Letters.

" To MR. RICHARDSON.

" *October 10, 1748.*

" I am pressed, Sir, by a multitude of your admirers, to plead in behalf of your amiable Clarissa ; having too much reason, from hints given in your four volumes, from a certain advertisement, and from your forbearing to write, after promising all endeavours should be used towards satisfying the discontented ; from all these, I say, I have but too much reason to apprehend a fatal catastrophe. I have heard that some of your advisers, who delight in horror, (detestable wretches !) insisted upon rapes, ruin, and destruction ; others, who feel for the virtuous in distress, (blessings for ever attend them !) pleaded for the contrary. Could you be deaf to these, and comply with those ? Is it possible, that he who has the art to please in softness, in the most natural, easy, humorous, and sensible manner, can resolve to give joy only to the ill-natured reader, and heave the compassionate breast with tears for irremediable woes ? Tears I would choose to shed for virtue in distress ; but still would suffer to flow, in greater abundance, for unexpected turns of happiness, in which, Sir, you excel any other author I ever read ! where nature ought to be touched, you make the very soul feel.

" Which consideration (amongst many other-) will, I hope, induce you not to vary from what has given your good-natured and judicious readers so much pleasure. It is not murder, or any other horrid act, but the preceding distresses, which touch and raise the passions of those, at least, of whom an author would wish to please, supposing him to be such a one as I take you to be. Therefore, Sir, after you have brought the divine Clarissa to the very brink of destruction, let me intreat (may I say, insist upon) a turn, that will make your almost despairing readers half mad with joy. I know you cannot help doing it, to give yourself satisfaction ; for I pretend to know your heart so well, that you must think it a crime, never to be forgiven, to leave vice triumphant, and virtue depressed.

" If you think, by the hints given, that the event is too generally guessed at, and for that reason think it too late to alter your scheme, I boldly assert—not at all ; write a little excuse to the reader, " that you had a design of concluding so and so, but was given to understand

it would disappoint so many of your readers, that, upon mature deliberation and advice of friends, you had resolved on the contrary."

"Now, Sir, I must inform you, that I do blush most immoderately, which I rejoice to feel; for I must be mistress of a consummate assurance, in offering to put words in the mouth of the ingenious Mr. Richardson, without a blush of the deepest dye.

"I have all this time pleaded only in behalf of Clarissa; but you must know, (though I shall blush again) that if I was to die for it, I cannot help being fond of Lovelace. A sad dog! why would you make him so wicked, and yet so agreeable? He says, sometime or other he designs being a good man, from which words I have great hopes; and, in excuse for my liking him, I must say, I have made him so, up to my own heart's with; a faultless husband have I made him, even without danger of a relapse. A foolish rake may die one; but a sensible rake must reform, at least in the hands of a sensible author it ought to be so, and will, I hope.

"If you disappoint me, attend my curse:—May the hatred of all the young, beautiful, and virtuous, for ever be your portion! and may your eyes never behold any thing but age and deformity! may you meet with applause only from envious old maids, surly bachelors, and tyrannical parents! may you be doomed to the company of such! and, after death may their ugly souls haunt you!

"Now make Lovelace and Clarissa unhappy if you dare.

"Perhaps you may think all this proceeds from a giddy girl of sixteen; but know I am past my romantic time of life, though young enough to wish two lovers happy in a married state. As I myself am in that class, it makes me still more anxious for the lovely pair. I have common understanding, and middling judgment, for one of my sex, which I tell you for fear you should not find it out; but if you take me for a fool, I do not care a straw. What I have said is without the least vanity, not but modestly would have forbid; but that you only know me by the name of

"BELFOUR."

"TO MR. RICHARDSON.

"DEAR SIR,

"Let me intreat! only suppose all the good-natured, compassionate, and distressed on their knees at your feet, can you let them beg in vain?

"I have sometimes a faint glimmering of hope, at other times am in despair, which almost makes me mad, and so, Sir, you have reason to think me; but you have given me so great a proof of your good-nature and complaisance, that I depend upon being excused for continuing to trespass upon your time and patience.

"I must add, that I am in a house full of company who are wondering at my frequent retirements; so that I can only now and then snatch half an hour to write what at that time comes into my head. Wonder not, therefore, at the incoherence of this tedious epistle; but write I must, or die, for I can neither eat or sleep till I am disburdened of my load.

"That it is to fall upon you, Sir, I am sorry; but through an unlucky necessity it must be so. Had you not favoured me with your's,  
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you never had been troubled with this; and I own it hard you should suffer for your being so infinitely obliging.

"I will not say this shall be the last, I hope not; I will flatter myself that I may think a letter of thanks necessary.

"The reason of my concealing my name is not for want of confidence in you, but really and truly out of a principle of modesty: for well may I be ashamed to write in the manner I have done!

"I have now, Sir, been very grave with you, and must beg pardon for my last airy epistle, in which I took the liberty to use many hard sentences, and even curses; but I hope I shall have reason to turn them into blessings, from the bottom of my heart.

"Think not I expect an answer to all this, indeed I do not.

"I should be glad if you would order Mr. Rivington just to tell me he has delivered this to you; and, O what I shall feel, when I read — "This day is published, a continuation of The History of Miss Clarissa Harlowe!" I am ashamed to say how much I shall be affected; but be it as it will, I shall ever acknowledge myself,

"Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant,

"BELFOUR." Vol. iv. p. 177.

After the above specimens, it seems almost superfluous to inform the reader, that this publication will not fail to communicate a large portion of entertainment. It seems alike useless, to give any opinion on the internal merits of the work itself. As far as Richardson is concerned, his fame has been so long and so permanently established, as to defy any censure, and not to require our praise. He certainly exhibits an admirable model of epistolary writing. His great characteristic is the *simplex munditiis* of Horace, ease without affectation. The chief drawback is an occasional propensity to tediousness and prolixity; and, in matters of argument, so earnest a desire to convince and persuade, that the original matter of dispute is almost lost in a labyrinth of words. Many examples of this defect occur in the Letters to Lady Bradshaigh. Some of our readers will smile at the idea of Richardson, an old man of sixty-five, walking up and down for two hours in the Park, to exhibit himself to the view and examination of his unknown correspondent. Yet so it was, and such is human nature, however absurd and preposterous it may appear to surly critics. In these Letters, Richardson will be found to speak with an unbecoming contempt of Fielding, whose reputation as an author is at least equal to his own. Tom Jones ever has found, and always will, as many admirers as Clarissa; though beyond question, as a moral writer, Richardson claims and deserves the pre-eminence. Of the correspondents of Richardson, we cannot speak so favourably; they all unite in flattery to him; and have often little else in

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their Letters. Some engravings are added, by way of embellishment, which do not deserve much praise. The representations of the remarkable characters who were with Richardson at Tunbridge Wells, in 1748, convey very unsatisfactory resemblances; nor can more be said of the plate to the second volume, which exhibits Richardson reading the manuscript of Sir Charles Grandison to his friends, in the Grotto of his house at North End. In this last, the Rev. Mr. Duncombe is ridiculously represented in a brown coat with ruffles. The head, however, of Richardson himself, prefixed to the first volume, and of Lady Bradshaigh in the sixth, are both very pleasing; and the book is remarkably well printed.

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ART. VIII. *Sermons, selected and abridged, chiefly from minor Authors, from Trinity Sunday to the Twenty-fifth Sunday inclusive; adapted to the Epistle, Gospel, or first Lessons, or to the several Seasons of the Year. Together with Eight occasional Sermons, on important Subjects; and an earnest Exhortation to attend Public Worship, &c. &c. Addressed by a Clergyman to his Parish[i]oners. For the Use of Families. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, A. M. Vicar of Christ Church, Hants; of Great Ouseborn, Yorkshire; and Editor of the Abridgment of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln's Elements of Christian Theology. Vol. II. 8vo. 716 pp. 10s. Rivingtons, &c. 1804.*

IT is now twelve months [vol. xxii. p. 85] since we announced the publication of the first volume of this valuable selection of Sermons by Mr. Clapham. Having been taught to expect a continuance of the work, we refrained from delivering our sentiments upon it so fully as we should have done, had the first volume embraced the whole of the editor's plan. We have at present before us a second volume, and unquestionably of superior merit. The discourses thus offered to the public have evidently for their principal object the religious and moral improvement of our countrymen; to the promotion of which, they are adapted with care and judgment. They have only to be carefully perused, in order to convey the most comprehensive and salutary instruction, to interest the feelings, and gratify the taste of all descriptions of readers. The least informed may read and understand; the most accomplished may ponder and admire. The discourses selected are short,

to obviate a prevailing objection to longer compositions, which, at first sight, seldom fail to offend by their length, or in the perusal to weary by their prolixity. They embrace a great variety of matter, which is brought together into a comparatively small space, and are offered to the public in a compact and commodious form. The subjects are those with which no Christian should be unacquainted, and which the compilers of our Liturgy were industrious to introduce to serious consideration.

If this favourable opportunity of instruction be properly improved, the doctrines which are at any time delivered from the pulpit will afterwards be appositely elucidated and enforced in the retirement of the closet; or, which we earnestly recommend, in the sedate circles of such considerate families as are desirous to inform their minds, and establish in their breasts devout and holy dispositions. The style of these Sermons is necessarily various, and perhaps no less necessarily interesting from the very circumstance of this variety.

The duties of the young and the old, of the rich and the poor, of masters of families, of masters and servants, in short, all the primary and relative duties of mankind are here laid down with primitive simplicity, and enforced with apostolical fervency of zeal. To indulge in selection, where the whole is so unexceptionable, may seem to be invidious; but we cannot refuse to ourselves the pleasure and satisfaction of pointing out to our readers those discourses which have in a more especial manner attracted our involuntary approbation. The Conduct of the Lepers is an admirable Sermon. The pernicious Effects of Evil Company,—the different Ends of the Righteous and the Wicked,—Improvement of the Means of Salvation for the Conclusion of the Ecclesiastical Year,—are all valuable discourses. It gave us pleasure to observe so many Sermons by Skelton, Richmond, Riddoch, Lawson, and more especially by Dr. St. John; Mr. Clapham, in this and the preceding volume, having entirely, with the exception of one Sermon only, reprinted this scarce and valuable author, who is considered by many of the clergy, for animation and vigour, as among the first of our sermon writers. The Occasional Sermons (in number, eight) at the close of this volume, possess uncommon merit. Of these, the third, fourth, fifth, and seventh are by Mr. C. himself; *that on Methodism* was first published nearly ten years ago, and is noticed in our sixth volume, page 41. We looked upon it then, and we continue to regard it, as a “masterly performance”; and we have no hesitation in repeating the wish, that it may be read by every clergyman, and by every Methodist, in the



(now United) Kingdom. From the spleen which a disingenuous controversialist has recently shown towards the author of this discourse, we suspect that he has found it difficult to digest its contents; for, though he professes to hold no opinions in common with the sectaries, we find him, in almost every page of his principal publication, making with them one common cause, notwithstanding such profession. We recommend also to the attentive perusal of the clergy, the Sermon entitled "the Duty and Advantages of Pastoral Visits", which is the fourth in the number of occasional discourses, and is now for the first time printed. To this discourse we will confine our extracts; and, when our readers have perused them, we persuade ourselves that their sentiments of its great and appropriate excellence will coincide with our own.

"Are we appointed", says this animated writer, addressing himself to his clerical brethren, "to any secular trust? Are we, from an opinion of our judgment, and a confidence in our integrity, solicited to undertake the protection of the helpless, to support the cause of the oppressed, or to conduct the business of the uninformed? We seek not, in such cases, mere justification from the world;—it is not altogether its censure which we dread, nor its approbation that we court; we act from a higher motive—from a sense of right, from a principle of duty; by which means, we silence the murmurs of discontent, and annihilate the insinuations of suspicion. And is the same principle, the same diligence, the same zeal apparent in our professional vocation? When we contemplate the deplorable state of many of our parishioners, alienated by presumptuous sins, and daring impiety, from their God and Saviour, standing on the precipice of eternity, and just ready to be swallowed up in the gulph,—do we show a proportionate solicitude to rescue them from the danger which threatens, and the punishment which awaits, them? Are we influenced by the awful consideration, that "there is but a step between them and death"; and that, if we do not "pluck them as a brand out of the burning", we shall incur of their Judge and our's, in the presence of the assembled world, this stinging reproof,—"I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken, yet they prophesied?" P. 628.

The following is a very striking passage, and recommends itself to the observance of the whole body of the clergy.

"Another advantage arising from our personal intercourse with our parishioners will be, that we shall restore the church to that degree of lustre and reputation, which it formerly enjoyed, and from which it has so lamentably fallen. The sectaries, and those whose doctrine is the most malignant in its tendency, are, at this moment, in many parts of the kingdom, surmounting every obstacle, to establish itinerant teachers in every village, in order "to draw away disciples after them". From whom? From the ministers of the Established Church. Under what pretence? That the souls committed to our charge are neglected. God forbid that there should be truth—God forbid there should

should be the least shadow of truth in the artful suggestion! Be that as it may, let us repel their schismatical attempts, by uniting as one man in the glorious cause of preserving the Church from the reproach, and the Gospel from the injury they both sustain, by the guilt of neglect on the one hand\*, and the intrusion of ignorance on the other." P.630.

The conclusion of this Sermon unfolds so much piety in the author, and so laudable a solicitude for the success of the Gospel, that it cannot fail to be approved by every reader of congenial dispositions.

" Lastly, in order to animate our zeal, and invigorate our resolution, let us, every day of our lives, anticipate the awful hour, when the dead, small and great, shall stand before God—" when the Angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just, and shall cast them into the furnace of fire"—when no compensation can be made to the unhappy wretches who shall be doomed to everlasting misery, whether through the pernicious prevalence of our example, or the fatal effect of our negligence—when, should only one soul attribute to us exclusion from happiness, and doom to perdition—we shall be overwhelmed with distraction and horror;—let us, as we recommend the anticipation of that day to our hearers, in order to deter them from vice, and establish them in righteousness, let us anticipate it ourselves—and we shall, I am persuaded, give ourselves, not to the cares or the pleasures of life, but " wholly to the ministry" we have undertaken, and shall make it our first concern to possess[s] the wisdom of winning souls". Holy Spirit! without whose aid vigilance is ineffectual, and labour is vain; without whose blessing, whosoever planteth, or whosoever watereth, will receive no increase; grant, we implore thee, the assistance of thy grace, to the ministers and dispensers of thy Holy Word and Sacraments, that they may give all diligence, both by their amiable example, their public preaching, and their private exhortations, to " turn many to righteousness"; that when they shall be summoned to give an account of the several parts of their ministry, instead of trembling with apprehension for having betrayed their sacred trust, they may lift up their heads with joy, supported in that great day of the Lord by the testimony of their conscience, that they have laboured with diligence to disseminate and establish the Gospel in the hearts of those committed severally to their charge!"

Here follows "an exhortation to attend public worship, addressed to those who entirely absent themselves from divine service, and to those who seldom attend it". One of the excellencies of Mr. Clapham, as a writer, is his power of accommodating his style to the subject which he at any time discusses, and to the different descriptions of people to whom he respectively ad-

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\* Here the guilt seems to be allowed. Some distinction is wanting. *Rev.*

† This very useful Sermon is printed and sold separately, price fourpence, or twelve for half a crown, for the sake of general distribution.

dresses his instructions and admonitions. It is scarcely possible for any one to misunderstand the object of his remonstrances, or to misapply the substance of his exhortations. Leaving the subjoined extract for the consideration of those whom it may more especially concern, we desist from further notice of this well-timed and judicious publication.

“ That I should feel, and therefore express some solicitude for your everlasting welfare, you will not be surprized. It is impossible that a Christian minister can look with unconcern upon the neglect of so important and indispensable a duty as the one I am bringing under your most serious consideration; called for, as my exhortation is, by my personal observation of the state of a parish committed to my care, I may be told it is not worse than others, as to its civilization, or morals. I allow it. But while there are many, very many people, who never, or but seldom, frequent the house of God, I cannot be silent. [See the 33d and 34th chapters of Ezekiel.] Are there not persons of some degree of respectability in their several stations, who live in a general absence from the courts of the Lord”? How many in various situations of life, some bent with years, and bowed down with infirmity, do I meet every where, except where I most wish to meet them, in the Lord’s sanctuary, and at the Lord’s table? Are not these the persons of whom God speaks by the prophet, “ it is a people that do err in their hearts, for they have not known my ways”? And have they not reason to dread, that “ he should swear in his wrath, that they shall not enter into his rest”? These are the persons whom I am unspeakably anxious to impress with a sense of their deplorable condition; these are the persons whom I pray God, I may prevail with to examine seriously into their situation, and to ask themselves with a solicitude proportionate to their danger—what they think will become of their souls?

“ The example of a superior, whether in station or understanding, has a prodigious influence upon his neighbours and servants. Can it then be a matter of surprize, that so few of the domestic servants, and of the labourers, employed by those who either entirely, or for the most part, absent themselves from the celebration of public worship, should live in a total indifference to the blessings of religion? Let me, therefore, beseech all those from whom a more consistent conduct might be expected, to think before hand how inexcusable they will appear, when they shall stand before God’s tribunal, accounting not only for their own disobedience, but also for the mischief their example has occasioned. In instances where masters give opportunities to their servants, and even require them to attend divine service, all will be ineffectual, unless they themselves set the example\*.”

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“ \* It is very generally understood, that some people pay their labourers on the Sunday morning, at the time they should be going to church. The master who acts thus, must necessarily subject his servants to much inconvenience; and, however well disposed they may be, must often unavoidably prevent them from attending divine service.”

Convinced

Convinced as we are of the judicious compilation and general utility of these volumes, which we have now in some degree proved by our citations, we finally recommend them to the attention of the pious, and even to distribution, by those whose circumstances may allow that species of charitable exertion.

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ART. IX. *Facts and Observations concerning the Prevention and Cure of Scarlet Fever, &c. By W. Blackburne, M. D.*

(Concluded from p. 422.)

WE now proceed to the consideration of the second part of Dr. B.'s publication, which treats of febrile infection, generally; i. e. whether it be that of the plague, of the small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, and yellow fever; or that of the jail, hospital, putrid, low, nervous, malignant, or typhus fever.

The origin of these contagions, he refers to 1, certain exhalations or marsh miasmata. These are shown to be capable of inducing fever on human bodies exposed (under certain conditions) to their influence. 2, to the effluvia from febrile animal bodies. In both instances he supposes a pyrexial gas to be generated, calling that which is generated in the first case, the paludous or limose gas, and the other contagious gas. He considers hydrogen, or the principle of humidity, to form an essential constituent part of both kinds of pyrexial gases; and, that by depriving these gases of their aqueous or hydrogenous principle, they are for the time annihilated. Hence he explains the well-known fact, that extreme additions or abstractions of caloric or heat, arrest the progress, or destroy the existence of all epidemic and contagious diseases.

Much ingenuity is displayed in elucidating these propositions; but the arguments are to us not altogether convincing; and we may remark, that the author seems to confound hydrogen, or the principle of humidity, with humidity or water itself. Further, it is difficult to comprehend how the contagious gas, when once produced, is deprived of its hydrogenous principle by extreme cold, i. e. is decomposed by a reduced temperature. Of its volatility, indeed, it is easy to see that it may be deprived under such circumstances; and if its activity be connected with that condition, its inertness on the abstraction of a considerable portion of its caloric, will admit  
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of a ready solution, independently of any abstraction of hydrogen.

The author's next proposition is, 3, that the greatest number, if not all acute contagions, originate from the exhalations or gases (namely, paludous or limose, and contagious) above specified; but they assume the property of propagating diseases similar to themselves, only under peculiar circumstances, which occasion their conversion, from simple into contagious fever. The cause of this conversion (continues this author) is the exposure to accumulated *febrilized* animal effluvia. This fact, the convertibility of simple into contagious fever, explains, in the author's opinion, very satisfactorily, the apparent contradictions respecting the infection or non-infection of the plague. Then follow some interesting observations on the causes which determine one contagion to assume a pustular form, as the small-pox; another a bubony, as the plague; a third, an erysipelatous, as scarlet-fever, &c.

The last and most important corollary, which Dr. B. deduces from the previous examination of his subject, is, that as the sources whence typhus fever is derived, have been made evident, and the causes which render it contagious, have been clearly developed, and shown to admit of prevention; it follows, that the universal suppression of every febrile contagion is completely within the power of civilized nations.

“ If the cause and origin of infectious fevers prove to be really single and identical in a great majority of instances, how greatly is the facility of extirpating this fertile source of calamity and death increased and promoted? The means of prevention cannot fail to appear, from the preceding discussion, to lie much more within the precincts of human control than could have been concluded *a priori*, considering the extent, the magnitude, and the multiplying power of such evils. Preventive measures, executed on that grand and comprehensive scale, which the preceding view of the subject renders feasible, and which is calculated to annihilate universally the seeds and germes of acute infections, most happily coincide with the improvements in agriculture and cultivation, which so eminently distinguish the present era. These measures are also strictly connected with the preservation of the lives of those valuable men, who are employed in the promotion of commerce, of colonization, and the not less urgent operations of war in every portion of the globe; but more especially in the settlements, harbours, and sea-ports, the forests, lakes, and morasses, of fervid climes. All these situations, insalubrious and destructive chiefly from one cause, which is generally removable by human industry, might furnish ample employment for convicts of various descriptions; those who have forfeited life being destined to the most dangerous part of such services. By the universal consent of all civilized governments, seasons of warfare between individual nations not being excepted, this useful employment might be allotted to the unfortunate criminals of all



all countries, in every part of the world, where their labours can contribute to the beneficent end here proposed.

“ This idea is humbly, though earnestly, advanced, with the hope, that the legislature of my native country will be the first to give some attention to it. I feel, too, a confident expectation of rousing the exertions of benevolent and ingenious men at a season, when the means and the inclination to effectuate improvements are more abundant than ever, and when a spirit of genuine philosophic research not only exists, but is actually applied to the most humane, enlarged, and liberal purposes.

“ The seasons when pestilential diseases most commonly infest particular districts, which often visit the same annually, being already known, or capable of being accurately observed, should be carefully registered among every cultivated people, their approach guarded against, as far as human means and foresight can avail, and measures of precaution recommended or enforced by the legislature, and executed by committees of boards of health in all civilized nations. Those measures, which render seasons less injurious or totally innocuous, are such as regard the nature and qualities of the soil where habitations are placed, much more than the temperature of the atmosphere, and are consequently more within the compass of manual exertions.

“ The climate of Trincomalee has also been looked upon as the hottest and most unhealthy of the whole island; and both the 72d and 80th regiments suffered severely from it on their first arrival. These noxious qualities of the climate were owing, in a great measure, to the woods and marshes, which came up to the very fort, and which the Dutch had never sufficient policy or public spirit to remove. Since the place has been in our possession, a very proper system has been adopted, to render the climate wholesome. Colonel Champagne, while stationed here with the 80th regiment, cleared a large tract of ground, in the neighbourhood of the fort, of the jungles with which it was covered; and also drained several of the swamps and marshes. The good effects of these improvements have already been experienced, and the European garrison has since suffered very little from the climate\*.”

“ These primary modes of prevention consist in clearing away or ventilating jungles, woods, and forests, and cultivating the grounds which they covered†. In draining extensive, outlying swamps, morasses, and marshes, and those which lie in the vicinity, and taint the atmosphere of cities, towns, or villages. The ventilation of prisons, hospitals, ships, and manufactories is much more practised than formerly; but a more strict attention to paving the streets of many principal populous towns and great cities, covering the drains, shores, wells, and ditches of the same, as also those of prisons, hospitals, manufactories, barracks, and garrisons, is still greatly wanted.

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“ \* Percival's Ceylon, p. 43.

“ † This circumstance of subsequent cultivation is absolutely necessary, as appears by the previous quotation from Morice's Geography.”



“ The habitations of the poor and needy ought to be more strictly attended to, not only with regard to cleanliness and ventilation, but also respecting the *situations* where they are built, and the *manner* in which they are constructed. No human being ought to inhabit cellars or chambers under ground; it belongs to the humanity of landlords to regulate this matter, or it ought to become an object of police where life and health are so certainly endangered.

“ The law obliges the builders of all houses, erected within a certain period, to raise a party wall, as a safeguard against the communication of fire from one dwelling to another. An excellent plan has been contrived by Sir G. Paul\*, and executed in the construction of the Gloucester Jail and Infirmary, which includes three very great advantages—an improved mode of ventilation—a proper degree of temperature—and a complete exemption from humidity, or moist unwholesome exhalations. As contagious diseases are more destructive of life in the present state of this country than accidental conflagration, ought not the plan alluded to, or one similar to it, be legally enjoined in the construction of the contracted dwellings and tenements of the humbler class of artisans and labourers in the neighbourhood of manufactories, or in the narrow confined streets, lanes, and alleys of populous towns?

“ In the accounts of the origin of contagious fever in Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, &c. we find, that the unhappy families who suffer from this calamity, are very commonly taken out of cellars†, damp ground floors, and unpaved courts or passages, where humidity, mire, and filth abound.

“ The diligent and frequent removal of mud, slime, and mire, is likewise a very essential mode of prevention, which has hardly attracted the notice of those, who have humanely endeavoured to correct similar nuisances.

“ Both in the internal regulations and external site of all the above-mentioned structures and in all populous districts, humidity should be anxiously obviated by every possible contrivance. In all those instances, where migration from damp, low, moist situations is impracticable, where buildings crowded with inhabitants have been established in insalubrious situations; where also the preceding measures of draining, ventilating, drying, and removing noxious soils are found to be only partially, if at all, capable of adoption; receptacles, ample, airy, and dry, both internally, and, in point of situation, externally, should always be constructed within a proper distance of such habitations, to admit the sick at the first commencement of a disease which is liable to become contagious.

“ Some of these are already prepared in the metropolis, and in several parts of the kingdom. We may hope, that in due time, houses

\* Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. vol. xix. p. 299.

† The inhabiting of cellars, in which a considerable proportion of the lower classes dwell, immersed in darkness, damp, &c. ought to be regulated, if not prohibited. Stanger's Remarks, &c. p. 26.”

or wards of reception will be established *wherever* they are wanted; and that they will be so contrived, as to admit every species of acute contagion." P. 155.

The importance of the subject of which Dr. B. treats, has induced us to lay before our readers a more detailed account, with more ample extracts, than is customary with us in the case of publications of the same size. At the present moment, indeed, when we are exposed to the danger of importing a contagion, which still continues its ravages on the shores of the Mediterranean, the attention of physicians cannot be too much invited to the subject before us: and, although some of the conclusions drawn in the second part of this tract seem to be of a dubious nature; yet must it be admitted, that the leading facts set forth in the first part are not to be controverted; and that, independently of the practical information relative to the treatment of scarlatina, and the prevention and suppression of its contagion, the view which Dr. Blackburne has given of febrile contagion in general, is such as cannot fail to procure or confirm to him a distinguished rank in the class of medical philosophers.

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ART. X. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain.* By Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P. 8vo. 320 pp. 7s. Hatchard, and Rivingtons. 1802.

THE principles of the rise and fall of the value of coin, and those of the systems of national and private banks, can hardly be reputed as already well settled. This is sufficiently clear, even to those whose attention has been very little directed to these subjects; for as often as a new writer arises, distinguished by ingenuity, and attentive enquiries into them, we find, or at least conceive we find, that we have much to learn, and much to unlearn: old principles are censured, new ones brought forward, and the change reaches, in some degree, even the very language of the subject\*.

These bustles of revolution, recurring at no very long intervals, shew that one set of opinions having enjoyed its allotted term, another has taken its place upon the stage: and every past change demonstrates, even to those who have taken no

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\* Quoties oritur novus systematicus—toties horret mundus Botanicus. *Linn. Philos. Botan.*

part in it, an increased probability of another to succeed it. If we confine our retrospect to our own times and our own nation, Steuart treats the subject on principles different from those of Hume, Smith varies from both; and the writer of this work, Mr. Thornton, who in ability and practical knowledge, taken conjointly, is at least equal to any of them, opposes himself not in a few particulars to each.

Coin and paper agree in their nature in certain respects, and disagree in others; they agree as they are equivalent, by *an extensive* compact for commodities; but considering here civilized nations only, they differ. Coin being, by an universal compact, the equivalent of commodities, has, beside the value it thence derives, another which may be called intrinsic, and so high as to be exceeded by few things; but paper becomes at first a general equivalent, by the compact of a single society or nation only, and is of no such intrinsic value.

By reason of this great difference in their essential properties, variations in the proportion or quantity in the amount of each, may produce different effects on the prices of commodities, or in the relative value of each to the other. We here speak of coin as of one metal, paper as of one kind: but in a state where coin only, but of different metals, is employed, as of gold and silver; if the amount in one metal were reduced, and that of the other increased, and they were left to find their own proportional values in the market of commodities, the value of the diminished metal would rise. For instance, if it were gold, that metal being somewhat more convenient for large payments and distant carriage, the supply for those purposes being diminished, its value would rise: if it were increased, the supply rising in proportion to the demand, which is to be taken as fixed, its relative value would fall, that is, the value of silver would rise: and it is the same in paper; if there were two kinds in use, the one of private bank bills of good security, and the other of a national bank of the best, the value of the latter, if left to itself, would be the higher; for the known difference of the securities would have some assignable value, which would be the rate of insurance, reducing that of equal sums of the former, below that of the latter; but with us, these notes are exchangeable for equal quantities of commodities, by a compact, wise, because necessary in the present system.

But to go on with the consideration of the variations of the quantity of one kind of coin, and one kind of paper only. Some of their different effects may, in their turn, become causes; and, although secondary causes, may operate with great strength, and produce divers secondary effects, augmenting  
or

or restraining the primary. Now if we had a complete enumeration of all these effects, together with an adequate notion of the mode of operation of their causes, the variations of prices thereby generated would elude all estimates *a priori*; because, although the causes producing them were known in kind, the measure of their force is not so known.

But this enumeration will generally be taken to be completed, long before it is so in fact; and when we see new effects of these variations recently brought forward, at a period when we thought the subject exhausted before, it is a ground for shrewd suspicion, that others may still remain behind; and that a complete body of them are not to be found in all writers on the subject, taken collectively: and for the reason given above, much doubt would hang on all comparative conclusions from them, if we were to admit that no false positions, plausibly supported, lurked in the processes by which they were deduced.

But before any intricate branch of knowledge acquires its adult state, men of respectable ability and great study will frequently deceive themselves and their numerous followers, by assigning false effects to known causes, and false causes to known effects; if we do not suppose them led away by a bias to refinement or paradox. Thus, though this branch of political œconomy had made some good advance before, and has now received much from Mr. Thornton, yet it is not perhaps in that state, from which the greater part of its use is to be expected; or into which errors, plausibly supported, will not obtain admission.

A writer on such a subject is a voyager to a coast, part of which is imperfectly known, and another never seen: he confirms one part of the former maps, corrects another, strikes out a third, and makes some additions of his own; some parts from perfect, and probably others from less perfect observations, and such as he could form sailing rapidly along the coast at a distance, when the atmosphere was hazy. Nor is he totally exempt from the danger of mistaking a fog bank for an island, or part of a continent: and when an able navigator sets down to delineate his own discoveries so made, in a tract of the first consequence to the civilized commercial world, our office calls us diligently to point out what (in our best judgment on points, in which all are still so liable to error) we conceive the new draft has justly corrected; what is added upon the best survey, and what we think has been less carefully explored.

The Introduction of Mr. Thornton's work informs us, that his first object was to expose some popular errors, which related chiefly

chiefly to the suspension of cash payments at the Bank, and the influence of our paper currency on the prices of provisions. But as there are many principles of political œconomy, in the first degree of proximate relation to these subjects, which of necessity must be explained to support his reasonings, and he was obliged to animadvert on several passages of former authors, and of the first celebrity, who had written erroneously or defectively upon them, the work thus became a general or elementary treatise; and it is that of a person, whose situation in life has eminently furnished him with that actual information, best enabling him to detect old errors, substitute correct principles instead of them, and enlarge the bounds of our knowledge.

Commercial credit, Mr. Thornton states, must have existed in the rudest ages, and before the use of money. This is evident in itself; for the hunter would frequently entrust the sedentary tiller of the ground, with part of his venison, on the promise of repaying him in future with a stipulated measure of corn, although yet unripe; but in its commercial and ordinary sense, it is the confidence subsisting among mercantile men, of the exact performance of the trading engagements of those to whom they grant it; and this he places as the basis of paper credit. This must be admitted to be the basis of the most favoured species of paper, and of the greatest amount; but this is not the exclusive or universal basis of credit, which is the security of punctual payment, as that of many other individuals besides merchants undoubtedly is. The peculiar uses of that credit to the whole class of the latter are clearly shown, and the greater stability it derives from the institutions of banks. The nature of commercial capital and its constituent parts are next described, and here it is proved, that the amount of the national paper forms no part of that capital; for although it stand as an article on the credit side of the accounts of the holder, it appears also as an equal debit in the accounts of the issuer; but he shows that coin, resembling paper in the first circumstance, in the hands of a receiver of a debt, but not in the second, is part of that capital.

Mr. Thornton next passes to the nature of barter; in the explanation of which, he is very brief; but considers all commerce as being still barter only, and every kind of currency merely as an instrument to carry it on. In what we have to say, we shall find it highly useful to enter into some further explanation on this head; distinguishing, in the accustomed manner, sales from barter. Commodities are exchanged by barter, either without reference to their value in coin, as when one thing is given for another; or by its ideal intervention  
only,

only, as when the quantities of the things exchanged are fixed by estimation in money. All barter is *direct* or *circuitous*. The direct barter, and without even the ideal intervention of a monied value, took place most generally, but not exclusively, in the rudest ages (for even in such, "the money of the merchant" is not entirely unknown), as when the hunter and the farmer exchanged the venison of the one for the corn of the other; but of this direct barter no more needs to be said. We come next to the circuitous, where the monied value of the commodities exchanged enters into the idea of all parties; but no coin is employed in the transaction. A, a farmer, sells to B, a coal merchant, corn of the value of 20l.; and B sells to C, a clothier, coals to the same amount, who furnishes the farmer A with cloth to the value of 20l. also; if they meet to settle their accounts, each of them will have the same sum to pay and to receive; or, which is the same thing, none of them will have any coin to pay or receive. But it is of consequence to some points we have to consider, to describe two other modes in which the accounts of A, B, and C may be balanced without money. They may each of them employ D, a broker, to make their purchases, and the payments for the same; these he will enter into his book; but the debt of each will be balanced off, without the intervention of currency, by his credit to another of the three. This, and all analogous methods of balancing off equal and circuitous debts and credits, may be called brokerage, or the method of brokerage. These transactions, in general, take place only where all the parties dwell very near to each other.

But let them be ever so remote, the debts may be all acquitted by three bills, and no coin employed in the whole transaction; the farmer drawing a bill of exchange on the coal merchant for 20l. which he sends to discharge his debt to the clothier; who, by sending to the coal merchant, discharges his proper debt to him; and the last transmits it to the drawer, the farmer, in payment of his debt for corn. The simplest case is here stated, so as not to introduce any trade of direct barter between two of them. It is to be observed, that if coin had been employed, A, B, and C, being all three debtors, one of them must have provided 20l. to begin the circuitous payment, which would return at last to himself; whereas, in the three modes described, circuitous barter, brokerage, and the bill of exchange, the use of coin is superseded.

Now if the debts be unequal, as for instance, if that of the greatest debtor of the parties be 25l. it will require that sum in coin to effect the balance, which, being completed, there will return to him a sum equal to his own credit, whether it be the second or least in amount; but, if either of the modes of barter or brokerage



kerage be employed, as far as it can be extended, the coin necessary to extinguish all the debts will be only the difference of the greatest and least; or, taking the latter at 20*l.* as before, 5*l.*—and in the case where the bills of exchange are used, as far as they can be applied, little coin performs all the functions of much; completing the payment of the same number of sales of commodities, and to the same amount, in the same time; or, in the language of Mr. Thornton, the use of coin is economized. But in the second case, when the balance is fixed by the broker's book in the ultimate settlement, not only the use of coin is economized, but even the use of paper is absolutely superseded.

But although coin must be provided to pay the difference between the greatest and least of the three debts, yet the two modes of brokerage and paper credit may be employed conjointly for that purpose; and hereby the amount of the paper will be diminished: and in this mode, paper as well as coin will be economized; which men engaged in great money transactions, we are in this work informed, have found means, in a considerable degree, to effect\*.

While

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\* It is shown above, that the debts and credits of A, B, and C, being equal, they may be discharged without the intervention or aid of money; as well by the bill of exchange, as by circuitous barter or brokerage. But, if recourse be had to the paper of a Bank, the case is different; as, if A remits to C a banker's note for 20*l.*; for, before the suspension of the Bank payment, he was obliged to keep a reserve in coin, of about one fourth of the amount of his note, to support its currency.

The effect of these different modes of payment on prices seems to us so far to deserve consideration at this juncture, when that of brokerage is making a rapid progress, that we shall give a place here to some observations upon it. Let us take the instance of a state absolutely without foreign commerce: this is evidently the same, as if the whole commercial world in the aggregate were taken as the example, which can have none such. Let all the payments in such a state have been first made in money, without the intervention of barter, brokerage, or paper; and let the national expenditure in an assigned time, on the average of the year, be equal to the whole sum of its coin, or be as 10; then its coin will be as 10: and now suppose the mode of payment become changed, and one fifth of the commodities consumed in the time be paid for by a mode not requiring the use of coin, as by brokerage, the expenditure remains the same; and, if the product be not increased, one fifth thereof being otherwise paid for, the residue of the commodities, the coin to pay for which remains as 10, will be now as 8, and their price will rise in the proportion of 10 to 8, or 25*l.* per cent.

If a bank be now set up in the state, and one fifth of the payments be made in its bills, the currency, or sum of the coin and paper, will

While the effects of paper to raise prices have been so much regarded, the more formidable tendency of brokerage, to the best

be as 12; but the bank must shut up in coin about one fourth of the amount of its bills, to support its credit and circulation. Now the amount of the active currency will be as  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the advance of prices will be in the proportion of the increase of currency, that is, in the ratio of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to 10, or 15l. per cent: and, lastly, if an addition of one fifth had been made to the coin, the currency and prices would have been increased 20l. per cent.

But if there be an addition, in quantity as 2, made to the coin of the state, the amount of the active currency would have been increased in the ratio of 12 to 10, or by 20l. per cent.; and, in the three cases supposed for illustration, in which one fifth of the former payments are now provided for, by bank paper, new coin, and brokerage, the advance of prices will be as 15l. 20l. and 25l. per cent. respectively; whence, under these circumstances, the effect of brokerage to raise prices exceeds that of bankers' paper (the ill consequences of which have been so often and so clearly shown) in the ratio of 25 to 15, or 5 to 3. All modes of making payments which spare the use of coin and paper are virtual brokerage; and these, Mr. Th. says, are improving perpetually: he dates the origin of their extension in 1793. What is said here of private bankers' passes, goes on the assumption that he has failed to prove the non-existence of the bad effects ordinarily ascribed to it; which we shall afterward attempt to show.

The above is only a particular case: the excess of effect of brokerage, to raise prices above that of the paper of banks in such a state, may be thus demonstrated universally, and its rate per cent. shown. Let the sum of the payments in the term supposed above, or that in which their amount shall be equal to the sum of the coin, be as unity;

let now a fractional part of them, as  $\frac{1}{n}$ , be made by transfers in the books of the broker; the total coin, which is as unity, will now have no other function to perform, but to make the payments formerly provided for by the sum  $1 - \frac{1}{n}$ , and will be all so absorbed: and it will

be as  $1 - \frac{1}{n} : 1 :: \text{£}.100 : \text{£} \cdot \frac{100}{1 - \frac{1}{n}}$ , the price to be given for the com-

modities formerly purchased for  $\text{£}.100$ . Now this fraction is equal to

$\text{£}.100 \times 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}, \&c.$  here the advance of prices per

cent. is  $\text{£}.100 \times \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}, \&c.$  Let now a banker have if-

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best of our recollection, has passed unheeded. Mr. Thornton, who so fully describes the system, and its effect in economizing

fused paper to the amount of  $\frac{1}{n}$ th part of the whole coin: he must lock up in his chest one fourth part of that sum; and the active coin become as  $1 - \frac{1}{4n}$ . Whence the paper being as  $\frac{1}{n}$ , the currency will be as  $1 + \frac{3}{4n}$ ; in the proportion of which to unity, prices will be augmented; and that of the commodities, which before sold for £.100, now becomes  $\text{£.}100 \times 1 + \frac{5}{4n}$ , and its advance per cent.  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{5}{4n}$ .

Therefore the advance generated by *brokerage*, and that by paper, are  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}$ , &c. and  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{5}{4n}$  per cent. respectively: or the former constantly exceeds the latter by  $\text{£.}100 \times \left( \frac{1}{4n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} \right)$ , &c.

But if  $\frac{1}{n}$ th part had been added to the coin, its total would have become  $1 + \frac{1}{n}$ ; the price of the commodities before sold for £.100 would now become  $\text{£.}100 \times 1 + \frac{1}{n}$ , and its advance per cent.  $\text{£.}100 + \frac{1}{n}$ , exceeding  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{5}{4n}$ , the augment generated by issuing paper to an equal amount, by  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{1}{4}n$  per cent. And at this rate, in all cases, the effect of an augment in coin will exceed an equal addition to paper: but the former advance per cent.  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{1}{n}$  by new coin, will be constantly exceeded by  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3}$ , &c. the advance by *brokerage* by  $\text{£.}100 \times \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4}$ , &c. per cent.

For the sake of those who are not acquainted with these universal processes by symbols, we shall give a short table, by which the same conclusion will be made evident by common arithmetic. It exhibits the advance of prices per cent. when an addition is made of 1, 2, 3, &c. five tenths, to the coin of the state by paper or specie; and where the thousandths of our payments were made by transfers by the brokers, and

mizing the use of paper and coin, seems not to suspect its operation in the market of commodities. Hitherto the increase of

and an addition made to the coin, by an issue of paper, bearing the same proportion to its total; both would increase prices, but that of the former mode would add  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. more to them than the latter; if, instead of 382 thousandths, 512 had been taken, that excess would have been  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. and if 590, 100. per cent.

Prices increase per Cent.	Added or spared tenths	1		2		3		4		5	
		£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
	By new coin,	10	0	20	0	30	0	40	0	50	0
	Banker's paper,	7	10	15	0	22	5	30	0	37	10
	Brokerage,	11	2	25	0	42	17	66	13	100	0
	Brokerage excess above paper,	3	12	10	0	20	12	36	13	62	10

This state has been hitherto taken to have no foreign commerce; but let now a trade with the world in general supposed to be opened; this will put a restraint on or reduce the advance of prices home, if the foreign and home market were equal before this advance, but will not annihilate it. Some part of it will remain established; and it will be supported by paper currency and brokerage, if they continue to exist conjointly; and here the effect of each will be as the strength of its tendency or its natural force, although the measure of that of both being reduced; and that of brokerage will still greatly exceed the former.

But it is not every advance at home, which will bring over foreign goods to meet our own in the market, and reduce their prices; there is a limit to which paper, or brokerage, or both conjointly may raise them, without the possibility of such counteraction: and this limit does not take place, until the prices in the home market be so far raised, as to be equal to those of the foreign market, and all the additions made thereto in their passage to the consumer of the foreign commodities.

That augment consists, in the first place, of the charge of the freight to the importing merchant and his profit; and as the great body of retailers over the face of a country, are not supplied from his stores, but from some intermediate warehouse, there will be added the profit of the capital of the middle man, the inland carriage to the ultimate retailer, and the profit on his capital.

Authority exists, and a high authority, on which the arithmetical measure per cent. of this limit may be assigned; it is that of Mr. G. King. It is the fashion we know to affect to hang doubts on his computations; but since his time, no political arithmetician equal to him has arisen, and in cases where due information was accessible to him,

of paper has been the sole object of the public apprehensions, which, as far they went, were important and just; but that of the

we must abide by what he says as decisive, until better computations be brought forward, and established upon proof; which, if there be any material error in this case, it will be easy to do. He informs us, that when foreigners import commodities of a value in their own market as 115, that their selling price in the English port is as 155; therefore freight and mercantile profit, on the average of our whole imports, adds to the price of commodities in the British port 34l. 14s. per cent.

The estimate of the further advance of its price from the port to the middle trader, and from him to the ultimate retailer, and the two charges of inland carriage, was a more complicated operation, and the chance of error in it therefore greater.

He takes the price in the foreign market of goods imported in our own bottoms as 287, and their value here as 557; the second price is that to the consumer, being evidently increased by the three transits at the charges of the importing merchant, the middle man, and the retailer; and the sum of the profits on their three capitals: and thus the six charges add 94l. per cent. to the prime cost. If this advance be supposed to exceed the true average rate, another may be thus determined, which must probably fall considerably short of it. The profits on the home trade, by the capital for which the goods are forwarded in their two last stages, are commonly now taken at 15l. per cent. and Sir M. Decker has said, 'that the retailers make a profit of 25l. per cent.: but supposing that the returns of the second and third capitals are so frequent, and the charges of transit be so low, that each transfer of the commodity advances its price 10l. per cent. only; the advance of the prime cost abroad being at the English port 34l. 14s. will be further augmented to the consumer to 62l. 18s. the average price of goods may therefore rise to that rate per cent. before foreign articles, in general, can enter into competition with them in the home market. Moreover, the demand for such an export must be new to the foreign market: and it is not supposed above, that the new demand has any effect to raise its prices. It is also tacitly there assumed, that capital is drawn from one channel to another, by a profit not exceeding the average formerly made of it; but it will not be so diverted, but by greater, and even considerably greater gain: and capital has a degree of immobility seldom adverted to upon this subject; an abatement of 54l. 11s. per cent. failed to draw over farming capital across a narrow strait of the sea, into another part of the king's dominions (see Brit. Crit. vol. xxiii. p. 123). This indeed is the most inert of all capitals; but a profit of 27l. 5s. 6d. per cent. would not bring provisions hither from the same place (*ibid*).

Further, those articles will be first imported, the value of which is greatest in proportion to the charge of freight; on which account they will bear to be brought from any distance; or the foreign market for them

the new and daily extending system of the œconomy of currency is pregnant with much greater dangers.

Further, instead of considering A, B, and C as an individual farmer, a coal merchant, and a clothier; if we had supposed them to represent three great districts of a state, where provisions, firing, and stuffs for clothing were produced; and taking the dealings of each with each to have been proportionally increased, every thing shown before would have been true of the modes of balancing their debts on each other, either by paper, brokers' accounts, or coin separately or conjointly\*. Paper, and money, or currency might, in this case also, be both œconomized; yet this less sum suffice for the same sales, at the same prices, in the same time; and, if the quantity of paper were retained, and that of the coin diminished, by the introduction of brokerage, the commodities sold might increase in quantity, or in price, or in both conjointly; which latter, to a certain extent, is true.

Considering all commerce as barter, and coin and bills as instruments to facilitate it, Mr. Th. shows how the bill of ex-

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them be the widest possible, and therefore its rise of prices from the new demand will be the least; they will also bear importing first in order; but articles containing great value, in small bulk and weight, are for the use and consumption of the opulent class; such as silks, laces, scarcer wines, &c. those for the use of the middle class are grosser, therefore the freight higher, the market narrower and sooner raised, and the necessities of life, or the consumption of the most numerous class of mankind are the most bulky, their freight the highest; and the market the narrowest, and the most rapidly advanced. The remedy to high prices from importation, as far as its imperfect effects can extend, begins at the wrong end; and is most effective to that CLASS, the necessities of which are the least.

Finally, the profit of capital and charge of transport, form a dam preventing a supply of commodities flowing freely into the market of one country, from that of another; we have attempted to show, numerically, the least limit of the height of this dam; but as the charge of freight in our own shipping increases, it increases in height; and when the price of provisions, seaman's wages, and the hire of shipping increases, freight must increase with them: a general advance of prices, therefore, at their very commencement, raises the dam. Many things which it would be expedient to say in illustration, and in addition to the above, we are compelled to pass by.

\* This goes on the supposition, that the three great districts made all their mutual payments in one place; as, for instance, London; and Mr. Th. informs us, that the greater payments of the country, to a vast amount, are really transferred thither,

change



change may take its rise from its sparing the expence and trouble of the carriage and recarriage of coin to trading places, remote from each other. He then proceeds to describe the properties of the different kinds of current paper, which he distinguishes from the occasions on which they were issued; that is, whether on an actual sale of commodities, or any other occasion, the promissory note is granted by the buyer, stating the value of the goods, and the time of payment; or the bill drawn by the seller on the buyer. Paper of both these kinds has a value to the merchant, as a discountable article, or as capable of being turned into money, on any emergency or prospect of advantage, and producing to him an interest while he holds them. But here Mr. T. refutes the opinion of those, who ascribe another good property to them, which they in no degree possess; that is, that they are the actual representatives\* of the real value of the goods sold; and, on this account, are exclusively entitled to the appellation of real notes; for, during the term any one of them has to run before it becomes payable, the buyer may have resold the goods, and the second purchaser have again disposed of them, and two other notes have originated from those contracts, or a greater number. Therefore the stability of the notes does not rest on the value of the goods; for, of these bills or notes, one only can be the real representative of the property; that of each of them, therefore, rests on the general credit of the parties. He next enters upon the nature of the bill of accommodation, drawn by A upon B, to whom the latter is not indebted, and accepted by him. Such notes have obtained the name of fictitious paper, to distinguish them from the former, wrongly called real; and their actual basis is the same as that of the former, the general credit of the parties; but, as they may be issued in greater amounts, and be used as the resource of speculators and spend-thrifts, they are so far inferior to the other. Here also, in his turn, B may expect to receive the same accommodation from A, which he had before granted him, by accepting his draft; and thus arises the practice of drawing and redrawing; but Mr. Th. here solidly refutes what Adam Smith has said, on the loss and ruin it necessarily brings upon those who have recourse to it, arising from a commission allowed by the drawer

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\* Promissory notes and bills accepted are legal obligations only; thus, by general compact, become indeed the substitutes, but not the representatives, of coin. Many absurd consequences are drawn from the use of the ill-selected term, representation, on this subject.

to the acceptor or even such draft; because each receives as much for commission as he pays.

After these preliminaries, Mr. Thornton goes into a further disquisition on the nature of notes and coin. To his observation, that notes on demand would probably owe their origin to great banking companies, this country at least affords an exception\*. He next proceeds to some interesting observations

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\* Here is an historical error: the existence of notes on demand, to a great amount, before the Revolution, we showed in our Review for February last, vol. xxiii. p. 127, on the authority of Locke; and that a single individual, who became insolvent by the shutting up of the Exchequer in 1672, was found to have so issued 1,100,000*l*. In the year 1696, the accounts of the Bank having been inspected by a Committee of the House of Commons, it was found, that they had little more than a million and a half of notes in circulation. Commons' Journal, vol. viii. p. 614, from Mr Arthur's Political Facts, p. 145. We shall add here a few notices, which may be of use in some future history of paper credit in Europe.

Anno 1210, silk or paper money was in use in the empire of the Kin, or Eastern Tartars, in the reign of Chang-tsung, the sixth Emperor, who died that year.

An. 1211—1213, in the reign of his successor, Yong-tsi, which lasted about two years, Jenghiz Khan revolted from, and attacked the Kin empire, and this silk or paper money fell into disuse; but the conquest of that empire was not complete until the year 1234.

An. 1236, February, about two years after their complete establishment in that empire, in the reign of Oday, the immediate successor of Jenghiz Khan, the victorious Mungls reintroduced silk or paper money, which had been used before by Chang-tsung.

An. 1258. Hulaku, the brother and general of Oday, after a very short war, took Bagdat, and put an end to the empire of the Khalifs: great multitudes of Jews abandoned the country soon after that event, and here they probably learned the use of bills of exchange.

An. 1287—1290. In that case, the introduction of them into Europe was somewhat prior to the year 1287; when the Jews, being expelled from Guienne, or in 1250 from England, made use of those bills to remove their effects. These extracts are taken from the Universal History, and Blackstone's Commentaries.

This taking of Bagdat by Hulaku, and the dispersion of the Jews settled in that country for nearly seventeen centuries before, was, in its consequences, as great an epoch with respect to Europe, as the taking of Constantinople by the Turks. Hulaku patronized and his Tartars were acquainted with the inventions, and cultivated all the arts, of China: many of them were thus brought into Europe. He made

tions on the essential difference of the several parts of our currency, which is compounded of discountable obligations, (chiefly consisting of promissory notes and bills of exchange) paper payable to order, and coin. He shows, that at certain times, a disposition or necessity may prevail to hoard one of the three kinds, and rather part with either of the other two; and that there is a permanent disposition to hoard the first of these, or the bill of exchange, which therefore will appear less in circulation; hence, we think, that it might properly be denominated a relatively inert currency, and the other two kinds active\*. Their difference is shown to be founded in their nature; interest being obtained by keeping up the first, but none for hoarding the two latter. Yet certain circumstances may make them in their turns be withdrawn from circulation; for when the bank has much reduced the amount of its paper, or the average quantity is exiling, the demand for it considerably exceeds its usual urgency; bankers and merchants will endeavour to obtain a greater quantity of bank notes, and part with them less readily than at other seasons. Coin also is liable to be kept out of circulation in time of public alarm, from internal and external causes, or from the failures of some country banks, which will make the rest replenish their coffers.

Mr. Thornton has spoken of the amount of the discountable paper, or inert currency, and the measure of its inertness, with considerable precision. "It may", he says, "*at all times* be greater than the amount of all the bank notes of every

made use of the fire-paw, or cannon, at the siege of Bagdat; eight years after which, our countryman Bacon evidently was acquainted with the composition and use of gunpowder; and another of his secrets appears to have been, the projectile rocket of the East. *Biog. Brit.*

In 1294, or thirty six years after, the polarity of the magnetic needle was known to a citizen of Amalfi; and Robertson observes, that no trace of an account remains how he came to the knowledge of this wonderful property of it. *Hist. Amer.*

Thus, beside the religious lights of which they are made the channel of communication to us, Europe seems to have derived them that most unhappy people, the Jews, its greatest improvements in the art of war and navigation; and that powerful instrument of modern commerce, paper credit.

\* Active currency, "*quick*", Davenant; "credits passing currently from hand to hand, become in the nature of a *quick stock* in the nation." Means and Methods of restoring Credit, 1698.

kind,

kind, and of all the circulating guineas\*": (p. 43) and that 100l. in active paper performs three payments, in about the same time the inert discountable paper performs one; its inertness therefore is, as two thirds; and its operation and effects in

\* When Mr. Thornton says any thing of the proportion of the various parts of our currency to each other, or the variations of that of the same kind in different periods, it is of high authority; his evidence before the Lords shows, that so early as 1797, he had taken great pains to obtain the most precise documents to determine these points. The knowledge he must possess from his situation as an eminent banker, his opportunities of obtaining information from the best judges, through their confidence in and connection with him, and the extent of his researches, of which on this, and other occasions, he has exhibited authentic evidence; all testify the dependence which may be placed on the data he communicates: and from what we have extracted from him in the text, together with other documents of high authority, we are able to make a good approach to the solution of the following question. Supposing what is called the celerity of circulation the same, that is, the number of functions performed by every pound sterling on the average, or its activity equal, in equal periods of time, in what ratio would the price of commodities have been augmented by paper currency, if its effect had neither been augmented nor counteracted by any other circumstances?

The answer and its deduction will stand thus: from what Mr. Rose has laid down in his Brief Examination, and what is now probably known as to the amount of paper payable to bearer; if the sum of the former be taken as two, that of the latter will be nearly as unity; and the aggregate of both as three. Mr. Thornton states, as above, the amount of the bills of exchange as exceeding that aggregate; it may be therefore taken as four: but by their inertness, their effect in the markets does not exceed that of one third of the same amount of active currency, or money and bank paper; and is equal to an augmentation, as  $1\frac{1}{3}$  to the sum of the two former, which is as 3: and that of the whole will be equal to that of a mass of active currency, the sum of which is as  $4\frac{1}{3}$ . By the addition of paper to coin, the price of commodities is therefore increased in the ratio of  $4\frac{1}{3}$  to 2, or of  $2\frac{1}{6}$  to unity; that is 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ l. per cent. but the advance which has been thus generated, has been more than the work of the last century. A considerable part of it must have taken place so long as 132 years ago, when the amount of paper had become very great (see note, p. 535); from that time to 1793, and since, the effect of paper on prices in the home market has indeed been diminished by some rise of commodities abroad; but since 1793, it has been increased greatly by the extension of brokerage.

The elements here used are capable perhaps of some correction, but probably not very great. There are some other written securities which, as transferable, are so far for the currency, but as their degree of inertness is great, nothing is above allowed for them.

prices

prices and the money market, equal to those of one third of its amount in active currency: and although the whole be circulable, yet we are to consider one third of it only as actually circulated, or circulating currency. With this explanation, the amount of the inert currency will not be found to militate against the argument of Smith, which Mr. T. enters into this really curious account to refute, so far as he is disposed to push it. It stands thus: "the whole paper money of any kind, which can easily circulate in any country, never can exceed the value of the gold and silver of which it supplies the place, the commerce being supposed the same". This, however, and the position to which it is corollary, which is also cited by Mr. T. we have always regarded as radical errors of that writer; but on different principles from those adduced by Mr. Thornton.

The subject of this article is so important, and requires so much discussion, that we shall dwell upon it more at length than usual; but for the present we must suspend our labour, the intricateness of which will sufficiently apologize for the delay of these remarks.

*(To be continued.)*

ART. XI. *Euclidis Datorum Liber, cum Additamento, necnon Tractatus alii ad Geometriam pertinentes. In Usum Juventutis Academica. Curavit et Edidit Samuel, Episcopus Asaphensis. 8vo. 6s. 6d. Oxonii: E Typographeo Clarendoniano. Apud Payne, &c. Londini. 1804.*

THIS volume completes the Bishop of St. Asaph's tracts of elementary mathematics; and it is executed with the same skill and success, and with the same view to public utility, as the volumes which precede it, and which we had the pleasure of reviewing some time ago\*. It contains, besides the *Data of Euclid*, several other useful but smaller tracts; on each of which, as they stand in the order in which they are placed, we will offer such remarks as the limits of our Review will permit.

For the text of the *Data*, the Latin of Gregory's edition of Euclid, Oxon. 1703, is used, but with very considerable verbal alterations, to make the phraseology agree better with Commandine, whose text the Bishop has used in his edition of the *Elements*. In some places, we observe that whole

\* See *Erit. Crit.* vol. xxi, p. 272; and vol. xxiii. p. 255.

passages

passages are omitted; and in others, new ones added; but in neither case without great improvement, either in point of language or correctness, to the demonstrations where they occur.

The first very material alteration that we have observed, is the omission of the 21st proposition, which is very properly left out, as it may be reduced to the substance of the 14th; and, instead of it, are substituted a proposition and corollary from Simson, which the learned editor has not failed to acknowledge, adding the reason for the alteration in a short scholion. After the 24th proposition, there are five very neat and important theorems introduced, as a supplement to what seemed wanting to complete what his Lordship calls the *Analytica Rationum*. Two of these are acknowledged to be taken from Simson, but they are reduced to a much more simple and elegant form. To the 45th proposition is added a new corollary, which we were surprised to find had escaped the notice of Simson, as it is almost suggested by the proposition itself. However, with all due deference to the better opinion of our present editor, we are inclined to think, that this corollary would have been more correctly united with the proposition, than placed as a conclusion from it. They both together assert, that if the sum or difference of two sides of a triangle about a given angle have a given ratio to the remaining side, the triangle is given in species. The same remark will also apply to the following proposition, and the corollary annexed to it.

The whole demonstration of the 63d proposition is omitted, as the truth of what the enunciation asserts follows immediately from the 49th proposition, in which, in fact, this proposition is included. Three new corollaries are annexed to the 66th proposition; the last two of which, though deducible most evidently from the 41st and 19th propositions of the Elements, seem, however, to be well introduced here, as they cannot fail to strike the mind of the attentive reader, in the latter part of the demonstration of this proposition. But it is an oversight that there is no mention made of the acute angled triangle; for what is here said of the obtuse angled triangle is equally true of that which is acute angled. Indeed the omission renders the latter part of the third corollary incorrect; for it does not *generally* follow, that if the rectangle of two sides of a triangle be greater than double the triangle, the angle contained by those two sides should be obtuse, for it may with just as much reason be acute. Only the first and the best of the four demonstrations given by Gregory, of the 67th proposition, is here made use of. To add a variety of proofs, unless where there is some remarkable instance of the neatness and

concise-



conciseness of a mathematical process, is more likely to weary the reader, and to excite languor, than to stimulate the curiosity and preserve attention, which should always be the primary objects of an elementary writer in every science. The present editor has indeed, in several instances, added second demonstrations; but we think that he never fails to introduce them with advantage, as they seem all to possess the forementioned qualification. In the following proposition, namely, the 68th, a much more pleasing demonstration is substituted for the second, which Gregory uses. Only the enunciations of the 77th and 78th propositions are given, as the former is immediately deducible from the 54th proposition, and the latter is only a part of the 62nd. To give other demonstrations of them, therefore, would be redundant, and a very unprofitable labour.

The 79th proposition appears quite in a new form, both in its enunciation and proof. This proposition in Gregory's edition is not wanting in perspicuity or neatness; but the alteration is made, in order to abridge the demonstration of the succeeding proposition, which is more pleasing and compendious, and adapted to a much more simple diagram than that employed by Gregory. The two additional demonstrations, which are given of the 84th and 85th, though perhaps not more clear or concise than Gregory's, are, however, well worth insertion, as the truth of them is deduced by a very different process, and upon different principles. The conclusions of the 86th and 87th propositions, which are here transposed, are considerably altered and improved. After the 87th proposition is placed a scholion, which includes two theorems, the last of which is taken from Simson. They are happily introduced here; as, together with the two propositions, which precede the scholion, they serve to illustrate the solution of biquadratic equations, of any form whatever, which does not involve uneven numbers, of which four good examples are given. Something of the same sort is also said with regard to quadratic equations in a scholion, which is placed at the end of the volume, under the title *Addenda in Datis*; and in which it is shown, how the construction of quadratic equations is resolved, by means of the 58th and 59th propositions of the *Data*, into those simplest cases of the 28th and 29th propositions of the sixth Book of the *Elements*; where a *rectangular* parallelogram is to be applied to a given straight line with the excess or defect of a given *square*. The enunciation of the 90th proposition is rendered more clear, by a very slight alteration; and only the last of the three demonstrations of Gregory is here used for the first part of the proposition, to which the Bishop has added a demonstration of his own for the second.

Such

Such are the principal alterations and improvements which we have observed in this new edition of the *Data*, from a careful comparison of it with that of Gregory; several other more minute corrections occurred in almost every page, which rendered them too numerous for particular notice. What we have already said, will appear sufficient to show our readers with what skill and judgment the work has been executed.

In order to give the learner a fuller view of the principles, upon which the analysis of the ancient geometers is founded, the Bishop has annexed to the *Data* a small book of twenty-one propositions, conducted after the very same manner as the *Data*, of which in fact it is no more than a useful continuation. The same correct and elegant simplicity of reasoning pervades each of these propositions, which we so much and so deservedly admire in all the demonstrations of Euclid: and, indeed, had we not known the contrary, we should not have felt any strong disinclination to allow that it was the production of that great father of geometry. All the propositions it contains appear to possess an equal degree of usefulness, beauty, and interest. The Bishop, however, seems to attach a greater importance to the last six propositions, by observing of them, "*quarum ope, ut illud obitu moneamus, nobilissimi problematis Apolloniani de inclinationibus casus præcipui resolutionem capiunt.*"

In the Scholion, which concludes these additional *Data*, the learned author contends for the superiority of the geometrical analysis, particularly in point of being more general and comprehensive, above the algebraical method of demonstration; though he by no means wishes to deprive the latter of its due weight in the scale of the sciences. For this purpose he has added, under a separate title, five propositions, as examples of the geometrical analysis. They are taken, with exception only of the fourth, from Newton's *Arithmetica Universalis*, but of course with a geometrical solution. His Lordship could not have chosen better or more appropriate specimens of the geometrical analysis, of which the ancient mathematicians made so great and successful use. This selection concludes the first part of the volume; from the three treatises, of which the learner may, in a short time and with little trouble, acquire a competent knowledge of the principles and application of geometrical analysis.

The second part of the volume begins with a book of spherics, which contains near forty propositions, in a plain and useful form. This book seems intended as a preparation for spherical trigonometry; and indeed the perusal of it is absolutely necessary, in order to understand the Bishop's  
treatise

treatise on that subject, as frequent references are there made to the propositions of this book. Something of this sort was certainly wanting; as sufficient knowledge of the properties of planes and lines intersecting each other, within or on the surface of the sphere, could not be derived from Euclid. The reader, therefore, has here that defect ably supplied. After a careful perusal of this short book, which can take but a very small portion of his time, he will enter upon spherical trigonometry with sufficient preparatory knowledge of the subject, and will consequently be enabled to proceed with less trouble and more success.

Next to this book of spherics, follows Archimedes's tract on the dimension of the circle, which will be found to be a valuable acquisition to the young mathematician. His Lordship has made several alterations in Torellius's translation, which he otherwise follows, to make it correspond better with the original; of this sort are the alteration in the enunciation of the third proposition, and that in the first paragraph of Eutocius's prelude to his observations on the first proposition.

A short tract, called Eratosthenes's Sieve, comes next in order. It shows us a neat method of finding all primes to any given number whatever. The operation is simple, and founded upon four short and plain lemmas. It is an abridgment of the English tract, which the Bishop published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1773. Dr. W. Jackson, Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxon. from whose pen we have often had the pleasure of perusing very able sermons, took upon himself the trouble of abridging and translating this tract, of which the Bishop makes due acknowledgment in the Preface, and for other services also, which his Lordship received in this work from the same correct and elegant scholar.

In the next tract, some of the more important relations, arising from the various combinations of prime and composite numbers, are briefly laid down in ten neat propositions. To this is annexed, a problem, taken from the *Arithmetica Universalis*, for finding all the divisors of a composite number. This operation depends upon some of the propositions, which are given in this tract, and the certainty of the operation arises immediately from them. A scholion concludes this tract; in which the author insists upon the use and importance of this problem in the affairs of common life, and has illustrated it by a good example. Dr. Keil's elegant treatise on Logarithms, to which the learned editor has annexed several useful observations, is the last in the volume.

From the review of this, and the Bishop's preceding volumes, we feel no hesitation to affirm in the language, which  
his

his Lordship has used in the Preface of the volume, which was published first, but is to be considered the last in the order of perusal, that "the elementary knowledge and the practical habits, with which he has furnished the student, will enable him to make his way in any branch of mathematics, pure or mixed, to which his inclination or pursuits may lead him."

ART. XII. *Cupid turned Volunteer: in a Series of Prints, designed by \*\*\*\*\*; and engraved by W. N. Gardiner, B. A. With poetical Illustrations, by Thomas Park, F. S. A.* 4to. 1l 1s. Sold by Gardiner, for E. Harding. 1804.

THE assiduous antiquary who obtained our commendation in April last, for his edition of the *Nugæ Antiquæ*, now appears before us as a patriotic poet; as the illustrator of designs which are very generally understood to proceed from the hand of that fair ornament to the royal family, whose taste and ingenuity have been so repeatedly displayed to the favoured few who visit Frogmore; and whose "Triumph of Love" gave birth to the Spenserian Poem produced by Sir James Bland Burges, in 1796\*. On the present occasion, her Royal Highness has united loyal zeal and filial affection with picturesque imagination, and the union reflects a twofold lustre on her fancy and her heart.

The plates in this work comprise eleven subjects, beside the Frontispiece, and occur in the following succession:

1. Cupid supplicates Pallas to let him become a Volunteer.
2. Relinquishes his Bow and Arrows, and deposits them in the British Standard.
3. Assumes his Firelock.
4. Advances to the Altar of Loyalty.
5. Takes the Oath of Allegiance.
6. Surveys the Target.
7. Hits the Centre of the Target.
8. Presents Colours before the King.
9. Exercises his Drum, having placed his Banner in safety.
10. Receives back his Arrow, with an Olive Branch, from the Dove.
11. Deposits his Banner in the Temple of Minerva.

Mr. Park, who has been induced by the publisher to write the poetical illustrations, has before received our commenda-

\* See Brit. Crit. vol. vii. p. 475.

tions as a poet, for an elegant volume of small Poems, reviewed in our ninth volume, p. 670. Of his present effusions of loyalty we shall extract the first, the fifth, and the last, in the series of illustrations, as specimens of that poetical talent, which was first stimulated by Cowper to encounter public criticism in the year 1797\*.

“ *Cupid supplicates Pallas to let him become a Volunteer.*

Rous'd by the threat which rouses all  
 To arm in Albion's patriot cause,  
 The vaunting threat of frantic Gaul—  
 That she will pare the lion's paws,  
 And, with her locust-band, despoil  
 Britain—the heav'n protected isle!  
 Thus rous'd : e'en LOVE, the archer-boy  
 Who wings Italian-temper'd darts;  
 Which, while they wound, give wounds of joy,  
 And only piece to rivet hearts;  
 LOVE drops the bandage from his brow,  
 That he may face this threatful foe;  
 He spurns at every boyish fear,  
 And the sage Goddess of the Gorgon shield  
 Implores, to let him try to wield  
 The weapons of a *British Volunteer!*”

“ *Takes the Oath of Allegiance.*

With pleas'd exultance down he flings  
 The plumed casque, the belted mail,  
 His loyal panoply—and springs  
 To catch the incense-wafting gale,  
 While, with uplifted hand and eye,  
 He thus to Britain's chief vows firm fidelity :—  
 I, who have sworn by Venus' doves,  
 By Dian's crescent, Juno's car,  
 By all the Graces, all the Loves,  
 Now invoke the God of War!  
 And to that Monarch fealty swear  
 Whom thrice a nation's filial zeal  
 Won to its deprecative prayer,  
 The parent of the public weal,  
 The KING whose bright example throws  
 A living radiance round the throne,  
 Which with resplendent lustre shows—  
 That HE who reigns o'er hearts must reign by love alone!”

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\* Cowper, in one of his letters to Samuel Rose, Esq. speaks of Mr. Park's “genius and delicate taste in poetry”: and the last and best editor of Milton has characterized Mr. Park's Sonnets, as “some of the sweetest in the English language”. Todd's Life of Milton, vol. i. p. li.

“Cupid deposits his Banner in the Temple of Minerva.

Love leaps with rapture at the joyous sound\*,—  
 The fane of Pallas hears his footsteps bound,  
 For there Augusta's flag triumphantly he bears;  
 But ere again at amorous hearts  
 He points his dove-plum'd darts,  
 Thus warmly breathe his patriotic prayers:—  
 “Goddeſs! renown'd for wiſdom as for war,  
 Be Albion's manly race your darling care;  
 And let that ſea-green band which Neptune wove,  
 To ſwathe in infancy his favourite iſle,  
 Be ſtill its bloodleſs girdle, and pure love  
 Draw from approving Heav'n a ſkyey ſmile!  
 So through each Nereid's pearly cave,  
 While Echo floats upon the liſtening wave,  
 Still may reſound that charter'd ſtrain  
 Which hails Britannia, Empreſs of the main!  
 Still may her ſons be fam'd through every clime,  
 For deeds of ſpotleſs faith and dauntleſs ſoul ſublimet!”

After theſe creditable proofs of mental exertion, and after the writer had ſet aſide his own antiquarian purſuits, to “hold ſhort dalliance with the Muſe”, we heard, with ſome ſurpriſe, that he was not preſented by the proprietor with a ſingle copy of the book. This, we ſhould hope, unprecedented inſtance of frugality in the publiſher, awakened (as well it might) the indignant jocularity of the poet, in “A metrical Tale, or Tail-piece to his poetic Illuſtrations, entitled *Guerdon*, alias *Remuneration*,” from which, as we have accidentally ſeen a copy, we ſhall annex a few ſanzas, expreſſive of the ingenuous ardour with which he entered upon his taſk, in conſideration of the perſonage whoſe ingenuity was thus to be illuſtrated, and the loyalty and patriotiſm of the topics.

“That the child of his KING,  
 Should bid fancy take wing,  
 On the pinions of duty and love;  
 Was to him a delight  
 That impell'd him to write,  
 As if penſion'd by Phœbus or Jove.\*  
 He at once threw aſide,  
 With a patriot pride,

\* Of anticipated Peace.

“† A line from Mr. Maurice's very ſpirited Poem of the Criſis.”



Dead authors—both Nobles and Kings\* ;  
 And whom Britons admire  
 As their Monarch and Sire,  
 He hail'd with his lute's loudest strings.

For religion and laws,  
 Such as challenge applause  
 From nations at strife with our own,  
 He encourag'd plain sense  
 To make manly defence,  
 And secure both our altars and throne.

If a clarion he bore,  
 Like *TRIZENUS* of yore  
 When he rallied the Spartans to battle ;  
 Its war-call should speed  
 From the Thames to the Tweed,  
 Until infants grasp'd swords for the rattle."

We have only to add, that the engraved copies of the Princess Elizabeth's elegant designs are neatly executed; though the impression we have seen has met with great injustice from the colourist, who has tinted his Volunteer Cupids with something like yellow oker, and thus has given to the Lilliputian heroes leathern skins.

ART. XIII. *Six Lectures, on the Principles and Practice of Perspective, as applicable to drawing from Nature; accompanied with a Mechanical Apparatus.* 4to. 77 pp. with Eight Plates, and a Case for the Apparatus, suitable to the Size of the Volume. 1l. 15s. Faulder, &c. for the Author. 1804.

WE were lately called upon to examine a work on Perspective†, in which the author had dilated the mathematical principles of Brook Taylor to an ample, if not superfluous extent. The object of the present writer is directly the contrary. It is to point out the principles, and lead the pupil to the practice at the same time, by the simplest means that can be contrived.

\* Alluding to Walpole's catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, of which he is preparing an extended edition. *REV.*

† That of Mr. Edwards. See our vol. xxiii. p. 385.

For two or three years past, or perhaps more, Mr. J. G. Wood has delivered Lectures on Perspective, at his house in Beaumont-Street, in which he has employed a mode of illustration peculiar, as far as we recollect, to himself. He has had upon his table models of temples, and other objects formed in wood, and placed on a horizontal plane; and, by showing these through a plane glass, perpendicular to the horizon, he has made clearly evident to his pupils, that the mathematical lines prescribed by the art of perspective are founded in nature; that the parallels in the object do actually vanish on the glass, as the pupil is directed to make them vanish on his paper, (which represents such a transparent plane) that the points of sight, and distance, the horizontal line, &c. do all manifest themselves in the same way upon the transparent plane; and, consequently, that there is nothing in the principles of perspective which may not be clearly and perfectly comprehended by very little application of the mind; and that they may be applied to practice for ever, with little chance of error, after having been learned completely in this simple and elegant way.

These Lectures having been found to answer the desired effect, and to initiate pupils in the art of drawing from nature with more facility than any other method, and with entire correctness, Mr. W. has been led to present them to the public in this form, notwithstanding the obvious difficulty of publishing a mechanical apparatus with a book; and the still greater difficulty of inducing persons who take up the book to endeavour to comprehend the use of the apparatus, or even the mode of setting it up for use, without the aid of oral instruction. In the case which accompanies his book, Mr. W. has given in miniature the apparatus which he employed at his Lectures: a plain horizontal board, with holes to receive the columns of a small temple; perpendicular glasses, with different lines painted on them, representing the lines of the perspective, and coinciding with them when the object is viewed from the right point, which is fixed by an eye-hole, having its ascertained situation upon and above the board. The directions for putting this apparatus together are given in a single page, and in the most distinct manner; every piece of the apparatus being represented on a plate opposite to the directions; so that, with the least attention, it seems impossible to misapprehend the intentions of the author. Though we would by no means have mathematical principles superseded; yet a clear and familiar illustration of them, for minds which are not prepared to receive mathematical ideas, must often, in mixed mathematics, be of great utility. To pure mathematics there is no way but by the regular and geometrical methods; but the mixed sciences must often

be practised by those who either cannot or will not study mathematics; and the lecturer who provides for their wants, in the first instance, may perhaps be the only person who can lead them, almost insensibly, to an attention to the mathematical rules; or to any admiration of them. We shall, therefore, for the public use, endeavour to make as clear as possible the advantages of the system now published.

The present author defines perspective in the way which leads directly to the illustrations he now offers to the public.

"Perspective", he says, "is the art of representing objects upon paper, canvas, or any flat surface, as they appear to the eye, or as they would appear when viewed through a pane of glass." P. 1.

This definition is certainly not new; it occurs in very similar terms in the *Jesuits' Perspective*\*, long considered as the only grammar of the art. "La perspective est un art qui represente sur un milieu diaphane ou transparent, l'apparence des objets, aux points où ce milieu est coupé par les rayons visuels". *Edit. Paris, 1651, tom. 1, p. 6.* This is not only the most exact definition, but is particularly to the purpose of the present author, because it brings at once to view the principle on which the whole of his Lectures is founded. Other authors, however, have defined differently. Brook Taylor says, "Linear perspective is the art of describing exactly on a plane surface, the representations of any given objects"†. James Ferguson, who wrote the simplest and most familiar book on the subject that has appeared till now, gives a similar definition. "Perspective is the art of drawing the resemblances or pictures of objects on a plane surface, as the objects themselves appear to the eye". But he adds, to illustrate his definition, what comes exactly to the definition of Mr. Wood,

"Thus, suppose a person at a window looks through an upright pane of glass at any object beyond it; and, keeping his head steady, draws the figure of the object upon glass, with a black-lead pencil, as if the point of the pencil touched the object itself; he would then have

\* This useful book was translated into English by Ephraim Chambers, author of the *Cyclopædia*.

† This is his definition, as it stands in his third edition, A.D. 1749. Mr. Edwards has represented it otherwise, probably from some other edition. He says that Dr. B. T. commences his treatise with these words: "Perspective is the art of drawing on a plane the appearances of any figures by the rules of geometry." We did not make this comparison when Mr. Edwards's book was before us.

a true representation of the object in perspective, as it appears to the eye." *The Art of Drawing in Perspective made easy*. Ed. 1774.

On this principle, drawing tables have been constructed, enabling a person unskilled in perspective to draw objects correctly, by tracing them on a transparent plane. Mr. Wood also illustrates his definition, by reminding his reader that the appearance presented to the eye is always different from the reality.

"For example, the two sides of a regular street appear *nearer* to each other, and the buildings *lower*, at the end most remote from the eye, than they do at the end nearest the eye; although, in reality, the street is known to be of equal width, and the buildings equally high at both ends."

He then gives a further illustration, similar to that of Ferguson.

"If objects seen through any transparent medium, as glass, or the pane of a window, are traced upon that glass or pane\*, the tracing will of course be an exact representation of those objects, as they appear to the eye; and it belongs to the art of perspective to furnish unerring rules for representing objects, with equal accuracy, upon a flat surface, such as paper, canvas," &c. P. 1.

This, then, is the simple and just foundation of these Lectures; which, instead of leading to a mere practical apparatus, leaving the person who used it as ignorant as he was before, serves to make sensible to the eye the truth of the geometrical principles themselves, which are here deduced from the visible facts. A work of science of this kind does not admit of specimens; we shall therefore only give, from the Preface, what the author says further on the nature and intention of his work.

"In the following pages the reader must not expect to find new matter; all that has been attempted is, to render the simple and useful rules of the art clear and intelligible, by a more familiar mode of explanation, and by frequent reference to the accompanying apparatus, in lieu of geometrical demonstration; to enable also the amateur artist to represent a view from nature with certainty and truth, which cannot be done without the assistance of this art. The author here acknowledges the benefit derived from the perusal of many books of great merit, by means of which he has composed these Lectures. The

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\* He should have added, as Ferguson did, *keeping his head exactly steady to the same point*, for that condition is absolutely necessary to the exactness of the tracing, and is that which causes the necessity of the eye-hole in his apparatus. Writers too often omit a step, which seems to themselves too obvious to be overlooked.

example of the hexagon is copied nearly from Mr. Kirby's book\*, and many of the diagrams are exactly like those in other works of this kind. The author considered it his duty to make this acknowledgment." P. v.

The following circumstance ought to have been mentioned by Mr. Edwards also, many of whose figures were still more distorted by the same cause.

"In several of the diagrams the distance of the picture is too short, which is done to avoid carrying the vanishing points out of the plate. This occasions a degree of distortion in the perspective of some objects; as, for instance, of the oblique wheel, pl. 3, fig. 2, &c." P. vi.

The subjects of the Lectures are briefly these. i. Preparatory matters; with descriptions of the ground plan, picture, and point of distance, on one plane. ii. Of lines perpendicular, oblique, and parallel to the picture; with some general rules. iii. Squares, cubes, and buildings, having one side parallel to the picture, put into perspective. iv. Square, &c. oblique to the picture; the circle, circular towers, &c. v. Proportions of objects by the line of elevation; arches and bridges in perspective. vi. The meanders of a river, in perspective; reflections, shadows, &c. with directions for sketching from nature.

Among these, the directions for drawing meanders, &c. appear to us particularly new and good. We have no doubt that the book, whether as a text-book for the Lecturer, an aid to teachers, or even a grammar for those who have resolution to teach themselves, will be found of singular use, from its very perspicuous plan and arrangement.

ART. XIV. *The History of the Reign of George III. to the Termination of the late War. To which is prefixed, a View of the progressive Improvement of England, in Prosperity and Strength, to the Accession of his Majesty. In Six Volumes. By Robert Bisset, LL. D. Author of the Life of Burke, &c. &c. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.*

THE magnitude and importance of the work before us, extending through the whole period of what may be termed contemporary history, and comprehending such a variety of

\* Which was founded on Brook Taylor's treatise.

events which "come home to the bosoms", and affect the welfare of the present generation, have rendered the examination of its contents a matter of serious contemplation to our minds, and inclined us to defer the discussion to a period of the greatest leisure. Yet we cannot even now promise all the attention which the subject deserves; but only to give such a general view of the performance, as shall do justice to the industry and ability of the author, though not to all the interesting topics which he has discussed.

The work which Mr. Adolphus \* has published on the same subject, concluded with the peace of 1783, and we know not whether a continuation is intended. Dr. Bisset has, however, amply supplied the deficiency; and those who are interested (as indeed who is not?) in the events of the present reign, may now view them, to the period of the treaty of Amiens, through the medium of a well-informed and impartial historian.

In contemplating the present work, our attention is first drawn to the preliminary part; in which the progressive improvement of England in her internal prosperity and strength, and in estimation and importance among foreign powers, is amply and perspicuously detailed. The progress of civilization and commerce is traced from the earliest ages to the accession of his present Majesty; and thus the reader is enabled to enter upon the main subject with a more distinct recollection of all the preceding periods and leading events of English history. Throughout this preliminary statement, and indeed in the whole work, Dr. Bisset displays one of the greatest merits of an historian, and that without which all other qualities are of little avail, namely, impartiality. In developing the views, and stating the measures of contending parties, the balance is invariably held with a steady and equal hand; and the author as freely censures the excesses of each party, as he praises the measures of either, whenever they appear to him to deserve it. These are our general sentiments as to the introduction. We will now advert to the History itself; the first Chapter of which states the Rise, Progress, Operations, and Results of the War of 1756 to the Accession of George III. and details the events of that war (in general†) with perspicuity and accuracy. In the succeeding Chapter, the author

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\* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxi. p. 662, and xxii. p. 158.

† We say "*in general*," because the *last* descent on the coast of France, in 1758, is not quite accurately stated. Upon that descent the army did not, as before, march to St. Maloes, but along the coast, without any apparent object but to create an alarm. The unfortunate affair at St. Cas should also have been related more distinctly.



enters upon the events of the present reign ; on some of the most important of which, contained in the three first volumes, we will state, in substance, his representations and opinions, subjoining a few extracts ; as it is not possible, in a Review, to examine and discuss in detail the contents of so voluminous a work.

After noticing the auspicious commencement of his Majesty's reign, and the patriotic speech delivered to Parliament, (with some events of inferior note) and justifying his Sovereign, in a note, from a most virulent and unsupported imputation by Mr. Bellsham, the author proceeds to detail the further events of the war, and the negociations for peace which took place in the year 1760. He then sets forth the conduct of Spain, and Mr. Pitt's well-known proposal of an immediate attack upon that power ; which, not coinciding with the opinion of a majority in council, produced the resignation of that great minister. In detailing the circumstances attending that resignation, the author does justice both to the sagacity of Mr. Pitt, and to the good intentions of those who differed from him ; representing the mild but dignified behaviour of the Sovereign, upon that occasion, in appropriate terms. The following is his opinion on that memorable transaction ; which, as a good specimen of his style and manner, we will extract.

“ Mr. Pitt's resignation of an employment in which his continuance would have promoted the most momentous interests of his country, cannot easily be justified. From his wisdom, his country might have expected that he would have overlooked an opposition of opinion in a case which very fairly admitted of two constructions, though he was eventually proved to be right ; that his patriotism would have induced him to have employed his talents, even though every particular measure adopted might not be agreeable to his views ; and that his magnanimity would overlook what he might suppose personal competitions. But, whatever sentiments were entertained respecting Mr. Pitt's going out of office, every impartial man agreed, that a greater minister had never acted under a sovereign of England. Lofty in genius, profound in wisdom, and expansive in views ; inventive in council, bold in resolution, and decisive in conduct ; he long over-bore party by unequalled ability. Sagacious in the discovery of general and official character, he discerned the fittest instruments for the execution of his plans ; and employing none in offices of high political, naval, or military trust, but those whom he knew to be thoroughly qualified for effecting the purpose, he laid a sure foundation for success. The enterprises under his administration were brilliant, and the result was at once advantageous and glorious. A mind of such force of intellectual and moral qualities, energy of operation, and perseverance of exertion, which had in its powers and endowments no motives for artifice or disguise, perhaps bestowed too little care to conceal from others that superiority which it so transcendantly possessed. A little more indulgence for  
common

common understandings, and somewhat less of austerity of temper and of inflexibility of disposition, might have preserved this illustrious man to the councils of his country." Vol. i. p. 302.

These sentiments, which in the main are certainly correct, are expressed with good sense, candour, and moderation. The same justice is done to the private worth and good intentions of the Earl of Bute; whom Dr. B. by the most convincing proofs, exculpates from the malignant and unfounded charge of Jacobitism. He also gives due praise to that minister and his colleagues for the vigour with which they carried on the war to its conclusion. Yet he censures, in some respects, the peace concluded by them, particularly for the cessions made in the West-Indies; in which opinion most impartial readers will, we think, coincide.

The transactions respecting Mr. Wilkes form the next important topic of consideration. The character of the individual is justly drawn by the author; but he thinks, in common with perhaps all who reflect dispassionately on the subject, that the measures pursued by administration, in issuing the general warrant, and instituting a parliamentary prosecution, unnecessarily created a popular ferment, and raised the North Briton and its author to a popularity and importance, which otherwise they could never have attained.

The Stamp Act (as it is usually termed) and its consequence, is the next public proceeding on which the author has occasion to dilate. Previously to his statement of the arguments for and against this measure, he (judiciously in our opinion) treats it as a mere question of expediency; and, on that ground, inclines to condemn it as a hazardous departure from that policy which long experience had approved. Yet he considers, with reason, the repeal of that statute, accompanied, as it was, by the Declaratory Act (during the Rockingham administration) as a weak and injudicious measure, calculated to please neither party; offensive to America, without being advantageous to Britain. The Act, however, having been repealed, the revival of so dangerous a question, by the duties afterwards imposed on America, is equally reprobated, as an impolitic revival of this dangerous dispute. A discussion of the affairs of Ireland at this period concludes the first volume of this elaborate work.

Amidst the variety of events contained in the second volume, the most prominent are, the proceedings respecting Mr. Wilkes after his return to England, the dispute respecting the Middlesex election, and the American war. This last is related at large; and, generally speaking, with accuracy and impartiality;

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partiality; the able narrative of Captain Stedman\* being the principal authority for most of the facts alledged. Yet perhaps this author is somewhat too severe in the sarcasms so frequently passed on the General who commanded the British forces, during the greater part of that period. Great allowance should be made for the uncommon difficulties of his situation, a situation so different from those in which British Generals had ever before been placed. When the interference of France in the dispute, and the impending hostilities with that kingdom in consequence, presented a new, and still more formidable, aspect of public affairs, the appearance of the venerable Earl of Chatham in Parliament (in order to oppose the motion for acknowledging the independence of America) and the awful scene which ensued, are described with great feeling and energy. As his exertion upon this interesting occasion appears to have hastened the end of that illustrious statesman, we will insert the author's description of it, in his own words. Speaking of an Address moved by the Duke of Richmond, and the Speech by which it was supported, he states the noble Duke to have insisted, "that the only sure means to extricate us from the war with the colonies, was an unqualified recognition of their independence."

"This", he adds, "was a proposition, to which not only lord North, but the most firm and violent and ardent supporter of coercive measures was not more inimical than the illustrious champion of conciliation, the earl of Chatham. His lordship had that session frequently attended the house of peers, less from the relaxation of distemper than from the calls of duty, which the increasing calamities of his country made him consider as every day more imperious. In a bodily state fitted only for the stillness and quiet of a bed of sickness, he encountered the active warfare of the senate, hoping his counsels might at length be admitted by those who were experiencing such evils from former rejection and intractability, and that, in his old age, he might contribute to restore part of the prosperity, greatness, and glory, which he had acquired for his country in the vigour of his life, and which left her when he ceased to guide her affairs. His exertion, in the former part of the session, so much beyond his bodily strength, had increased his distemper; but, informed of the business that was to be agitated, and aware of the doctrines which would be brought forward, he thought it incumbent on himself to render it manifest to the world, that though he agreed with the marquis of Rockingham and his adherents in reprobating the system of ministry, he totally differed from them on the question of American independence. He accordingly betook himself to the senate, of which, for near half a century, he had been the brightest luminary. Having arrived in the house, he refreshed himself in the lord chancellor's room, until he learned that

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\* See Brit. Crit. vol. iv. p. 581.

business was about to begin. The infirm statesman was led into the house of peers, at ended by his son-in-law, lord Mahon, and resting on the arm of his second son, Mr. William Pitt. He was richly dressed in a superb suit of black velvet, with a full wig, and covered up to the knees in flannel. He was pale and emaciated; but the darting quickness, force, and animation of his eyes, and the expression of his whole countenance, shewed that his mind *retained* its primæval perspicacity, brilliancy, and strength. The lords stood up, and made a lane for him to pass through to the bench of the earls; and with the gracefulness of deportment for which he was so eminently distinguished, he bowed to them as he proceeded. Having taken his seat, he listened with the most profound attention to the speech of the duke of Richmond. When his grace had finished, lord Chatham rose; he lamented that, at so important a crisis, his bodily infirmities had interfered so often with his regular attendance on his duty in parliament. "I have this day (said he) made an effort beyond the powers of my constitution, to come down to the house, perhaps the last time I shall enter its walls, to express my indignation against the proposition of yielding the sovereignty of America. My lord, I rejoice that the grave has not closed upon me, that I am still alive to lift up my voice against the dismemberment of this ancient and noble monarchy. Pressed down as I am by the load of infirmity, I am little able to assist my country in this most perilous conjuncture; but, my lords, while I have sense and memory, I never will consent to tarnish the lustre of this nation by an ignominious surrender of its rights and fairest possessions. Shall a people so lately the terror of the world now fall prostrate before the house of Bourbon? It is impossible. I am not, I confess, well informed of the resources of this kingdom; but I trust it has still sufficient to maintain its just rights, though I know them not; and any state, my lords, is better than despair. Let us at least make one effort; and, if we must fall, let us fall like men."

"The duke of Richmond declared his grief and horror at the dismemberment of the empire to be as great as that of any man in the house or nation; but how was it to be avoided: he himself was totally ignorant of the means of resisting with success the combination of America with France and Spain. He did not know how to preserve the dependence of America. If any person could prevent such an evil, lord Chatham was the man; but what were the means that great statesman would propose. Lord Chatham, agitated by this appeal, made an eager effort, at its conclusion, to rise; but, before he could utter a word, pressing his hand to his heart, he fell down in a convulsive fit. The duke of Cumberland and lord Temple, who were nearest him, caught him in their arms. The house was immediately in commotion, strangers were ordered to depart, and the house was adjourned. Lord Chatham being carried into an adjoining apartment, medical assistance soon arrived. Recovering in some degree, he was conveyed in a litter to his villa at Hayes in Kent; and there he lingered till the end of May, when he breathed his last, in the seventieth year of his age." Vol. iii. p. 39.

A well-written character of this illustrious statesman is subjoined. The succeeding events of the war are fully, and

for the most part accurately, described; nor is less attention bestowed on domestic transactions. In the character of Lord North's administration, given at the close of it, the author justly remarks, that the calamities which occurred during that period are not to be ascribed wholly to Ministers, but also to Parliament, "which, by its approbation, sanctioned their acts; and to the people themselves, of whom the greater part was eager for commencing and continuing the war". We might add, that the course of events, and the rapid increase which took place in the population and power of the American colonies, naturally led to a separation; and that such an event would probably have taken place before the present time (with more or less struggle) even under the wisest administration. The circumstances which produced the peace of 1783, and the terms of that treaty, are next set forth, and the debates on that subject detailed. On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, the author's opinion appears to agree with that which was expressed at the time, by a great majority throughout the kingdom. In discussing the merit of Mr. Fox's India Bill, though he admits it to be pregnant with those dangers which were pointed out, and states it to have been "*completely fitted to establish an oligarchical confederacy, headed by Charles James Fox*", yet he allows it to be "*the effort of an expanded and towering genius*". With the highest respect for the *talents* of that statesman, we confess this is not the light in which it has appeared to us. That it was a very violent and daring measure, we are not disposed to deny; but what great effort of *genius* it required, to devise an Act of Parliament which should, at one stroke, annihilate all the rights of a great chartered body, dispossess them of their whole property, and place it under the absolute controul of a set of individuals, we are so dull of apprehension as not to discern. The author objects to the measure, on strong, and we think just, grounds; and properly observes, that Mr. Fox had not evinced that necessity by which alone it could be justified. Mr. Pitt's proposed India Bill is then stated, and its rejection by the House. The remaining events, to the establishment of Mr. Pitt as Minister, and the consequent dissolution of Parliament in 1784, are also clearly detailed; and some observations added, on the fortunate union of talents and firmness, which enabled that Minister to triumph over his adversaries, and to maintain the ground which he had taken, in defence of the monarchy and constitution. With these important events closes the third volume of this History.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

BRITISH

## BRITISH CATALOGUE.

## POETRY.

ART. 15. *Poems.* By Charles A. Elton. Foolscap 8vo. 5s. Longman and Co. 1804.

This is one of those numerous productions, in which we find nothing to commend highly, or rigorously censure. We insert the following, as one of the most pleasing specimens of the author's versification.

“ From Cottage Couch, where slumber'd Mary,  
A lovely maid beyond compare :  
The village bells, one morning early,  
Arous'd this fairest of the fair.

“ Not brighter beams the star of day-break,  
Or Phœbus from his orient sky,  
Than when the tale of Nelson's glory  
Flashed transport on her lustrous eye.

“ My William now, my sweetest William,  
Her virgin voice exulting cried,  
Has won at length the meed of valour,  
The laurel wreath, for which he sigh'd.

“ Yet love-sick throbs of thrilling anguish  
Invade the calm that lulls her breast ;  
Yet tears her heart with soft forebodings,  
By turns elated and deprest.

“ She fearful snatch'd the list of glory,  
By rumour wafted from the deep,  
Where shine the brave in honour's annals—  
Then trembling paus'd, to smile and weep!

“ Perhaps”, with tender grief exclaiming,  
“ Such was my gallant William's doom ;  
Perhaps with verdure unavailing,  
The laurel shades his watery tomb.”

“ He spoke, when—O dispel thy terrors !—  
A well-known voice was heard to say ;  
And William sprang on wings of gladness,  
To kiss the starting tear away.”

“ Sarah” is not a name the most peculiarly adapted for poetry ; but we may conjecture, by a most affectionate Dedication, that it is endeared beyond that of any other to the author's feelings and sentiments.

ART.



ART. 16. *Great Cry and little Wool; or the Squads in an Uprare; or the Progress of Politics; or Epistles, poetical and picturesque. Written by Toby Scout, Esq. a Member of the Opposition; and edited by Peter Pindar, Esq. In Two Parts.* 4to. 1s. 6d. each. Walker. 1804.

The decent supposition on which these Epistles (as they are called, forsooth!) are founded is, that a late indisposition of the greatest and most revered personage in this kingdom was to prove fatal. The effects of this expectation on persons alluded to are described with great coarseness. As to the poetry, one part of it may afford as good a specimen as another, for it is all of the *butterwoman's* stamp.

“ Prepare thy two ears, Cousin Nic,  
Lo; our senses are all of employ full;  
And our stomachs, of poverty sick,  
Will speedily sing “ O be joyful!”

“ Hope peeps from a cloud on our squad,  
Whose beams have been long in deep mourning;  
’Tis a lane, let me tell ye, my lad,  
Dev’lish long that has never a turning.”

The elegance of the rest of the two Parts is at least equal to this beginning.

ART. 17. *An Ode, entitled the Humorous Convocation, alias the Barber’s Shop, on Saturday Evening. By William Henry Hitchener.* 4to. 1s. 6d. Ledger. 1804.

We do not know this Mr. Hitchener, but conjecture he may be the shaver himself, though no *cunning one* certainly, who, waiting for his customers on a Saturday night, continues to while away the time in stringing such rhymes as these:

“ Should they a landing gain,  
Who’s he among us that would not stand forth,  
And rather sacrifice whate’er he’s worth,  
Nay, e’en his family with his blood intrench,  
Than see our fair ones *cherish’d* by the French.”

## DRAMATIC.

ART. 18. *Guilty or Not Guilty. A Comedy, in Five Acts. First acted at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, May 26, 1804. Written by Thomas Dibdin, Author of the Jew and the Doctor, Birth Day, Will for the Deed, Cabinet, English Fleet, Family Quarrels, Il Bondocani, School for Prejudice, Five Thousand a Year, St. David’s Day, Naval Pillar, Mouth of the Nile, Horse and the Widow, Valentine and Orson, &c. &c. &c. The Third Edition, 8vo. 108 pp. 2s. 6d. Lackington and Allen. 1804.*

The substitution of farces, in five acts, for legitimate comedies, has now become so much a matter of course, that when we are obliged, by our  
duty,

duty, to peruse them, we expect to find in the dialogue only a few bad puns, and in the plot nothing but unmeaning baffle and absurdity. In the piece before us, however, we do not find even these merits to any degree; and we should have been wholly at a loss to account for the successful representation which we believe it had, and the third edition which it has reached, but that one circumstance, though not very new or ably managed, tends to give the plot a degree of interest, which it would not otherwise excite. One of the principal characters lies under strong, but doubtful, imputations of very atrocious guilt; and, as he strongly asserts his at least comparative innocence, and is more than once prevented from coming to an explanation, this uncertainty and suspense, we presume, interested the feelings of the audience, and carried the piece to a successful conclusion. In other respects, we cannot perceive much dramatic merit in the piece, and as a literary performance it ranks still lower. One of the characters compares himself to "the statue of Anger leaning on Despair". This we suppose is an imitation of Shakespeare's "Patience on a monument"; how successful, the reader will determine. The title-page shows this writer, whatever may be the merits of the performance before us, to have contributed largely to "the public stock of harmless pleasure", though not perhaps to deserve a very high rank, even among the dramatic authors of the present age.

## NOVELS.

ART. 19. *Circumstances respecting the late Charles Montford, Esq.*  
By George Harley, Esq. 8vo. Liverpool printed; sold by T.  
McGreery, Houghton-street. 1804.

We confess we have been agreeably deceived with the perusal of this interesting publication. From the title, we were induced to expect the memoirs of a man, whose memory might indeed be dear to the circle of his own peculiar relatives, but the minutiae of whose life could hardly have formed the subject of interest or attention to an impartial and unprejudiced public.

There can, however, be no doubt, that at least the greater part of these "Circumstances" are imaginary and fictitious. The story, though simple in itself, is extremely well told; and, however we may regret its melancholy termination, we must own our interest has been highly excited, and our taste much gratified, by the perusal.

An excursion to Paris is made the vehicle of many judicious remarks on the present state and government of that country. We are induced to subjoin the following extract, as a specimen of the author's style, and as containing a comparison, which we have often seen more copiously argued, with less effect.

"Since my stay here, I have of course been at the levee of the chief Consul. I was anxious to see what sort of a man he was, of whom we are all accustomed to read in history and romances, as rising from obscurity to the most brilliant fortune—from humble rank to a throne. I hear him on all sides compared to Cæsar. There appears

to me, however, but few points of similarity. Bonaparte, from his childhood, seems to have had no enjoyment but in command, and those pursuits which might lead him to the attainment of his favourite object. Cæsar was a man of universal passion, as dissipated as he was ambitious; as ardent in pleasure as in battle; warm in his friendships; and contending for the affections of a woman with as much anxiety as for the empire of the world. Bonaparte has no friends, and no attachments. The latter obtained the sovereign power in a country torn by factions, and fighting for the gift of peace from any hand. The rulers he had to overthrow were marked by the grossest corruption at home, and the most disgraceful reverse of fortune abroad. Cæsar created the divisions on which he founded his empire; and his antagonists were Cicero, Pompey, and Cato. Cæsar was eloquent, a finished scholar, and the best bred man of his age. Bonaparte is slow in his utterance, a man of science, but of little taste; in his manner cold, stiff, and inflexible. When Cæsar fell, even the authors of his death, though they rejoiced for Rome, wept for their friend; in losing Bonaparte, we might tremble for France, but the man would surely be unlamented. Cæsar was the victim of his bold and generous confidence of all around him. Bonaparte, as he has nothing of his feelings, will probably escape *his fate*."

A Comedy, entitled "*Love in Marriage*", is subjoined, of which we are sorry not to have it in our power to speak so satisfactorily.

ART. 20. *Aubrey. A Novel. By R. C. Dallas, Esq. Author of Percival. Four Volumes. 12mo. 18s. Longman and Co. 1804.*

In saying that this production is superior to the generality of Novels, we shall be thought by many to express ourselves but coldly of its merits. *Aubrey* does, in fact, deserve a higher commendation. It is written with ease, and excites so much interest in the mind of the reader, as to hurry him past those errors, which perhaps upon a more minute investigation might deserve some censure, or challenge a more rigid criticism.

ART. 21. *The India Voyage. By Mrs. H. Lefanu, Daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, M. A. Two Volumes. 12mo. 8s. Robinsons. 1804.*

The pen of a female has always a claim on our indulgence; and, where we cannot commend, we wish to be concise; let it therefore suffice, that after the usual embarrassments in which the "*Mortimers*" and "*Mandevilles*" must necessarily be involved, all parties finally enjoy that happiness which so many of our fair countrywomen possess, without the necessity of an "*India Voyage*".

## MEDICINE.

**ART. 22.** *Thesaurus Medicaminum; a new Collection of medical Prescriptions, distributed into Twelve Classes, and accompanied with pharmaceutical and practical Remarks, exhibiting a View of the present State of the Materia Medica and Practice of Physic, in this and other Countries. Third Edition. By a Member of the London College of Physicians.* 8vo. 342 pp. 8s. Baldwin. 1804.

This work, for a character of which we refer our readers to the sixth volume of the British Critic, has undergone considerable improvements in this third edition. It exhibits a view of the Chemical Nomenclature of the new Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, as well as of the London Pharmacopœia; what the author terms the *preparative* part of the formulæ, which part in the former editions was published in English, is now given in Latin, “not only for the purpose of limiting the circulation of the book to the members of the medical profession (for whose use alone it is designed); but also in order to avoid the ambiguity which attaches to the English names of plants, and further, to accommodate foreigners; it being presumed that a work of this kind may be useful in other countries as well as our own”; lastly, definitions of the Classes, and tabular views of the principal articles belonging to each of them, are added. We observe that several new articles are introduced, respecting the administration of which, the necessary cautions and admonitions are subjoined.

**ART. 23.** *A Conspectus of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias; wherein the Virtues, Uses, and Doses of the several Articles and Preparations contained in those Works are stated; their Pronunciation, as to Quantity, marked &c. &c. for the Use of junior Practitioners. By Robert Graves, M. D. Third Edition.* 12mo. 112 pp. 3s. 6d. Murray and Highley. 1804.

Of the former edition of this Conspectus we gave a favourable account, in the eighth volume of the British Critic. The present edition comprizes the alterations made in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, published last year; a circumstance which adds to the utility of this little manual.

## DIVINITY.

**ART. 24.** *A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, in St. James's Church, Westminster, on Sunday, April 24, 1803. By the Right Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, D. D. Bishop of Gloucester. To which is added, an Appendix of Miscellaneous Observations on Resuscitation. By the Society.* 8vo. 48 pp. 1s. Rivingtons, &c. 1803.

The plan of the present discourse is this: observing how closely philosophy and religion are united when the works of Creation are considered

considered as illustrating the divine attributes, the Bishop of Gloucester adverts, in the first place, to the provisions made in the œconomy of nature for the support of animal life; 1. by a refined mechanism; 2. by a due distribution of genial heat; 3. by the properties and diffusion of the atmosphere; 4. by the contrivances for continuing respiration. He proceeds next to the internal dispositions tending to the same end; as, 1. the general love of existence; 2. the capacity of the human mind for art and science, and our attachment to them. Under this head, he particularly notices that application of them which enables the Humane Society to perform its services to society. The preacher then touches upon the motives for these benevolent exertions; first, social; secondly, religious; and expatiates on these topics with propriety and force. The following passage is well calculated to illustrate the merits of the Humane Society.

“When, by a destroying influence, vitality is altogether extinct, then that mysterious and inexplicable bond, which connects body and soul, and which the Scriptures significantly and beautifully term “the silver cord of life”, is broken irreparably to all human means, and God only can command its reunion. But on frequent occasions there is but an incipient tendency towards utter inanimation; and there intervenes a considerable space of time between the first and ultimate operation of that tendency. It is in this anxious and awful period of suspension, that in its humanity, and eminently Christian charity, with humble dependence on the will of God! the Society here assembled would proffer its aid. Considering itself to be merely an instrument in the hands of the Almighty, it exerts the faculties, and applies the powers, with which, for purposes beneficial, it is providentially endowed; induced by the hope, that however inanimate may be the form, however ghastly may be the appearance, still the hour of death may not yet be come. That which is inert may by assistance become active; that which is refrigerated may become warm; that which is obstructed may become free from impediment. For these ends it devises suitable means, and with what success we need not other proof; behold numerous witnesses present in view,” P. 18.

ART. 25. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary's, Stafford, at the Visitation held by the Archdeacon, August 8, 1804. By the Rev. Edward Whitby, Vicar of Seighford. Published at the Request of the Archdeacon. 8vo. 32 pp. 1s. Longman and Co, 1804.*

The subject of this discourse is one of the first moment both to clergy and people, namely, the terms of our salvation; and it is handled with a degree of clearness and ability very unusual.

The text is Ephes. i. 8, 9. “By grace ye are saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast.” The method taken by the preacher to illustrate this topic, so much agitated in modern times, is admirably calculated to remove all erroneous conceptions of it. He begins by showing, most distinctly, that it is impossible for a created being to have any claim of merit from his works, even supposing his obedience perfect; supposing it imperfect, the proof comes out with much more strength,

strength, as is here urged. "Turn the subject", says the preacher, "which way you will, the salvation of a sinner, by any works of his own, is nothing short of an impossibility: whether he seek it by sacrifice, by repentance, by reformation, by works of charity, by any or all of these put together, he stirs not, he cannot stir, one single step from the place whence he is to set out; he still depends, and must depend, on the mercy of God, to accept both his services and his person: it still remains with God to say, whether he will pardon transgression or no: as also, on what terms, and to what extent." P. 12.

The terms on which God actually consents to pardon are then distinctly explained, and it is soundly concluded that "more a sinner cannot do for the pardon of his sins, than accept it when offered to him", on the terms which are appointed; and it is shown that it is most natural at the hour of death to trust in the promised mercies of God, rather than in any balancing of our own good and evil deeds within ourselves.

The due caution, however, is not forgotten; and it is shown with no less care and clearness, that our justification by faith, and salvation by grace, do not give any opening to sin, nor excuse us (how should they?) from obeying also the positive commands of Christ, which enjoin works of righteousness, mercy and benevolence and the abstaining from all evil. To a discourse so clearly argumentative as this of Mr. Whitby, it is impossible to do justice by an abstracted account; but whoever takes up the Sermon itself must be struck at once with the clearness of the reasoning, and the force and propriety of the language. The conclusion, briefly but strongly adverting to the present state of the world, is highly impressive; and the whole composition is such as at once does high honour to the writer, and promises much utility in the circulation.

ART. 26. *A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Norwich, holden at Walsingham, May 3, 1804; and printed at the Desire of the Clergy present. By Matthew Skinner, M. A. F. A. S. Rector of Wood Norton with Swanton Norwicks, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Onslow.* 8vo. 24 pp. 1s. Rivingtons. 1804.

A very excellent practical discourse, on 2 Tim. ii. 24, abounding with salutary advice to the clergy, concerning the duties of a Christian minister. A single specimen will recommend this Sermon (we think) to the attention of our readers.

As long as the mind is free, as long as our present blessed liberties remain, opinions will be freely uttered. The Church of England (truly apostolic as it is) will be liable to attack in form and doctrines; and even Christianity itself, and the very foundations of all religion, not without danger of opponents. Things will be said, and works put forth; where answers are deemed necessary (for it seems little necessary to answer all), moderation and gentleness should be the leading features of our reply; vehemence, clamour, or personal abuse, will at once disgrace our performances, and give advantage to our enemy, who, by dexterously laying hold of such parts, may do more harm to

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our cause than by all his arguments; at least, no good can possibly arise to it: none will be brought over, by such means, to think with us; but even those perhaps disgusted who might wish us well. But to enter publicly into the lists of controversy is the lot only of a few; all of us, however, are liable to have opponents at home; to have business of a similar nature to do within our own circle: it is not improbable, that we may find some persons of loose principles and conduct, who think little of public worship, or of the sacraments and discipline of the church; and who, in general, oppose themselves to sacred things. Be our conduct towards them such as the text prescribes:—let violence and anger find no part in it; but let us, with plain and persuasive argument, instruct them in all meekness; if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth.” P. 13.

The rest of the discourse is equally sound, and practically useful.

**ART. 27.** *The Duty of Volunteers. A Sermon, preached before the Birshall and Batley Volunteers, on their Appearance at Church in Uniform, April 22, 1804. By Hammond Roberston, M. A. Chaplain to the Corps, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. Published by Request. 8vo. 40 pp. Brook, Huddersfield; Orrell, &c. London. 1804.*

“The Duty of Volunteers” is indeed a subject of “national importance; for, if they be continued upon the present system, the conduct of these bodies will have a considerable effect upon the public character”. Their duty is, in this discourse (on 2 Tim. ii. 3) set forth in a very forcible and excellent manner; particularly, with respect to *bearing hardships*, as a leading quality in the character of a soldier. We strongly recommend this discourse to the attention of Volunteers. Officers, as well as Privates, will find in it very salutary admonition. In a note at p. 23, the author disapproves of *Sunday-drilling*. We never defended it, but upon the imperious plea of *necessity*; arising chiefly from the suddenness and great urgency of the occasion; and we readily admit, that this necessity does not now exist in its original force. The Volunteers have (in most cases) made so laudable a proficiency in the use of arms; that the necessity for attending to these matters on a *Sunday* has, in a great degree, abated; and we wish that the practice may abate in full proportion.

**ART. 28.** *Dedicated, by Permission, to his Majesty. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, on Sunday, the 16th of October, 1803, before Lieutenant-Colonel Gaiskell, of the First Regiment of Surrey Volunteers, and before Major Thomas Burne, Esq. and the other Gentlemen of the Committee and Corps of the Newington Division. By Robert Dickenson, Curate. Published at their Request. 4to. 20 pp. 1s. Potts, Newington; Rivingtons, &c. London. 1803.*

Another excellent address to our brave Volunteers; to which are prefixed, a very proper Dedication to the King, and a seasonable Prayer. We perfectly agree with the Committee, who requested the printing of this Sermon, that “sentiments so truly pious, and precepts so patriotic, cannot be too generally diffused.”

ART. 29. *A Sermon, preached in the Church of Louth, at the Anniversary Grand Provincial Meeting of Free and Accepted Masons, August 13, 1804. By the Rev. Thomas Orme, D. D. F. S. A. R. W. M. 510, and P. G. C. for the County of Lincoln. 8vo. 19 pp. 1s. Sheardown, Louth; Rivingtons, London. 1804.*

The exordium of this discourse (on 1 Peter ii. 17) is important, and shall be placed at length before our readers.

“ There is no assembly of Christians, there is no class of civilized men, to whom these concise, but plain and forcible, precepts may not be properly and usefully addressed. But they are peculiarly pertinent when they are applied to my present audience, in connection with the singular circumstances of the times. As members of the ancient and respectable society of Free Masons, we, my brethren, attract the eyes of the public in a special character, and, of course, profess some distinguishing modes of thinking and rules of conduct. From the earliest period of our existence, many an illustrious prince and potentate, many an eminent name both in Church and State, has been conspicuous in the list of our brotherhood; long has our general body maintained a fair and unspotted reputation. Rarely (if ever) till the present momentous æra, has the breath of slander presumed to fix on any of our members the suspicion of a crime as a natural consequence of his masonic principles. Founded as our association originally was, on the basis of pure religion and sound loyalty, we cannot be faithless, either to our God or our King, without renouncing at once the essential characteristics of our profession, and abjuring an appellation which, in that case, we should prove to the world that we had falsely and unworthily borne. Amidst the violent fermentation of political opinion and philosophic infidelity, which for more than the last ten years has unhappily agitated all Europe, it would be folly to hope that every brother has entirely escaped the extensive mischief. But sure I am, that the general body is pure and untainted; and that religion and loyalty still infuse life and vigour into all its leading organs: nor, I trust, will it be deemed an arrogant boast, that of every British Lodge we may boldly assert, in the words of the Roman Poet,

———— domus hæc nec purior ulla est,  
Nec magis his aliena malis.” P. 5.

This is very acceptable information; and it comes from so respectable authority, that we are inclined to give full credit to it, as far as *British Lodges* are concerned. The preacher then asserts, that the significant signs and tokens, known only to Masons, are merely the bonds of an union which has *no other* tendency, than to elevate their character, and to make them more useful in the world. He now proceeds to a discussion of the text; and shows, that each of the precepts contained in it, “honour all men”, &c. is faithfully obeyed by *British Masons*. Concerning the members of *foreign lodges*, Dr. Orme (prudently, as we apprehend) says little; and that is contained in the extract above made by us. An Appendix furnishes answers to “General Objections against Free-Masonry”. Here we are glad to find, that “no  
*political*

*political or religious subject can be discussed in the assemblies of Missions."* P. 15. The Sermon is a specimen of sound and vigorous eloquence, worthy of the classical scholar by whom it was delivered.

ART. 30. *Goliath Slain, and the Philistines put to flight. A Sermon, preached in Cirencester. By the Rev. John Bullock, Chaplain to General Phillipps's late Regiment of 20th Light Dragoons, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, being the Day appointed for a General Fast.* 4to. 22 pp. 1s. 6d. Turner, Cirencester.

A discourse less adapted to a day of *general fasting and humiliation* was perhaps never delivered from an English pulpit. It must have caused (we think) a smile, almost a grin, to be visible in the faces of the hearers while some parts of it were pronounced. (P. 9, 11, 19, 20.) Good, therefore, as the preacher's intentions seem to have been, we must regret that he should be so deficient in judgment; and we advise him, on several accounts, if he will persist in preaching, that he never again proceed to printing.

ART. 31. *Essays and Sermons, on select Subjects; to which is annexed, a Discourse on the Nature of the Christian Religion. By John Bullock, A. M. Preacher of the Gospel.* 8vo. 167 pp. 3s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

The contents of this volume are, two Essays on the Being, Providence, and Attributes of God, a future Existence, and State of Retribution; three Sermons on the Love of God, the Love of our Neighbour, the Christian's Hope and Character; and a Discourse on the Nature of the Christian Religion. The author, who is probably the same to be noticed also under Miscellanies, delivers his opinions with great modesty and real piety; and he who wishes, as this writer does, "to live the life of a good Christian, of a good citizen and subject, and to be very loyal and faithful to his Majesty's family and government", has the strongest claim to candour and to kindness. We have read much of this volume with great satisfaction, and have found in it sound argument and pleasing reasoning,—proofs of a well-cultivated mind and of a good heart, though on such subjects much novelty cannot well be expected.

ART. 32. *Preparatory to the General Fast. Reflections on the present State of Things in these Nations. By the late excellent Dr. John Leland. Republished by a Lay-Member of the Church of England.* 8vo. 19 pp. 3d. Hatchard. 1803.

We agree with the editor in thinking, that this discourse is "adapted to the circumstances of the present hour; though it is now above fifty years since the following Reflections were first delivered to the world"; and we wish that the soundly pious admonitions, here offered, may be read, and duly attended to, by our countrymen in general.

## POLITICS.

ART. 33. *Thoughts on the Formation of the late and present Administrations.* By Lord Archibald Hamilton. 8vo. 70 pp. 2s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

In the year 1784, a majority in the House of Commons, composed of parties lately discordant, who had united for that purpose, denied (in substance) and resisted to the utmost of their power, the prerogative of the crown in the appointment of its ministers, on pretence, that the manner and circumstances of that appointment were unconstitutional; or, in other words, that the sovereign was apparently influenced by motives which they were pleased to disapprove. This incroachment (as we may now venture to call it) being firmly resisted, and the parliament in consequence dissolved, the question in dispute was decided in favour of the prerogative, by the almost unanimous voice of the nation. Yet, in 1804, the same question is not only revived, but the claim then negatived is carried still further, by an union of parties still more heterogeneous, some of whom (*credite posteri!*) were, in 1784, the most strenuous assertors of the royal prerogative, and the most obnoxious to those who assailed it. We are now gravely told by these persons, not only that the crown must invariably choose for its ministers the chiefs of the prevailing party, but that it cannot except against any individual, when once taken into the firm of that party, however unconstitutional the former conduct of such individual may have been, in the judgment even of those who now abet and support him. In short, the chiefs of a party may change their opinions at pleasure; but the sovereign must not abide by his, though founded, perhaps, on their own suggestions and advice.

This is, in effect, the doctrine which the pamphlet before us is written to support. The noble author's objections to the formation of the late and present administrations, rest entirely on the principles laid down by Mr. Burke in his pamphlet, called "*Thoughts on the Cause of the present Discontents.*" The doctrines and arguments in that publication are cited not merely as arguments, but as "a great authority." That the authority of Mr. Burke on constitutional topics, though not infallible, deserves to be highly respected, we are ready to admit: but this, we conceive, applies only to such of his works as show some degree of impartiality, and appear to have been written for great national purposes; and not to those which were obviously composed to promote the temporary interests of party. In the former he is an upright, enlightened, and (in a great degree) unbiassed judge; in the latter an ingenious, but often very prejudiced advocate. Which of these descriptions applies to the pamphlet in question, we need not point out to any one who recollects the circumstances under which it was published. The doctrines laid down in that pamphlet, as well as in the present, are glossed over with specious language; but, in plain English, they amount to this, that ministers must be chosen, not by the sovereign, but the prevailing parties in parliament.

But what is the principle maintained by one of the greatest constitutional authorities, not for a party purpose, not in an anonymous pamphlet, but in a work written expressly for the purpose of explaining the laws and constitution of the kingdom? "In the exertion of lawful prerogative", says Blackstone, "the king is, and ought to be absolute". This he shows by irrefragable arguments; which need not be detailed here. He adds, indeed, that "if the consequence of that exertion be manifestly to the grievance or dishonour of the kingdom, the parliament will call his advisers to a just and severe account". We have therefore to ask of this noble author, whether he will assert that either of the appointments about which he writes comes within that description, or can afford ground for such investigation? Having thus entered our protest against the leading principles of this tract, it is needless to enter into details, or expose all the sophistries and misrepresentations contained in it. The author admits, expressly, that "*the choice of its own ministers is the just and constitutional prerogative of the crown, subject to no exception and restraint*". This admission, we conceive, is a sufficient answer to all the essential parts of his pamphlet. He indeed modifies it afterwards, in a manner that wholly destroys its efficacy, and renders the sovereign a mere automaton. It may be granted, that parliament may, as the author asserts, not only "punish wrong, when committed, but prevent wrong from being done"; but this, we insist, applies to *extreme cases only*, such as the notorious incapacity, or notoriously bad characters of the persons appointed; and not to vague suggestions of "*private partialities, personal feelings, and court intrigue*"; charges which may easily be preferred by any party in opposition, and speciously supported by its advocates, however inconsistent with truth.

ART. 34. *A full Report of the Speeches of Sir Francis Burdett at the late Election; including those at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; of which but imperfect Sketches were given in the Newspapers. The legal Arguments upon the last Day of the Election, particularly the admired Speech of Mr. Plumer, are given at full Length: together with a Selection of the Papers published during the Election, and a Preface, in which a Review is taken, by the Editor, of the Conduct, Character, and Connections of Sir Francis Burdett, and also of the Conduct and Character of his Opponents.* Svo. 94 pp. 2s. 6d. Symonds. 1804.

We deem election speeches, in general, and election *squibs* (as they are usually termed) far beneath the notice of regular criticism. In the present instance, therefore, we should have contented ourselves with the remark, that the speeches here republished are, for the most part, copied verbatim from the newspapers (in which every unprejudiced mind must have been disgusted with their declamatory violence and misrepresentations); that the legal question belongs to another tribunal; and that the "election papers" are only distinguished from the ordinary trash produced on such occasions by their uncommon virulence and illiberality. But to this publication is prefixed a long and elaborate Preface; for the sake of which, probably the whole collection



was published. Some observations upon that Preface may, therefore, be expedient; especially as the author appears to be, in abilities (and indeed in hardness of assertion) rather above the level of the common drudges of party.

The first attempt of this party writer is to remove the imputation on his friend's conduct, arising from his well known speech at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and his subsequent explanation of that speech at the Middlesex meeting at Hackney. To obviate this imputation, the writer takes upon himself to assert, that "*not a word escaped Sir Francis Burdett which had the remotest tendency to produce any humiliation of our national spirit*".—"He recommended", says his advocate, "an amelioration of the condition of the people, by redressing grievances, and retrenching the public expenditure". Whether the month of August, 1803 (when an invasion was hourly expected, and all the energies of the country were called forth to resist it) was exactly the proper time to demand of Parliament the redress of what Sir F. B. and a very few other persons, are pleased to call "grievances", and whether the Baronet did not accompany this recommendation with another of most serious import (namely, that *the people should not arm* until these pretended grievances were redressed) we deem it immaterial now to inquire. It is enough for us to know, that at a meeting of Sir F. B.'s constituents, publicly held and fully attended, he was called upon to explain or justify the speech alluded to, and that his explanation or justification was so far from being satisfactory to the meeting, as to produce a resolution containing, or at least implying, the strongest censure; not less than a refusal to let him present the County Address. Which opinion, therefore, is the public to adopt? That of a respectable and impartial assembly of Middlesex Freeholders? Or that of an anonymous writer, who stakes not his character or credit on the truth of his assertions? And where would have been the consistency of the Freeholders of Middlesex, if, having publicly censured one of their representatives for a speech tending (as they thought) to create disaffection, and impede the defence of the kingdom, they had again returned the same person to Parliament, without any subsequent change in his conduct? To the author's assertion, that discontent and discord already existed (unless it be applied to a few disaffected persons) we give the most positive denial: and, as to that part of the Baronet's speech which peculiarly applied to the seamen, we consider it (notwithstanding this writer's explanations) as replete with mischief and malignity†.

\* It is observable, that this friend of Sir F. B. though he makes so confident an assertion respecting the two speeches in question, has not thought fit to publish either of them, with the others; or even to cite *verbatim* the expressions which were used.

† We hardly need to notice the absurdity of this writer in comparing the Baronet's speeches to the people at taverns, with the *parliamentary* resolutions in ancient times, demanding a redress of grievances, before the grant of supplies.

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Proceeding a little further we find, to our no small surprise (if any thing in these times could surprise us) that Mr. Cobbett, the friend of Mr. Windham, and till now the determined enemy of the whole democratic tribe, is quoted and highly panegyricized by this writer, as having at last become the champion of Sir Francis Burdett!!! We are also treated with a most *wise* remark, that Sir F. B. cannot be deemed culpable for the conduct which O'Connor is *now* pursuing in France. Granted; although his conduct ever since the celebrated trial at Maidstone has tended to put those gentlemen to shame who so eagerly, and *upon their oaths*, vouched for his loyalty. But what shall we say to that man among them (if such a man there be) who, previously to the trial, accepted a conveyance of this delinquent's property, upon trust, and *in direct contemplation of a conviction for treason*? Such a charge, the writer could not be ignorant, has been repeatedly (we hope untruly) brought against the hero of this Preface, yet it is left wholly unnoticed by this zealous and industrious advocate.

Of the moral qualities of this author, we are enabled to judge from his language respecting the members of the "Society for the Suppression of Vice" (some of the most honourable, and upright characters in the kingdom) whom he calls "demure and hypocritical canters". Of his political principles, we are sufficiently assured by his panegyric of Mr. Horne Tooke; and of his regard for *veracity*, by his daring assertion, that "the trial of Tooke and his fellow prisoners, was but the prelude to the accusation and imprisonment of every man in the country, who should presume to question the wisdom and rectitude of the Minister"!!!

After such an assertion, can we wonder that this writer should place Lord Nelson's *professional* connection with Despard (more than twenty years ago) and his humanity in presenting a petition from him, on a level with the continued protection of him, and assertion of his innocence, by Sir F. B. long after he was known as a disaffected person, and even to the very day of his apprehension?

But we shall waste no further time on such a writer. His gross calumnies on individuals, those gentlemen will, doubtless, most cordially despise; and we trust that his political opinions are those of a very small and contemptible faction in this country.

ART. 35. *Plan of National Improvement, pointing out the Means to render Great Britain independent of Supplies of Corn from Abroad, to extend the British Fisheries, and augment the naval and military Strength of the Empire, without Expence or Inconvenience to the Public. To which are added, Remarks on the several Attempts that have been made to invade the British Islands, and an Exposition of Bonaparte's grand Project to conquer Great Britain and Ireland; with Observations on the present Invasion of Hanover.* 4to. 154 pp. 10s. 6d. Brunswick; Budd, London. 1803.

From a resemblance in the mode of printing this work, as well as in the style of its composition, we are inclined to ascribe it to the author of "*Sketches on the intrinsic Strength of France and Russia*";

a book which we have already noticed\*, and in some respects praised. In the work before us, the author considers the means of internal improvement in our power; by which we may counterbalance, in a great degree, the advantages which France derives from her continental acquisitions. These means of improvement he considers as arising from our agriculture and our fisheries. To facilitate the *exploration* (as he terms it) of our common and waste lands, and indeed agricultural improvements in general, he recommends a national Board of Agriculture to be established, under the patronage of the King, and divided into two Colleges, the Prince of Wales to be President of the first, some peer of the realm Vice-President, and the rest of the nobility Members. The President of the second College to be elective, and the Members to consist of the hereditary proprietors of lands possessing a certain rental. He proposes a sub-department to be formed in every county, and that it should be invested with very extensive powers;—powers, in our opinion, interfering too much with the controul which individuals ought to have over their own property, and likely to render the whole system unpopular, if not oppressive. Many of his suggestions in this part of the work are, however, worthy of attention, and his proposal, in the subsequent part (which relates to the fisheries) highly so. We have long been of opinion, that a very abundant source of wealth, and a valuable nursery of seamen, would arise from a more general and systematic cultivation of this branch of commerce. For this purpose, the author suggests the establishment of a “grand national corporation, under the immediate protection of Parliament.” This corporation, he proposes, should, by its charter, be authorized to raise a capital stock of a certain number of millions sterling, and every sea-port, trading, and other corporation, hold a share proportionate to its locality, the tonnage of its shipping, and the average amount of its trade. The project is detailed at great length, and seems to us to hold out a prospect of great national advantage; though, in some of its details, it might perhaps admit of improvement. It is preceded by a history of the Scandinavian and Dutch Fisheries, interspersed with many important remarks. One of his opinions, in particular, claims, we think, (if it has not already excited) the attention of those societies which have already exerted themselves in promoting the *Herring Fisheries*; namely, that fish taken in creeks and inlets (and particularly in the Firth of Forth) are much inferior to those taken in the deep sea and on the coasts of Scotland. He asserts, indeed, that “the former give no sound nourishment”; and are as different from those taken in the deep sea, as is “the meat of a cow that dies of a consumption, from that of a fat bullock killed in his prime.”

We cannot allow space for entering any further into the particulars of this work, than to mention, that “Bonaparte’s plan of invasion” is, according to this author, to attack Ireland with about 40,000 men, making at the same time several feints of invading England; as he deems the possession of that country the shortest and most certain steps towards the conquest of this.

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\* See Brit. Crit. for July, 1804, p. 89. That work appeared to have been printed at Hamburg, this at Brunswick.

## AGRICULTURE.

ART. 36. *Minutes in Agriculture and Planting.* 1. *On the Structure and component Principles of Vegetables.* 2. *On the Culture and Use of Nine of the best Artificial, and of Eight of the best Natural Grasses; shewing the great Advantages that would arise from a more general Use of them; by enabling the Grazier to keep one fourth more Stock, and the Farmer to produce one fourth more Corn, upon the same Land, than they did before.* 3. *On the Construction and Use of a Sward-Dresser.* 4. *On the Construction and Use of a Thistle-Cutter.* 5. *On the Construction and Use of a Compound-Roller; containing a Spike and Plain Roller in one Frame.* 6. *On the Construction and Use of a Tree-Transplanter, for removing and planting large Trees.* 7. *On the Construction and Use of a Scuffle.* 8. *On the Construction and Use of a Couch-Grass Drag.* 9. *On the Construction and Use of a Couch Grass Rake.*—*Illustrated with Specimens of Eight Sorts of the best, and Two Sorts of the worst Natural Grasses, and with accurate Drawings and Descriptions of the above practical Machines, on Seven Copper-Plates; whereby every Farmer will be made perfectly acquainted with the best Natural and Artificial Grasses; and not only be made acquainted with the Use of, but also be enabled to construct the above Machines.* By William Amos, of Brothertoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire, Author of the *Theory and Practice of the Drill Husbandry, &c.* &c. 4to. 92 pp. 1l. 1s. Lackington, &c. 1804.

The contents of this volume, as amply exhibited in the title-page, will doubtless attract the attention of agricultural readers. The first chapter (or *Dissertation*, as the author styles it) is mostly borrowed; and is rather calculated for the philosophical, than the more practical farmer. To the latter, indeed, it will be nearly unintelligible. The second Dissertation is the most original and important in the book. “It is a just matter of wonder”, the author truly says, “in this age of improvement, that so little attention should be paid to the laying down of land with proper grass seeds.” But, even with this attention, “the farmer is liable to the imposition of the *seedsmen*.” We apprehend that this imposition is practised very extensively; and we do not at all wonder that men should be found, ready to play all the tricks of trade with that multitude of ignorant *improvers* of husbandry, which *fashion* has lately produced. “But, I have endeavoured to remove this inconvenience; by giving *specimens* of eight of the best, and two of the worst sorts of natural grasses, with descriptions of each; by which the farmer will be enabled, not only to collect his own seeds; but also, to determine on the quality of the seeds he may want to buy.”

The specimens of the natural grasses are presented to us in a form remarkably neat; and the descriptions of them (translated from Latin) seem to come from the hand of a master in botany, p. 43, &c.

“The *mechanical* part of this work”, says the author, “is principally directed to the construction and use of such implements, as I have employed in facilitating the destruction of weeds, both on arable and pasture lands.” We find several well-executed drawings of agricultural  
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improvements. The *thistle-cutter* is the most novel among those improvements; and is certainly of great importance. We wish that its *complexity* may not stand in the way of its adoption and full success. Labourers in *husbandry* are less equal to the management of complex machines, than *manufacturers*. *Simplicity* must be the motto of their working-tools, as it is of their education and habits. The Dissertation on *tree-transplanting*, is curious and interesting.

The work, in general, is very creditable to the author; and so it is to the printer, Mr. Hellaby, of Boston, by the neatness and accuracy with which it is executed.

## MISCELLANIES.

ART. 37. *Gems selected from the Antique, with Illustrations.* 4to. 11. 1s. Murray. 1804.

The object of this pleasing and very elegant performance, is to introduce a more familiar acquaintance with engraved gems. The artist of the present work truly and judiciously observes, that the private collections which have been engraved are costly and scarce, and that illustrations are subjoined to none. This last assertion is not quite correct, as illustrations will be found both to the Marlborough Gems, and to the Cabinet of the late Duke of Orleans. Those which are here given, are selected with much taste, and engraved with particular elegance. They consist principally of the famous Jupiter *Ægiochus*, now in the National Museum at Paris; of various impressions of Cupid and Psyche, from the Gems of Mr. Townly, Mr. Dutens, the Florentine Museum, Tassie, &c. The head of Priam is remarkably fine, from a Gem belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. All indeed are deserving of commendation, and we are well pleased to hear that the work is intended to be continued. The introduction to the study of engraved Gems is neatly and classically drawn up, and the illustrations which accompany the engravings are sufficient and satisfactory.

ART. 38. *A Tour through some of the Southern Counties of England.* By Peregrine Project, and Timothy Type. 12mo. 240 pp. 3s. 6d. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

This publication is not devoid of humour, and contains some very fair sarcasms at the rage for publishing "Voyages to Gravesend", and "Travels to Richmond".

ART. 39. *Journals of Travels in Parts of the late Austrian Low Countries, France, the Pays de Vaud, and Tuscany, in 1787 and 1789.* By Lockhart Muirhead, M. A. Librarian to the University of Glasgow. 8vo. 7s. Longman and Co. 1803.

This ground has been so repeatedly travelled over, that nothing new, concerning the places visited and the people described, can either be expected or communicated. A few local anecdotes may occasionally enliven the narrative; but Brussels is just what it was, and so is Lausanne,

Laufanne, and so is Avignon, &c. &c. The Journal is, however, entertaining, and must be useful to those who follow the same route for the same purpose. A slight map would have made it more convenient and acceptable to the traveller. Among the most singular anecdotes we ever remember to have seen, is that of the Abbe de Vatterville, at p. 87; nor much less so is that of Marivaux and the mysterious old man, at p. 168; but this we have seen elsewhere. The story of Jacques Cœur, at p. 337, and the subsequent account of Marseilles, are among the more interesting parts of the volume.

ART. 40. *The Life of G. G. Lamignon Malsberbes, Formerly First President of the Court of Aids, and Minister of State, Member of the Academy, &c. Translated from the French. By Edward Mangin.* 12mo. 2s. 6d. Constable, Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London. 1804.

It is a fact no less atrocious than true, that the principal accusation against this estimable character, was his being the defender of Louis, although he had been expressly named for that purpose, by the authority of the National Convention. Such was the justice of the pretended promoters of freedom and universal philanthropy!

The present is an elegant translation, and contains many affecting anecdotes of the late unfortunate French Monarch, as well as of the individual, whose life is more immediately recorded.

ART. 41. *The Shooting Directory. By R. B. Thornhill, Esq.* 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

Provision must be made for various tastes and propensities. To lovers of rural pleasures, and sportsmen of every description, this will prove a very useful and interesting publication. Mr. Thornhill enters widely on the subject, and expatiates with much judgment, on dogs, game of every description, the choice of the gun, the utility of the patent breech, the game-laws, receipts for the diseases to which dogs are more immediately subject, and concludes with general observations on sporting in all its various branches.

Mr. Thornhill has interspersed many entertaining anecdotes; and we insert the following wonderful instance of the sagacity of a dog, which would appear incredible, did not Mr. T. set it on the strongest authority.

“ A young gentleman being in Paris, in the year 1800, was going to a place of public entertainment, and his dog with him, but the guard at the door objected to the dog's being admitted, but said he could take care of it for the gentleman until he should return. The young man had not been long in this place when he missed his watch; and going to the guard, and informing him of the circumstance, requested the dog might be allowed to return with him into the rooms, as through his means he could certainly recover his watch; the request was granted, and the young gentleman returning, intimated to his dog that he had lost something. The dog instantly set out in search of the watch; and fastened on a person who, on being searched, proved to be the thief, as not less than six watches were found on him, and amongst the rest, that of the gentleman. On the watches being laid down,

down, the dog picked out his master's watch, and bore it to him by the chain."

The plates which are introduced are by no means well executed; and, as the heroes of the field are represented, they seem rather calculated for the gay circles of a drawing room, than for rambling through cutting heaths, or toiling over almost cold and dreary mountains.

ART. 42. *A General History of Inland Navigation, Foreign and Domestic: containing a complete Account of the Canals already executed in England; with Considerations on those projected. Abridged from the Quarto Edition, and continued to the present Time. By J. Phillips. The Fourth Edition. 8vo. 598 pp. 10s. 6d. Taylor, Holborn. 1803.*

The author states, that the large volume in quarto, from which this is abridged by himself, has met with much success and approbation; and we agree with him, that, "as every person, whether engaged in agriculture or commerce, is more or less interested in the inland navigation of the country, an abridged edition, at a price within the reach of almost every reader, could not fail to be highly useful and acceptable."

He further states that, "in this edition, though much of the more unimportant part of the larger work has been omitted, yet many considerable additions and improvements have been made, and some errors have been corrected"; so that, upon the whole, he thinks "it will be found as useful, and in some respects even superior to the original publication." As these improvements are but the natural effect of continued attention to the subject, the purchasers of the larger work will not, we conceive, be displeased at them.

The work is divided into sections, of which the six first give an historical account of ancient and foreign canals. The seventh section takes up the subject in England; beginning with the Canal of Caerdyke, as the most ancient; and proceeding from that to the Canal of Sandown-castle, Kent, those in the Levels and Fens, and the New River. The Duke of Bridgewater's Canal begins the subject of modern works of that kind in England. This seventh section, thus begun, at the 84th page, is continued to the end of the book; being subdivided by the names of the several works, which are introduced in chronological order. An alphabetical Index prefixed, makes it perfectly easy to refer to the account of any particular Canal without loss of time.

Mr. Phillips, it appears, was originally employed by the great Brindley, whom he justly styles the Father of English Canals: he passed some years in America, as a prisoner on parole; and he has travelled through the principal countries of Europe, where such objects could be found, with a particular view to the examination of their internal navigations. There can be no doubt, therefore, that he is well qualified to furnish that knowledge which should be expected in a work of this kind. In Russia he was employed by the government. It seems unnecessary to say more of a work which cannot but interest curiosity, and carries its own recommendations so strongly with it.



**ART. 43.** *A Dialogue between a Methodist and a Churchman, respecting a Call to preach the Gospel, the New Birth, the Doctrine of Assurance, and other religious Subjects.* 12mo. 87 pp. 1s. 6d. Gainsborough printed; sold by Rivingtons, &c. 1803.

This is rather too similar in title to a small tract which we noticed in our 18th volume, p. 552. That was entitled a Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodist; this only reverses the order of the names. Fortunately we were able to turn to the former tract itself; and, on comparing them, find that they have nothing in common but the design, very ably conducted in both cases, of convincing those separatists of the error of their way.

In the present instance, very singular care and diligence have been employed in conducting the Dialogue; almost all the words attributed to the Methodist being taken from the avowed publications of his brethren; to which the reader is directed, by distinct references at the bottom of the page. The Churchman replies to him by reasons, and passages from Scripture, which are also cited in great abundance. The works principally quoted, as proving that the words attributed to the Methodist are really the genuine expressions of that sect, are Alexander's Reasons for Methodism, in the Methodist's Magazine, 1796; the Minutes of the Methodist Conference for 1799; the *Experiences* (as they are called) of several Methodists, published in the above Magazine; and other articles in it; Benson's Vindication of Methodism, &c.

This method of controversy, which points out exactly to the uninformed, what the real pretences of the Methodists are, by introducing their own words, is the same which was employed by Bishop Lavington, in his excellent work on the *Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists*; by Warburton, in his *Essay on the Spirit*; T. Green, in his *Dissertation on Enthusiasm*, and others; and is the more efficacious, as it brings forward extravagancies which otherwise might escape the notice of those in danger of seduction, or be denied by those who assailed them. The present tract may therefore be ranked with those of the most useful kind, and particularly required to be circulated, while such efforts are daily made to multiply profelytes on the other side.

**ART. 44.** *The Fashionable World displayed. Second Edition.* 12mo. 103 pp. 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

This pleasing and instructive irony, which we recommended in our Review for July (p. 74) has already attained a second edition, in which it appears with the real name of the author, the Rev. John Owen, and has received several augmentations. It is at once extended in bulk, and diminished in price. A passage which we quoted from the first edition is now considerably improved, by the following humorous insertion.

“ They profess to adopt the ordinary divisions of time; and talk, like other people, of *Day* and *Night*; but their mode of computing each is so vague and unnatural, that inhabitants of the same meridian

with themselves scarcely understand what they mean by the terms." P. 10.

Other parts are similarly improved. The following Vocabulary of Fashion is now added.

" *Vernacular*  
*Terms.*

*Fashionable Sense.*

Buying - - Ordering goods without present purpose of repayment.

Conscience - Something to swear by.

Courage - - Dread of human reproach.

Debt - - - A necessary evil.

Enthusiasm - Religion in earnest.

Home - - - Every body's house but one's own.

Honour - - An imaginary Moloch, claiming licentious rites, and human victims.

Knowing - - Expert in folly and vice.

Life - - - Destruction of body and soul.

Modest - - Always used in a bad sense, when applied to a man.

Religion - - Occupying a seat in some Church or Chapel.

Spirit - - - Contempt of decorum and conscience.

Thing - - - [or rather, *the thing*] as applied to a man, every thing but what he should be.

Wicked - - Irresistibly agreeable." P. 66.

If vice can be successfully combated by raillery, this little tract is well calculated for the purpose.

ART. 45. *The Letters of Gessner and his Family. From the German.* Cr. 8vo. 4s. Vernor and Hood. 1804.

Familiar Letters will hardly be expected to contain much matter for serious enquiry or profound investigation; we would nevertheless recommend these to young persons, who seek at once for instruction and amusement.

ART. 46. *A Walk through Leicester; being a Guide to Strangers; containing a Description of the Town and its Environs, with Remarks upon its History and Antiquities.* 12mo. Hurst. 1804.

This will be found a useful and entertaining companion to those who, from business or inclination, may be induced to visit this celebrated city.

ART. 47. *The Dance of Death; painted by H. Holbein, and engraved by W. Hallar.* 12mo. Harding. 1804.

The present appears to be a reimpression, with very little alteration, of a publication noticed by us in our second volume, p. 239. It was then said, that "the plates, which appear to have been little used, have been till lately preserved in a noble family, and impressions of them are once more presented to the public, without the least alteration". It is now added, in a note, "in the present edition, however, it was found requisite that the plates should be retouched, and it has been done with the utmost attention to the preservation of their original spirit and character." P. 29.

The

The accompaniments to the plates are, an historical introduction of thirty pages, respecting allegorical designs of this nature, and an explanation of each plate.

ART. 48. *Progress of Education and Manners. By John Buddo, A. M. Preacher of the Gospel at St. Andrews.* 12mo. 180 pp. 3s. St. Andrews, printed for the Author. 1801.

This book has lately been sent to us doubtless with intention that we should notice it, though rather obsolete, and not announced as to be obtained of any London publisher. We are willing to gratify the author; though, from the circumstances now mentioned, it is doubtful whether our compliance can be of any service to him.

Mr. Buddo is evidently a sensible and thinking man. His treatise is divided into two parts: the first, in four Chapters, on Education among the Ancients; the second, on modern Education, which is extended to ten Chapters. His account of ancient education is taken from Herodotus, Xenophon, Plato, and other authors of the first class, yet without any affectation or making his book a learned treatise. In the second part, he treats of subjects more interesting to parents at present, as in Chap. 3, of the propriety of inculcating the leading truths of religion into the minds of children, for which he strongly argues. In Chap. 6, with great good sense and practical usefulness, he discusses the advantages and disadvantages of private and public education, deciding strongly for the latter. He observes indeed, very truly, that "a system of private education, formed on the best plan, can be reduced to practice only by a few parents of opulence and rank": and that it is always liable to be spoiled by the indulgence of the parents. But, besides these general objections, he proves that the plan itself is not the best.

It does not appear, by any thing in his book, that Mr. B. is himself the keeper of a school: but that he is a man respected, where he is known, is proved by the evidence of a list of subscribers prefixed.

ART. 49. *A short View of the actual State of the Volunteers; with a few Penne'th of Hints to the Officers commanding Volunteer Brigades. To which are added, some Suggestions that may be of Use for the more perfect Organization of the Volunteer System. By an Officer of the Regulars.* 8vo. 38 pp. 1s. Faulder. 1804.

Very few, if any, Officers of the Regulars, who have practical experience, and are unbiassed by political motives, will, we believe, undervalue the services of the Volunteers. The author before us, though not elegant or skillful as a writer (as indeed his title-page sufficiently demonstrates) defends the Volunteer system with sensible arguments, and recommends its improvement by useful suggestions. He candidly admits, that he was in the outset an enemy to this system; but has become, since he knew it better, its warm advocate. In one opinion we trust he is deceived: he thinks the system has lost its "animation, vigour, and energy". We are willing to flatter ourselves, that although the number of Volunteers has rather diminished, those who remain (who were always the most energetic of that body) have not

not fallen off in activity, and certainly they are much improved by experience. In most of his positions, we agree entirely with this author. The Volunteer force is, he remarks, "from the extent of its scale, and the comprehensive nature of its object, capable of embracing into its ranks almost every man in the community fit to bear arms, particularly those who could not enrol themselves into the Regulars or Militia, in consequence of the codes of laws by which those branches of the service are governed". He adds, indeed, that the native ardour of the Volunteers has not, in his opinion, "been fostered or stimulated in any respect proportionate to what their exertions have merited". We trust this observation applies only to some prejudiced individuals, and not to the government of the country. Perhaps, however, the method of drilling the Volunteers, adopted by some of the officers under whom they are placed, may have been objectionable; but we do not consider this remark as very extensive in its application. The author admits, that the appointment of Inspecting Field Officers, and the brigading of the Volunteer corps, are measures productive of great advantages; and he gives some advice to the brigadiers, on several points, the propriety of which military men can best determine. On some of his suggestions, however, we think there cannot be much difference of opinion. The officers' drill, which he recommends, must, whenever it is practicable, be highly beneficial; the occasional practice of a running fire might (for the reasons he gives) prevent confusion in real action; sham fights, he justly thinks, should still more frequently be adopted; and he suggests a plan for accustoming the Volunteers to do the ordinary military duties of the counties, which, at least, deserves consideration.

## FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

### FRANCE.

ART. 50. *Le Philosophe de Charenton, par l'auteur de la Gastronomie.*  
1 Vol. in 18°. Paris.

We are here presented with an ingenious satire on the systems of modern *soy disants* philosophers. The author gives to his philosopher a distaste for life. The study of the sciences which he had acquired, had led him to wish for its termination. It is because he knows every thing, that nothing pleases him.

"C'est parce que je suis métaphysicien", says he, "que je fais que mon ame n'est qu'une matière délayée propre au mouvement, laquelle matière est si peu de chose, qu'elle ne vaut pas la peine d'être conservée

vée si long-tems, organisée comme elle est : c'est parce que je suis géomètre, que j'ai découvert que le monde n'est qu'une machine, une espèce d'horloge dans laquelle je ne me soucie guère de figurer comme un rouage inutile: c'est parce que je suis anatomiste, naturaliste, physiologiste, chimiste, botaniste, minéralogiste, que je cherche à ne plus exister."

A relation of his, more attached to life than himself, because he was ignorant, prevents him from throwing himself into the *Marne*, prevails on him to continue to live three years longer, and proposes to him to travel for the purpose of getting the better, if possible, of the resolution which he had formed. They accordingly visit England, Portugal, Spain, Italy, some parts of Africa, and on their return home in an English vessel, are taken by a French frigate, towards the end of the year 1793. Being brought before a revolutionary tribunal, they are dismissed with great applause, because they had been living among Anthropophagists, and had joined in their feasts. Some curious details on the society of the Jacobins terminate the volume, as well as the life of the philosopher, who hangs himself. *Ibid.*

ART. 51. *Nouvel Essai sur la Femme considérée comparativement à l'homme, principalement sous les rapports moral, philosophique, physique, &c. Par le docteur Jouard, homme de lettres, collaborateur de la bibliothèque française, auteur d'un mot sur le mérite des femmes; de nouvelles observations pratiques sur l'art de guérir; 1 vol. in 8vo. Paris.*

This Essay may with propriety be called *new*, since it has scarcely any thing, except its title and its subject, in common with those of *Venette*, *Thomas Maupertuis*, and *Roussel*, though it is not less curious and interesting than those. In effect, the author, with equal ability and discernment, has paid attention to all the points which his predecessors, and particularly *Roussel* (whose work had been regarded as the *ne plus ultra* on the subject) had either only slightly touched on, or entirely overlooked. He likewise often combats their opinions, where he believes himself authorised to differ from them; in which cases, he is always guided by those principles of sound logic by which his other numerous Essays are so much distinguished. *Ibid.*

ART. 52. *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, ou Histoire abrégée de tous les hommes qui se sont fait un nom par des talents, des vertus, des forfaits, des erreurs, &c. depuis le commencement du monde jusqu'à nos jours; dans laquelle on expose avec impartialité ce que les écrivains les plus judicieux ont pensé sur le caractère, les mœurs et les ouvrages des hommes célèbres dans tous les genres, avec tables chronologiques, pour réduire en corps d'histoire les articles répandus dans ce dictionnaire; par L. M. Chaudon, et F. A. Delandine. Huitième édition, revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée; 13 voll. in 8vo. of nearly 700 pp. each. Paris, 1804. Pr. 80 fr.*

A *new*, greatly augmented and improved, edition of a work which has been long honoured with general approbation. *Ibid.*

ART. 53. *Dictionnaire de Chimie, contenant la théorie et la pratique de cette science, son application à l'histoire naturelle et aux arts: par Charles-Louis Cader, du Collège de pharmacie et de la société libre des pharmaciens de Paris, professeur de chimie, &c. Paris.*

There was before a Dictionary of Chemistry by *Macquer*: few scientific works had obtained a more justly deserved applause; but chemistry, since the time of *Macquer*, has made an astonishing progress. Now, therefore, that its materials are prodigiously accumulated, it might be expected that there would be found a considerable degree of disorder in this mass of its riches. *M. C. L. C.* has made of his Dictionary of Chemistry a truly elementary work; and this idea will, no doubt, have its imitators among those who devote themselves to similar studies.

The *Introduction* presents an account of the origin and progress of the natural sciences, and particularly of chemistry; its relation to the arts, to domestic uses, and to medicine; its application to meteorology, cosmogony, geology, &c. which is followed by the principles of the science, for chemistry has now its principles. This *Introduction* is then, as we have observed, an excellent elementary work; more especially when it is connected with the plan which the author has laid down in the chapter entitled *Ordre dans lequel on peut lire les articles de ce Dictionnaire, comme s'il était un traité suivi.* *Ibid.*

*The following Letter, being of great Importance, we print it exactly as we received it, from undoubted Authority.*

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH CRITIC.

IT is with much pleasure, Mr. Editor, that I am able to give you the following information.—By appointment of the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church, a general meeting of them, and the Clergy of their Communion was held in the chapel of the village of Laurencekirk, on Wednesday the 24th day of October last, the purport of which meeting being to exhibit, in the most solemn manner, a public testimony of their Conformity, in doctrine and discipline, with the United Church of England and Ireland. It was cheerfully attended by almost all the Bishops and Clergy, a very few only being kept back, either by age and infirmity, or their great distance from the place of meeting.—After morning prayer was read in the usual manner, the business of this Ecclesiastical Assembly was opened by a Discourse from the pulpit, which is soon to be published; and having taken into their serious consideration the obligations they were laid under, to provide, as far as they were able, for the preservation of Truth, Unity, and Concord, in that small portion of the church of Christ, committed to their charge, they were unanimously of opinion that for this purpose, it would be highly expedient to give a solemn declaration of their assent to what are usually called the *Thirty-nine Articles*



Articles of the Church of England, and to do so in the form or words of the subscription required by the act of the 32d of his present Majesty, entitled “ An Act for granting Relief to Pastors, Ministers, and Lay Persons of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland.” The resolution entered into on this solemn occasion was in the following terms.—“ Resolved, therefore, as we now are, by the grace of God, to adopt these Articles as the public test or standard of the religious principles of our Church, we, whose names are underwritten, the Bishops and Pastors of congregations of persons in the Episcopal Communion in Scotland, meeting for divine worship at the several places annexed to our respective names, do willingly and *ex animo* subscribe to the book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces of the Realm of England, and the whole Clergy thereof in the Convocation holden at London in the Year of our Lord 1562, and we do acknowledge all, and every the Articles therein contained, being in number Thirty-nine, besides the Ratification, to be agreeable to the Word of God.”—And We, the Subscribing Bishops, have also resolved in future to require from all Candidates for Holy Orders in our Church, previous to their being Ordained, a similar Subscription.

This account, Sir, you may depend on as genuine, from

*A Scotch Episcopalian.*

November 10th, 1804.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We expected to receive from *Mr. Dibdin*, author of the “ Introduction to the Classics,” an explanation of his motives, for what we could not but consider as a bibliographical trick. We have accordingly received a polite letter to that effect; by which, though little is said that we had not in our own minds anticipated, we are at least convinced, that the author thinks himself justified in the measure. Our own ideas are not materially changed by it. He says he had promised to break up the additional plates; the fault then is only transferred to the promise, which should not have been made. Precedents we know may easily be found, but we could wish that he had not increased the number. Though he may make only a fair use of the rareness produced by destroying the plates, dishonest dealers may always make a very unfair one; and the means should not be put into their hands.

With respect to the Classics omitted by *Mr. D.* we are very glad that he means to supply the deficiency by another volume, the notice of which we had indeed overlooked.

We

We are obliged to a *Zealous Friend*, for his intimation respecting the praises of Voltaire and his writings, introduced in a work lately noticed by us; but such matter we conceive every reader will expect in a modern French book, and no English reader will be biassed by it.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The second volume of *the Dean of Westminster's* very learned and valuable work on the *Periplus of Arrian* is in the press.

*Dr. Glasse* is about to publish a new edition of *Burkitt's* excellent *Exposition of the New Testament*, in which some unnecessary repetitions will be omitted, and obsolete language corrected, scrupulously retaining the substance and simplicity of that writer's annotations.

*Mr. Reeves* has printed a *Psalter, in Hebrew*, with Illustrations in English, similar to those in his *Prayer Book*. He also purposes to print a Collection of all the Lessons of our Church Service, which are taken from the *Hebrew Bible*, in that language; to be called, *Lectioarium Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Hebraicum*.

*Mr. Bowles's* edition of *Pope's Works* is in great forwardness, and will contain many hitherto unpublished letters.

The first part of the *General Survey of England*, by *Messrs. Lysons*, will soon be published, containing *Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire*.

*Blomefield's History of Norfolk*, which is now extremely scarce, is about to be republished, in quarto and octavo, with a continuation to the present time.

The first part of *Mr. Pyne's Costumi of England* will appear in the month of January.

*Mr. Alexander's Work on the Chinese Manners and Customs*, will certainly be completed before the close of the present year.

The *Rev. Mr. Yates* will publish, in the ensuing month, an *History of the Abbey Gate at Bury St. Edmund's*.

## NOTICE.

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THE Editors of the British Critic, considering British Literature as their chief object, have yet at all times been desirous also to give information respecting the works produced on the Continent of Europe; so far, at least, as might not too much interfere with what they esteemed their principal duties.

Preserving the same ideas, it has appeared to them, on mature consideration, that some improvement might be struck out, with respect to both these departments: and that it would be particularly desirable if, by any new arrangement, they could gain at once more space for their account of British Works, and yet give information more immediately suited to general use, respecting those of foreign countries. This they purpose to effect, after the close of the present year, by discontinuing the division of the Review, entitled FOREIGN CATALOGUE; which will enable them proportionably to extend their larger accounts of English books. The BRITISH CATALOGUE will not perhaps undergo any material change.

For the information of the Public respecting Foreign Books, they mean to give a regular list of such as are actually imported every month, with occasional references to the Foreign Reviews in which they have been noticed; and, when it shall appear necessary, a list of books which ought to be imported. Sometimes, when a foreign work may seem particularly curious, a detailed account of it will be inserted.

They hope also, by means of a plan devised with some care, to give a more complete monthly list, than has ever yet been produced, of all the publications which proceed from the press in any part of the United Kingdom. This improved plan will commence with the Review for January, 1805.

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THE  
BRITISH CRITIC,

For DECEMBER, 1804.

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Οὐ γὰρ ἐν μέθοισι κείτχι  
Δῶρα δυσμαχῆτ' αὖ Μοισᾶν  
Τῷ τ' ἰτυχόντι φέρειν. FRAG. APUD CLEM. ALEX.

Nor does the Muse her precious gifts display  
For every baser hand to tear away,  
Reserved on high her golden crown appears,  
The fruit of wisdom, and the toil of years.

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ART. I. *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir William Jones. By Lord Teignmouth.* 4to. 531 pp. 1l. 5s. Hatchard. 1804.

SUCH publications as this will ever be acceptable; the life of so eminently distinguished a character as Sir William Jones, combines and involves so many topics of importance to morals, literature, and the general history of what is passing in the world, that it cannot fail to excite universal interest. This must in every respect be increased, when the biographer's office is undertaken by an individual so circumstanced and so accomplished as the author of this work, who, for a long series of years, was the spectator of his friend's actions and pursuits, and who, from his ability, has been so well qualified to record them.

The actual life of Sir William Jones cannot be supposed to be diversified by many extraordinary events, and may be very concisely summed up. He was educated at Harrow; was the tutor of the present most accomplished Earl Spencer; was called to the bar, and, after a certain interval, was made a

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Judge

Judge in India, where he died in enjoyment of his high office, and in full possession of universal esteem. It is to his writings and correspondence that the reader must direct his attention for the information and amusement which he has to expect. The Preface to this work explains the materials and the plan which the noble author has used and adopted. These were, in the first instance, a single sheet, written by Sir William Jones himself, and containing short notices of his situation and occupations during every year of his life. This paper, in some degree, enabled Lord Teignmouth to trace the life of his friend, year by year. The first twenty-two years are circumstantially and satisfactorily exhibited from memoranda written by Sir William; the last twelve years of his life in India, the author was well enabled to delineate, as well from his own recollection, as from his friend's writings and correspondence. Lord Teignmouth candidly acknowledges, that his ability to exhibit the particulars of his friend's life between 1778, his twenty-second year, and the date of his embarkation for India in 1783, is less complete. We cannot help thinking it might have been made more perfect, if many individuals now living had been consulted, who in the interval here mentioned enjoyed Sir William's confidence and friendship. Among others, we may venture to name Dr. Parr, the learned Bishop of Cloyne, Mr. Pollard, and the ingenious historian of India, Mr. Maurice of the British Museum. It cannot however be denied, that the author has admirably applied the information he obtained, and has well performed his object, which was to elucidate the life, occupations, and opinions of one of the most various scholars, and most accomplished men that England has ever produced.

The father of Sir William Jones was, it seems, an author, and of great respectability, and with a concise narrative of his life the volume commences. Sir William's own literary life may be said to have had its origin at Harrow school, whither he went in 1753, under Dr. Thackeray. In 1764, he was entered of University College, Oxford. It is hardly necessary to say how he progressively distinguished himself, both at school and at college, in almost every branch of science: but perhaps the following is the earliest specimen of his poetry that has been printed. It is an imitation of Horace.

“ How quickly fades the vital flow'r!

Alas, my friend! each silent hour

Steals unperceiv'd away:

The early joys of blooming youth,

Sweet innocence, and dove-eyed truth,

Are destined to decay.

Can zeal drear Pluto's wrath restrain?  
No; tho' an hourly victim stain  
His hallow'd shrine with blood,  
Fate will recal her doom for none:  
The sceptred king must leave his throne  
To pass the Stygian flood.

In vain, my Parnell, wrapt in ease,  
We shun the merchant-marring seas;  
In vain we fly from wars;  
In vain we shun th' autumnal blast,  
(The flow Cocytus must be past)  
How needless are our cares!

Our house, our land, our shadowy grove,  
The very mistress of our love,  
Ah me, we soon must leave!  
Of all our trees, the hated boughs  
Of Cypress shall alone diffuse  
Their fragrance o'er our grave.

To others shall we then resign  
The num'rous casks of sparkling wine,  
Which frugal now we store;  
With them a more deserving heir,  
(Is this our labour, this our care?)  
Shall stain the stucco floor." P. 30.

He had not been long at Oxford, before his partiality for Oriental literature discovered itself, and to this he applied with extraordinary ardour. In 1765, he became the private tutor of the present distinguished friend of literature, Lord Spencer; and while in this situation, translated into French, from the Persian, the Life of Nadir Shah, at the desire and for the use of the King of Denmark. To this he added a Treatise on Oriental Poetry. In 1768, he commenced a correspondence with Count Reviczki, afterwards the Imperial Ambassador at the English Court; and this correspondence forms a very great portion of the present volume. The letters were written in Latin, but are here familiarly translated. We insert the following.

“MR. JONES TO C. REVICZKI.

“How pleasing was that half hour to me in which we conversed on Persian poetry, our mutual delight. I considered it the commencement of a most agreeable friendship and intercourse between us; but my expectations are disappointed by the circumstances in which we are unavoidably placed; for my business will confine me to the country longer than I wish; and you, as I am informed, are preparing to return immediately to Germany. I have, therefore, to lament that our intimacy is, as it were, nipped in the bud. I am not, however, without this consolation, that if I cannot personally converse with you, I



can at least correspond with you, and thus enjoy the satisfaction arising from a communication of our sentiments and studies. In mentioning *our friendship*, I shall not, I trust, be deemed guilty of an improper freedom. Similarity of studies, fondness for polite literature, congenial pursuits, and conformity of sentiments are the great bonds of intimacy amongst mankind. Our studies and pursuits are the same, with this difference indeed, that you are already deeply versed in oriental learning, whilst I am incessantly labouring with all my might to obtain a proficiency in it. But I will not allow you to excel me in partiality for those studies, since nothing can exceed my delight in them. From my earliest years, I was charmed with the poetry of the Greeks; nothing, I then thought, could be more sublime than the Odes of Pindar, nothing sweeter than Anacreon, nothing more polished or elegant than the golden remains of Sappho, Archilochus, Alcæus, and Simonides; but when I had tasted the poetry of the Arabs and Persians \* \* \*

“ The remainder of this letter is lost; but from the context, and the answer of Reviczki, we may conclude that it contained an elaborate panegyric on Eastern poetry, expressed with all the rapture which novelty inspires, and in terms degrading to the Muses of Greece and Rome.”

“ C. REVICZKI TO W. JONES, ESQ.

“ *London, Feb. 19, 1768.*

“ SIR,

“ I am highly gratified by your recollection of me, as well as by the repeated compliments which you pay me, in your letters to Madame de Vacluse. I must acknowledge that I feel not a little proud of them; but still more that an interview of a quarter of an hour, has procured me the honour of your friendship. I should be most happy to cultivate it, if my plans allowed me to remain longer in this country, or if I could at least see you at Oxford, which I purpose visiting before I leave England. I hear, with pleasure, that you have undertaken to publish a *Treatise on Oriental Prosody*. As I am convinced that you will perform this task most ably and successfully, I anticipate with satisfaction the mortification of all our European Poets, who must blush at the poverty of their prosaic language, when they find that the Oriental dialects (independently of rhyme, which is of their invention) have true syllabic quantities as well as the Greek, and a greater variety of feet, and consequently the true science of metre and prosody.

“ I take the liberty of sending you a rough sketch of one of my latest translations from Hafez, with whom I sometimes amuse myself in a leisure hour. You are too well acquainted with the genius of the Persian language, not to perceive the rashness of my attempt; I do not indeed pretend to give the beauty of the original, but merely its sense, simple and unornamented. I have added to it a very free paraphrase in verse, in which however the greatest deviation from the text, consists in the occasional substitution of *mistress* for *mignon*, either to give a connection to the stanzas, which in this kind of composition is never preserved, or to make it more conformable to our European taste. The Persian poet indeed speaks of his mistress in the first verse.

“ You

“ You will find in the margin several quotations from the Greek and Latin Poets, which occurred to my recollection, whilst I was reading Hafez, expressing the same sentiments with the Persian. I hope to have the satisfaction of seeing you here before I leave England, assuring you with truth, that I consider the honour of your acquaintance among the greatest advantages, attending my visit to this country.” P. 43.

A number of interesting letters between Sir William and various friends, occupy the pages between 46 and 139, which will greatly entertain the reader, and exhibit, on the part of Sir William, a mind advancing to the most exalted degree of cultivation. In 1774, he was called to the bar, but at first declined to practise; but in 1780, we find that he had obtained great professional distinction; nevertheless, his views extended beyond any hope or prospect of local advantages to the vacant seat on the bench of Fort William, in Bengal. In the interval between the formation of this plan, and its ultimate accomplishment, he became a candidate to represent the University of Oxford. About this period, he composed that celebrated Latin Ode to Liberty, which evinced, his biographer observes, his genius, erudition, feeling, and political principles. This Ode was published under the title of *Julii Melesigoni ad libertatem*. The letters being transposed, make *Gulielmus Jonesius*. The Ode was admirably translated by Mr. Maurice. In the same interval, Sir William published a pamphlet on the legal Mode of suppressing Riots, and also made a short excursion to Paris. His correspondence fully explains how his time was employed between 1781 and 1782, when he received his appointment to India, through the friendship of Lord Ashburton. In 1783, he embarked for that country. His noble biographer thus introduces this part of his subject.

“ SIR WILLIAM JONES embarked for India in the *Crocodile* frigate, and in April 1783, left his native country, to which he was never to return, with the unavailing regret and affectionate wishes of his numerous friends and admirers.

“ As to himself, the melancholy impressions which he could not but feel on such an occasion, were alleviated by various considerations. The expectations of five years were now accomplished in the attainment of his wishes; he anticipated the utility of his official labours to the public, and the occupation so peculiarly delightful to him, of investigating unexplored mines of literature. Sir William Jones was now in his thirty-seventh year, in the full vigour of his faculties, and he looked forward with ardour to the pleasures and advantages arising from his situation in India, without any apprehension that the climate of that country would prove hostile to his constitution. A difference of opinion on great political questions, without diminishing his regard for his friends, had narrowed his habits of intercourse with some whom he

he sincerely esteemed, and he felt therefore the less regret in quitting those whose principles he wished to approve, but from whom, an adherence to his own, frequently compelled him to dissent. He reflected with pleasure on the independency of his station, that the line of duty, which it prescribed, was strait and defined, and in leaving his native country, for which he retained the warmest affection, he was not sorry to abandon all political cares and discussions. But his greatest consolation and enjoyment were derived from the society of Lady Jones.

“ To those who are destitute of internal resources, whose habits have led them to seek for amusement in the miscellaneous occurrences and topics of the day only, a sea voyage is a period of fatigue, languor, and anxiety. To Sir William Jones every new scene was interesting; and his mind, exercised by incessant study and reflection, possessed an inexhaustible fund of subjects, which he could at pleasure select and apply to the purposes of recreation and improvement; but his application during his voyage was more particularly directed to those studies, by which he was to enlarge the requisite qualifications for discharging the duties of his public station, with satisfaction to himself, and benefit to the community\*.

“ The

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“ \* The following memorandum was written by Sir William Jones during his voyage:

Objects of enquiry during my residence in Asia.

1. The Laws of the Hindus and Mahomedans.
2. The History of the *Ancient World*.
3. Proofs and Illustrations of Scripture.
4. Traditions concerning the Deluge, &c.
5. Modern Politics and Geography of Hindustan.
6. Best Mode of governing Bengal.
7. Arithmetic and Geometry, and mixed Sciences of the Asiatics.
8. Medicine, Chemistry, Surgery, and Anatomy of the Indians.
9. Natural Productions of India.
10. Poetry, Rhetoric, and Morality of Asia.
11. Music of the Eastern Nations.
12. The Shi King, or 300 Chinese Odes.
13. The best Accounts of Tibet and Cashmir.
14. Trade, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Commerce of India.
15. Mogul Constitution, contained in the *Defteri*, *Alemghiri*, and *Ayein Acbari*.
16. Mahratta Constitution.

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“ To print and publish the *Gospel* of St. Luke in Arabic.

To publish Law Tracts in Persian or Arabic.

To print and publish the *Psalms* of David in Persian Verse.

To compose, if God grant me life;

1. Elements of the Laws of England.

Model—The Essay on Bailment—Aristotle.

2. The History of the *American War*.

Model—Thucydides and Polybius.

" The following short Letter to Lord Ashburton, written a few weeks after his embarkation, may not be unacceptable to the reader.

" SIR WILLIAM JONES TO LORD ASHBURTON.

" *April 27, 1783.*

" Your kind letter found me on board the Crocodile; I should have been very unhappy had it missed me, since I have long habituated myself to set the highest value on every word you speak, and every line you write. Of the two enclosed letters to our friends, Impey and Chambers, I will take the greatest care, and will punctually follow your directions as to the first of them. My departure was sudden indeed; but the Admiralty were so anxious for the sailing of this frigate, and their orders were so peremptory, that it was impossible to wait for any thing but a breeze. Our voyage has hitherto been tolerably pleasant; and, since we left the Channel, very quick. We begin to see albigores about the ship, and to perceive an agreeable change of climate. Our days, though short, give me ample time for study, recreation, and exercise; but my joy and delight proceed from the surprising health and spirits of Anna Maria, who joins me in affectionate remembrance to Lady Ashburton. As to you, my dear Lord, we consider you as the spring and fountain of our happiness, as the author and parent (a Roman would have added what the coldness of our northern language will hardly admit) the *god* of our fortunes. It is possible indeed, that by incessant labour, and irksome attendance at the bar, I might in due time have attained all that my very limited ambition could aspire to; but in no other station than that which I owe to your friendship, could I have gratified at once my boundless curiosity concerning the people of the East, continued the exercise of my profession, in which I sincerely delight, and enjoyed at the same time the comforts of domestic life. The grand jury of Denbighshire have found, I understand, the bill against the Dean of St. Asaph, for publishing my dialogue; but, as an indictment for a theoretical essay on government was I believe never before known, I have no apprehension for the consequences. As to the doctrines in the tract, though I shall certainly not preach them to the Indians, who must and will be governed by absolute power; yet I shall go through life with a persuasion, that they are just and rational, that substantial freedom is both the daughter and parent of virtue, and that virtue is the only source of public and private felicity. Farewell." P. 227.

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3. Britain Discovered, an Heroic Poem on the Constitution of England. Machinery, Hindu Gods.  
*Model—Homer.*
  4. Speeches, Political and Forensic.  
*Model—Demosthenes.*
  5. Dialogues, Philosophical and Historical.  
*Model—Plato.*
  6. Letters. *Model—Demosthenes and Plato.*  
12th July, 1783. Crocodile Frigate."

In December, 1783, he entered upon his judicial functions, and almost immediately became principally instrumental in founding the Asiatic Society, of which he was himself the most splendid ornament. For his literary pursuits, attainments, and productions, we must, from this period, look to the Annals of this Society, and to his correspondence with the most illustrious characters of India, which is here introduced. We now come to the melancholy part, in which the biographer records the last scene of his friend's life, which is thus represented.

“ I now turn to the last scene of the life of Sir William Jones. The few months allotted to his existence after the departure of Lady Jones were devoted to his usual occupations, and more particularly to the discharge of that duty which alone detained him in India, the completion of the digest of Hindu and Mahomedan law. But neither the consciousness of acquitting himself of an obligation which he had voluntarily contracted, nor his incessant assiduity, could fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of her, whose society had sweetened the toil of application, and cheered his hours of relaxation. Their habits were congenial, and their pursuits in some respects similar: his botanical researches were facilitated by the eyes of Lady Jones, and by her talents in drawing; and their evenings were generally passed together, in the perusal of the best modern authors in the different languages of Europe. After her departure, he mixed more in promiscuous society; but his affections were transported with her to his native country.

“ On the evening of the 20th of April, or nearly about that date, after prolonging his walk to a late hour, during which he had imprudently remained in conversation, in an unwholesome situation, he called upon the writer of these sheets and complained of agueish symptoms, mentioning his intention to take some medicine, and repeating jocularly an old proverb, that “ an ague in the spring is medicine for a king”. He had no suspicion at the time of the real nature of his indisposition, which proved in fact to be a complaint common in Bengal, an inflammation in the liver. The disorder was, however, soon discovered, by the penetration of the physician, who, after two or three days, was called in to his assistance: but it had then advanced too far to yield to the efficacy of the medicines usually prescribed, and they were administered in vain. The progress of the complaint was uncommonly rapid, and terminated fatally on the 27th of April, 1794. On the morning of that day, his attendants, alarmed at the evident symptoms of approaching dissolution, came precipitately to call the friend who has now the melancholy task of recording the mournful event: not a moment was lost in repairing to his house. He was lying on his bed in a posture of meditation; and the only symptom of remaining life was a small degree of motion in the heart, which after a few seconds ceased, and he expired without a pang or groan. His bodily suffering, from the complacency of his features, and the ease of his attitude, could not have been severe; and his mind

must



must have derived consolation from those sources where he had been in the habit of seeking it, and where alone in our last moments it can ever be found.

“ The deep regret which I felt at the time, that the apprehensions of the attendants of Sir William Jones had not induced them to give me earlier notice of the extremity of his situation, is not yet obliterated. It would have afforded me an opportunity of performing the pleasing but painful office, of soothing his last moments; and I should have felt the sincerest gratification in receiving his latest commands; nor would it have been less satisfactory to the public, to have known the dying sentiments and behaviour of a man, who had so long and deservedly enjoyed so large a portion of their esteem and admiration.

“ An anecdote of Sir William Jones, upon what authority I know not, has been recorded, that immediately before his dissolution, he retired to his closet, and expired in the act of adoration to his Creator. Such a circumstance would have been conformable to his prevailing habits of thinking and reflection, but it is not founded in fact: he died upon his bed, and in the same room in which he had remained from the commencement of his indisposition.

“ The funeral ceremony was performed on the following day with the honours due to his public station; and the numerous attendance of the most respectable British inhabitants of Calcutta evinced their sorrow for his loss, and their respect for his memory.

“ If my success in describing the life of Sir William Jones has been proportionate to my wishes, and to my admiration of his character, any attempt to delineate it must now be superfluous. I cannot, however, resist the impulse of recapitulating in substance what has been particularly detailed in the course of this work.

“ In the short space of forty-seven years, by the exertion of rare intellectual talents, he acquired a knowledge of arts, sciences, and languages, which has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. If he did not attain the critical proficiency of a Porson or Parr in Grecian literature; yet his knowledge of it was most extensive and profound, and entitled him to a high rank in the first class of scholars, while as a philologist he could boast an universality in which he had no rival. His skill in the idioms of India, Persia, and Arabia has perhaps never been equalled by any European; and his compositions on Oriental subjects display a taste which we seldom find in the writings of those who had preceded him in these tracts of literature. The language of Constantinople was also familiar to him, and of the Chinese characters and tongue he had learned enough to enable him to translate an ode of Confucius. In the modern dialects of Europe, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, he was thoroughly conversant, and had perused the most admired writers in those languages. I might extend the list by specifying other dialects which he understood, but which he had less perfectly studied.

“ But mere philology was never considered by Sir William Jones as the end of his studies, nor as any thing more than the medium through which knowledge was to be acquired: he knew that “ words were the daughters of earth, and things the sons of heaven,” and  
would



would have disdained the character of a mere linguist. In the little sketch of a treatise on education, which has been inserted in these Memoirs, he describes the use of language, and the necessity of acquiring the languages of those people who in any period of the world have been distinguished by their superior knowledge, in order to add to our own researches the accumulated wisdom of all ages and nations. Accordingly, with the keys of learning in his possession, he was qualified to unlock the literary hoards of ancient and modern times, and to display the treasures deposited in them, for the use, entertainment, or instruction of mankind. In the course of his labours we find him elucidating the laws of Athens, India, and Arabia; comparing the philosophy of the Porch, the Lyceum, and Academy, with the doctrines of the Sufis and Bramins, and by a rare combination of taste and erudition, exhibiting the mythological fictions of the Hindus in strains not unworthy the sublimest Grecian bards. In the eleven discourses which he addressed to the Asiatic society, on the history, civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, sciences, philosophy, and literature of Asia, and on the origin and families of nations, he has discussed the subjects which he professed to explain, with a perspicuity which delights and instructs, and in a style which never ceases to please, where his arguments may not always convince. In these disquisitions he has more particularly displayed his profound Oriental learning in illustrating topics of great importance in the history of mankind; and it is much to be lamented, that he did not live to revise and improve them in England, with the advantages of accumulated knowledge and undisturbed leisure.

“A mere catalogue of the writings of Sir William Jones would shew the extent and variety of his erudition; a perusal of them will prove, that it was no less deep than miscellaneous. Whatever topic he discusses, his ideas flow with ease and perspicuity; his style is always clear and polished; animated and forcible when his subject requires it. His philological, botanical, philosophical, and chronological disquisitions, his historical researches, and even his Persian grammar, whilst they fix the curiosity and attention of the reader, by the novelty, depth, or importance of the knowledge displayed in them, always delight by elegance of diction. His compositions are never dry, tedious, nor disgusting; and literature and science come from his hands, adorned with all their grace and beauty.

“No writer perhaps ever displayed so much learning, with so little affectation of it. Instead of overwhelming his readers with perpetual quotations from ancient and modern authors, whose ideas or information he adopts, he transmutes their sense into his own language; and, whilst his compositions, on this account, have a pleasing uniformity, his less learned readers are enabled to reap the fruits of his laborious studies.” P. 373.

In our progress through this work, which we have perused with the truest satisfaction, the reader will find all the various publications of Sir William Jones mentioned in their order, and with many sagacious and valuable remarks. It will be perceived that his mind was capacious and profound; his attainments

tainments various, almost beyond example; he will be seen at one time immersed in the most intricate recesses of legal investigation; developing the perplexities of philology; in solemn communication with the sages of Greece and Rome; exploring the minute discriminations of the Linnæan System; or playfully solacing himself in the bowers of the Muses, As a lawyer he was profound, as a classical scholar admirable, as a man of general attainments most elegantly accomplished, as a poet delightful. Of his poetical compositions, many will here be found published for the first time, and we regret that we cannot give some of them admission in our page. They will all be read in their place with the most refined satisfaction by every lover of poetry.

The noble editor has performed his part well, and produced a volume, which, at the same time that it exhibits an elegant and enduring monument of sincere friendship, will entitle its author to an honourable place among those who have promoted and adorned the literature of their country.

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ART. II. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1803: Part II.* 4to. 238 pp. G. and W. Nicol. 1803.

THIS second Part of the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1803, contains six papers, the subjects of which will be specified in the following pages.

XI. *Account of some Experiments on the Descent of the Sap in Trees.* By Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq.

Three years ago Mr. Knight presented to the Royal Society a paper (which is published in the volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* for the year 1801) containing an account of some experiments on trees, which tended to prove that their sap, having been absorbed by the bark of the root, is carried up by the alburnum or white wood of the root, the trunk, and the branches; that it passes through what are there called the central vessels, into the succulent part of the annual shoot, the leaf-stalk, and the leaf; and that it returns to the bark, through the returning vessels of the leaf-stalk. His object in the present paper is to point out the causes which occasion the descent of the sap through the bark, and the consequent formation of wood.

“ These

"These causes", he says, "appear to be, gravitation, motion communicated by winds or other agents, capillary attraction, and probably something in the conformation of the vessels themselves, which renders them better calculated to carry fluids in one direction than in another."

The experiments which are described immediately after the above passage, were made with the leaves of a vine, the result of which shows, that the perspiratory vessels of those leaves are confined to the under surface only, and that these are probably capable of absorbing moisture when the plant is in a state to require it.

This conclusion is followed by the narration of various other experiments, made upon the different parts of vegetable bodies, and tending to prove, in a regular order, the above-mentioned particulars.

These experiments are well imagined, and we have no reason to doubt of their accuracy; yet it might be wished that they were repeated under a greater variety of circumstances, and upon a greater number of vegetables.

This paper is accompanied with one plate, which exhibits a magnified transverse section of oak wood, and another of chefnut wood, with their peculiar vessels.

XII. *Enquiries concerning the Nature of a metallic Substance lately sold in London, as a new Metal, under the Title of Palladium.* By Richard Chenevix, Esq. F. R. S. &c.

About a twelve-month ago, a new metallic substance, under the name of *palladium*, or *new silver*, began to be sold in small parcels by Mr. Foster, in Gerard-Street, Soho, and in no other place. It was represented as being a new noble metal, and was said to possess the following properties; namely,

"1. It dissolves in pure spirit of nitre, and makes a dark red solution. 2. Green vitriol throws it down in the state of a regulus from this solution, as it always does gold from aqua regia. 3. If you evaporate the solution, you get a red calx that dissolves in spirit of salt or other acids. 4. It is thrown down by quicksilver, and by all the metals but gold, platina, and silver. 5. Its specific gravity by hammering, was only 11,3; but by flattening, as much as 11,8. 6. In a common fire, the face of it tarnishes a little, and turns blue, but comes bright again, like other noble metals, on being stronger heated. 7. The greatest heat of a blacksmith's fire would hardly melt it; 8, but, if you touch it, while hot, with a small bit of sulphur, it runs as easily as zinc."

The abrupt and singular mode of announcing to the world a discovery of so much importance; the secrecy observed relatively to the origin of this new metallic substance, as also  
respecting

respecting the mode of obtaining it; and the person who made the discovery; are undoubtedly sufficient to cast an air of doubt and mystery on the transaction; yet, on the other hand, it should be considered, that perhaps this secrecy was nothing more than a step necessary for securing to the discoverer, the profit which might arise from the sale of the article. Mr. Chenevix, however, being struck more forcibly by the former considerations, than by the latter, undertook an examination of this new metal, with a view to detect what he conceived to be an imposition. He accordingly procured a certain quantity of the palladium from the vender of it, and subjected it to all the trials which his extensive chemical knowledge could suggest.

The first remark he made after having subjected the palladium to the action of a variety of chemical tests, was, that the effects which those tests produced could not be referred, *in toto*, to any of the known metallic substances. This remark naturally suggested a suspicion, that this metal might possibly be a compound of other metallic substances; and to this object Mr. Chenevix's views were directed in the performance of his subsequent numerous experiments.

The colour, the polish, and the very high degree of heat which is required for the fusion of the palladium, show a very great resemblance of this metal to platina.

It is remarkable, that when a piece of this metal was, from a laminated state, melted into a roundish lump, or button, by exposing it to a very intense fire, its specific gravity was thereby increased from 10,972 to 11,871. This observation seemed to corroborate the suspicion of this metal being a compound substance; and, of course, encouraged this author in the prosecution of the examination. He successively employed all the chemical reagents; formed alloys of the palladium with various other metallic substances, and carefully examined the colour, the hardness, the solubility, specific gravity, and other qualities of the compounds; but, after the recital of those experiments, he says,

“ We have been told of very extraordinary anomalies in chemical affinities, by Mr. Berthollet; and Mr. Hatchett has made us acquainted with some, not less extraordinary, in the properties of alloys. Yet I think we shall cease to wonder at what has been related by these chemists, when we learn that palladium is not, as was shamefully announced, a new simple metal, but an alloy of platina; and that the substance which can thus mark the most characteristic properties of that metal, while it loses the greater number of its own, is mercury.

“ I confess it was not from an analysis of palladium that I was first led to this result; for I had convinced myself, by synthesis, of its nature,

ture, and had formed the substance, before I could devise any probable method of ascertaining its component parts.

“ In reflecting upon the various modifications which substances undergo when in union with each other, and on the variations produced in the laws of affinity by the intervention of new bodies, I was induced to try whether, by the affinity of platina with some metal easily reduced, it might not happen, that a reduction of both would take place by green sulphate of iron, although no such effect were produced upon each metal when separate. The most likely to succeed, as being most easily reduced, after gold, platina, and silver, was mercury. I poured some solution of green sulphate of iron into a salt of platina, and also into a salt of mercury; no precipitation took place. I united the two liquors; and a precipitate, exactly resembling that which is formed by green sulphate of iron in palladium, was instantly formed. I collected the precipitate, and exposed it to a strong heat; and, after repeated trials, obtained a metallic button, not to be distinguished from palladium.

“ It certainly is one of the most extraordinary facts respecting alloys, that two metals, by their union with each other, should so lose the characteristic properties of each individually, that neither of them can be immediately detected by the usual methods. Nothing but an affinity of the most powerful order could produce such effects. But, to place the metals under the most favourable circumstances for that affinity to exert its influence, and to promote their union, is not the result of common methods. Among a great number which I have tried, many have failed, and none have been attended with uniform success. I have, however, formed palladium by the immediate union of platina and mercury; and, as whatever may place the apparent capriciousness of this combination in a conspicuous point of view is not devoid of interest, I shall describe the means by which I have attempted to produce it, whether they failed, or were attended with success.

The methods this author used for the formation of the palladium, or of something like it, did not in truth produce the desired effect, excepting in an equivocal or very imperfect manner.

“ It is not”, he says, “ very difficult to combine a small quantity of mercury with platina: but, to resolve the problem completely, and to produce an alloy of these metals which shall be of so low a specific gravity as 11,3, and shall be soluble in nitric acid, is not so easily accomplished. From the repeated failures which I have experienced in these operations, I am much inclined to think that the author of palladium has some method of forming it, less subject to error than any I have mentioned. No doubt that perseverance would put us in possession of his secret; but, being prevented by want of leisure from pursuing these researches at present, I have confined myself to establishing the fact, and describing the processes which I have employed.”

This author likewise performed a variety of analytical experiments on the palladium, but he could not effect its decomposition.



position. The instructive observations which follow the account of those experiments, are as follows :

“ There is not”, he says, “ any property of this compound which appears to me so wonderful, as that which is manifested by these experiments. It is a striking proof how unfounded was the opinion of some philosophers, who supposed that the rapidity of combination was a measure of the force of affinity. We do not know of any affinity among chemical bodies which is more powerful than that of platina and mercury appears to be. The obstacles which must be overcome, in order to fix the latter metal, are a proof of this; yet the difficulty of forming this combination to its full extent is extreme.

“ I must here observe, that all the analytical experiments, and many others, were made, by way of comparison, upon the palladium I had bought, as well as upon that which I had made. But, although I had myself combined the mercury with the platina, and consequently knew it to be in the compound that resulted, I could not succeed in separating it. Neither did the substance described in a former paragraph, as intermediate between platina and palladium, allow one particle of mercury to escape from it, by any process I have yet been able to devise.”

In the course of the paper, Mr. Ch. describes some experiments, which he made for the purpose of proving the existence of affinity among the metals; the result of which proves,

“ 1st. That gold has an affinity for mercury, for antimony, and for arsenic.

“ 2d. That platina has an affinity for silver, for mercury, and for antimony; and that it is influenced by the presence of arsenic.

“ 3d. That silver has an affinity for mercury.

“ 4th. That mercury has an affinity for copper, for lead, and for arsenic.”

The experiments which are described in the latter part of the paper, were made on platina, with a view of elucidating the nature of that metal, and of its oxides, or its salts. The facts which they have established being highly useful in chemistry, we shall transcribe the result, for the gratification of our chemical readers.

“ By much”, Mr. Ch. observes, “ the most delicate test for platina is muriate of tin. A solution of the former, so pale as hardly to be distinguished from water, assumes a bright red by a single drop of the recent muriatic solution of the latter metal. If mercury be present the colour is much darker. Recent muriate of tin, poured into a solution of the muriate formed by the red oxide of mercury, converts it into the muriate formed by the less oxygenized acids; but, shortly after, the mercury is reduced to the metallic state. Hence it was, that the alloy of platina and mercury always gave a deeper coloured precipitate than platina, with muriate of tin.

“ Neither platina nor mercury are precipitated by prussic acid, or by the prussiates. But, if sulphate, nitrate, or muriate of platina be  
poured



poored into prussiate of mercury, an orange-coloured precipitate is immediately formed; and, in some cases, a mixed solution of platina and mercury gives a similar precipitate by prussic acid alone.

“ Platina is one of the metals which are precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen, without the necessity of a double affinity.

“ The affinities of platina differ much from what is generally stated in the tables. By the few acids I have had occasion to try, oxide of platina is attracted in the following order: sulphuric, oxalic, muriatic, phosphoric, fluoric, arsenic, tartaric, citric, benzoic, nitric, acetic, and boracic.

“ That sulphuric acid should attract the oxide of platina with greater force than the muriatic, is an unanswerable argument to an opinion which was long supported by many philosophers, and which is not yet altogether abandoned by them. Muriatic acid has been said to contribute to the solution of gold or platina, in nitro-muriatic acid, in the same manner as sulphuric acid is supposed to promote the decomposition of water, during the solution of iron by that acid diluted. The affinity of muriatic acid for the oxide of gold or of platina, has been looked upon as the disposing cause that nitric acid is decomposed by those metals. But it is evident that some other action takes place; for, sulphuric acid, which has a stronger affinity for oxide of platina than muriatic acid, does not in the least promote the decomposition of nitric acid by gold, or by platina.”

XIII. *An Account of the Sinking of the Dutch Frigate Ambuscade, of 32 Guns, near the Great Nore; with the Mode used in recovering her.* By Mr. Joseph Whidbey, Master-Attendant in Sheerneck's Dock-Yard.

This account of the method used for recovering the Ambuscade frigate, is illustrated by a copper-plate engraving, without which it is not in our power to render it sufficiently intelligible. It may only be said in general terms, that the vessel was recovered by fastening cables to it, and to other empty vessels floating above it; that those cables, being tightened at low-water, lifted up the frigate from its bed at high-water. At the next low-water the cables were tightened again; in consequence of which the frigate floated on the return of high-water, and was conveyed into the harbour, where the water being pumped out of her, she was thereby completely recovered, without the smallest damage either to her bottom or her sides.

XIV. *Observations on a new Species of hard Carbonate of Lime; also on a new Species of Oxide of Iron.* By the Count de Bournon, F. R. S. &c.

A group of hexaedral crystals, which this author first observed in Mr. Greville's well-known mineralogical collection, attracted his attention, principally on account of its hardness,  
and

and induced him to observe its peculiar characters. He accordingly examined with attention the external characters of that mineral, and the result of this examination is contained in the present paper; from which, this author says, it appears,

“ that the hardness of this species of carbonate of lime is very superior to that of common carbonate of lime, being such as to scratch very easily the fluat of lime; and, when rubbed with force upon glass, it takes off the polish of its surface, and sometimes leaves scratches upon it.

“ Its specific gravity I found to be 2912.

“ This substance, of which I have since had an opportunity of observing a great number of specimens, I have always found to be without colour, and its crystals are very often perfectly transparent.

“ When powdered, and thrown upon a piece of iron heated nearly to redness, in a place that is perfectly dark, it occasions a very weak phosphorescent white light: this light is only sufficient to mark the place where the powder is thrown.

“ Its lustre is much greater than that of common carbonate of lime.

“ When put into nitric acid, a violent effervescence is produced; and it is very quickly dissolved, without leaving the smallest residuum.”

Count de B. in the sequel of the paper, describes the shapes of the crystals, or of all the forms which this mineral has been found to assume. An outline of those forms, on a single plate, is subjoined to the paper.

The nature of the new species of oxide of iron, which is described in the latter part of the present paper, is between that of the slightly attractable oxide of iron, or the specular iron ore, and that kind which no longer crystallizes, except in a very indeterminate form. Its surface is of a grey colour, and has a specular appearance, pretty much like the iron ore from the island of Elba. It is not attractable by the magnet, and seems to be in the last degree of oxidation in which iron retains the property of crystallizing in a regular form. Its form is a perfect cube. Its fracture is conchoidal. Its hardness is rather inferior to that of the slightly attractable oxide of iron. Its specific gravity is 3961; and its powder is of a more intense red colour than that of the slightly attractable oxide of iron, but it has not the yellow cast observed in the powder of the hæmatite.

XV. *Account of the Changes that have happened, during the last Twenty-five Years, in the relative Situation of Double-Stars; with an Investigation of the Cause to which they are owing.* By William Herschel, LL. D. and F. R. S.

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The greatest part of this very interesting paper consists of an account of a series of observations on double stars, made during a period of about twenty-five years; which, Dr. H. says, "seem to prove, that many of them are not merely double in appearance, but must be allowed to be real binary combinations of two stars, intimately held together by the bond of mutual attraction."

Thus it appears, that if Dr. Herschel's observations be exact, of which we have not the least reason to doubt, he has extended Sir I. Newton's general law of attraction one step further, and indeed we may say he has rendered it truly universal.

Previously to the statement of those observations, this author explains the nature of the motions of those stars, in relation to a theory by which these observations ought to be examined. He illustrates this theoretical explanation by means of diagrams, delineated on two plates accompanying the paper; without which, it is not in our power to render it intelligible to our readers. The observations were made in the following stars, namely,  $\alpha$  Geminorum;  $\gamma$  Leonis;  $\epsilon$  Bootis;  $\zeta$  Herculis;  $\delta$  Serpentis; and  $\gamma$  Virginis.

We subjoin the following specimens.

$\zeta$  Herculis.

"My observations of this star furnish us with a phenomenon which is new in astronomy; it is the occultation of one star by another. This epoch, whatever be the cause of it, will be equally remarkable, whether owing to solar parallax, proper motion, or motion in an orbit whose plane is nearly coincident with the visual ray. My first view of this star, as being double, was July 18, 1782. With 460, the stars were then  $\frac{1}{2}$  diameter of the small star asunder. The large star is of a beautiful bluish white, and the small one ash-coloured.

"July 21, of the same year, I measured the angle of position  $30^{\circ} 42'$  north following. With the standard power, the distance of the stars remained as before. With 987, they were one full diameter of the small one asunder.

"In the year 1795, I found it difficult to perceive the small star; however, in October of the same year, I saw it plainly double, with 460, and its position was north following.

"Other business prevented my attending to this star till the year 1802, when I could no longer perceive the small star. Sometimes, however, I suspected it to be still partly visible; and, in September of the same year, with 460, the night being very clear, the apparent disk of  $\zeta$  Herculis seemed to be a little lengthened one way. With the ten-feet telescope, and a power of 600, I saw the two stars of  $\alpha$  Coronæ very distinctly; and, having in this manner proved the instrument to act well, I directed it to  $\zeta$  Herculis, and found it to have the appearance of a lengthened, or rather wedge-formed star; after which, I took a measure of the position of the wedge.

"Our temperature is seldom uniform enough to permit the use of very high powers; however, on the 11th of April, 1803, I examined

the apparent disk, with a magnifier of 2140; and found it, as before, a little distorted; but there could not be more than about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of the apparent diameter of the small star wanting to a complete occultation. Most probably the path of the motion is not quite central; if so, the disk will remain a little distorted during the whole time of the conjunction. Our present observations cannot determine which of the stars is at the greatest distance; but this will occasion no difference in the appearance; for, if the small star should be the nearest, its light will be equally lost in the brightness of the large one."

### § Serpentis.

"This double star has undergone a very considerable change in the angle of position, but none in the distance of the two stars. The 5th of September, 1782, an accurate measure of the position was  $42^{\circ} 48'$  south preceding; and February 7, 1802, it measured  $61^{\circ} 27'$  south preceding. In 19 years and 155 days, therefore, the small star has moved, in a retrograde order, over an arch of  $18^{\circ} 39'.$ "

XVI. *An Account of the Measurement of an Arc of the Meridian, extending from Dunnoose, in the Isle of Wight, Latitude  $50^{\circ} 37' 8''$ , to Clifton, in Yorkshire, Latitude  $53^{\circ} 27' 31''$ , in Course of the Operations carried on for the Trigonometrical Survey of England, in the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802.* By Major William Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, F. R. S.

The particular description of the instruments used in this trigonometrical measurement; the numerous accurate observations made for the purpose; the calculations which were made in consequence of those observations; and the useful deductions, or the measurements of the meridional arc, as well as of other distances, which have thereby been ascertained; are contained in the present long and elaborate paper. Those persons who formed the plan, the artists who constructed the instruments, and those who assisted or laboured at the long series of necessary operations, are undoubtedly entitled to much commendation; since their united efforts manifest to the world the very advanced and unrivalled state of all those scientific and mechanical branches of knowledge in this country, which have been subservient to the accomplishment of the above-mentioned operations. We can only add a wish, that a state of security, prosperity, and industry may long continue to afford the means of rendering similar operations more general, and more extensive.

Major Mudge commences by stating the reasons which induced him to make choice of Dunnoose, in the Isle of Wight, and of Clifton, in Yorkshire, for the extremes of the meri-

dional arc; after which, he describes the principal new instrument which was used in his operations.

This is an excellent zenith sector, executed by the late incomparable artist, Mr. Ramsden; and a particular description of it, together with its necessary adjustments, occupies several pages of the present paper. The whole of this instrument, and likewise all its separate parts, are elegantly and distinctly delineated, on six copper-plates; which, together with a plate of the triangles adjoining to the meridional arc between Dunnose and Clifton, and another plate of diagrams, making in all eight plates, are annexed to this paper.

Some idea of the contents of the whole of this very extensive paper may be derived from the titles of its Sections, and of their subdivisions, which are as follow.

“ Section I.

“ General Description of the Zenith Sector.

“ Particular Description of the Zenith Sector.

“ Manner of adjusting the Instrument for Observation.

“ Laying off the Points, or dividing the Limb of the Sector.

“ Adjustment of the meridional and horizontal Wires.

“ Particulars relating to the Operations of the Year 1802.

“ Particulars relating to the Measurement of a new Base Line, on Misterton Carr, in the Year 1801.

“ Angles of the great Triangles observed in the Years 1800, 1801.

“ Reduction of the Base to the Temperature of 62°.

“ Recent Comparisons of the standard and working Chains, with the Points inserted in the cast-iron Bar.

“ Calculation of the Sides of a Series of Triangles, extending from Dunnose, in the Isle of Wight, to Clifton, in Yorkshire.

“ Calculation of the meridional Distance between Dunnose and Clifton.

“ The Bearings of certain Sides from the Parallels to the Meridian of Dunnose.

“ Observed Angles between the Pole Star, when at its greatest Elongations from the Meridian of Clifton, and the Staff erected over the Station at Gringley on the Hill.

“ Distance between the Parallels of Latitude at Greenwich and Dunnose.

“ Section II.

“ Operations at the Station on Dunnose, the southern Extremity of the Arc, with the Zenith Sector. May and June, 1802.

“ Observations made at Dunnose, to determine the Zenith Distance of  $\beta$  Draconis, and of other fixed Stars.

“ Operations at the Station near Clifton, the northern Extremity of the Arc, with the Zenith Sector. July and August, 1802.

“ Observations made at Clifton, to determine the Zenith Distance of  $\beta$  Draconis, and of other fixed Stars.

“ Operations at the new Station on Arbury Hill, near Daventry, with the Zenith Sector. September and October, 1802.

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“ Observations made on Arbury Hill, to determine the Zenith Distance of  $\beta$  Draconis, and of other fixed Stars.

“ Operations at the Royal Observatory with the Zenith Sector. April, 1802.

“ Table showing the Turns of the Micrometer-screw over every 5' in the first Degree on each Side of Zero.

“ Table for converting the Divisions shown on the Micrometer-head into Seconds; the Space subtended by 5' on the Limb being found  $\approx$  5 Revolutions  $\frac{1}{4}$  Divisions, as deduced from the Measurement of the total Arches.

“ Table for supplying the necessary Correction to the observed Zenith Distance of a Star, on Account of the Expansion or Contraction of the sectorial Tube by One Degree of Heat.

“ Reduction of the several Observations contained in the preceding Article, from the respective Days on which they were made, to the 1st of January, 1802; the Equations being those for Aberration, Nutation, semiannual solar Equation, Precession, and Refraction; with the Zenith Distances of the several Stars deduced therefrom.

“ Amplitudes of the celestial Arc comprehended by the Stations Dunnose and Clifton.

“ Amplitudes of the celestial Arc comprehended by the Stations Dunnose and Arbury Hill.

“ Difference between the Parallels of Latitude of Dunnose and Greenwich.

“ Arc between Dunnose and Clifton.

“ Between Dunnose and Arbury Hill.

“ Between Dunnose and Greenwich.

“ Zenith Distances of  $\gamma$  Draconis, reduced to the Beginning of the Year 1794, from Observations made in Five successive Years, by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim Observatory.

“ Determination of the Lengths of the Degrees on the Meridian, in the middle Points of the several Arcs given in the last Article.”

And “ the Conclusion”; from which we shall transcribe the following useful part.

“ From this measurement”, Major M. says, “ it appears, that the length of a degree on the meridian, in latitude  $52^{\circ} 2' 20''$ , is 60,820 fathoms. This conclusion is deduced from the supposition of the whole arc subtending an angle of  $2^{\circ} 50' 23''.38$  in the heavens, and a distance of 1,036,337 feet on the surface of the earth.

“ The length of the degree at the middle point ( $51^{\circ} 35' 18''$ ) between the southern extremity of the arc and Arbury Hill, is 60,864 fathoms; which is greater than the above, and exceeds it by 44 fathoms. But this degree, admitting the earth to be an ellipsoid, with the ratio of its axes as 229 to 230, should be about 10 fathoms less. If the measurement of the terrestrial arc be sufficiently correct, and the earth of an elliptical form in these latitudes, either the arcs affording the deductions are incorrect, or some material deflection of the plumb-line has taken place, at one or two stations, from the effect of attraction.”

An Appendix is subjoined to this paper, which contains “ bearings of the principal stations in the counties of Essex, &c.



&c. from the parallels to the meridian of Greenwich, and likewise their distances from that meridian."

This second Part of the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1803 concludes with a list of the presents received by the Royal Society, from November, 1802, to June, 1803, and the Index for the whole volume.

ART. III. *Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens : with Remarks on his Life and Writings, Notes, &c. By Lord Viscount Strangford. Second Edition. 6s. 12mo. Carpenter. 1804.*

THE merits of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, which was so ably translated by the ingenious Mr. Mickle, are already so well known, and so universally acknowledged, that it will be superfluous to introduce, in this place, any commendation or account of that poem. To Lord Strangford, we are solely and exclusively indebted for the minor productions of Camoens; which, though less known, appear to be of eminent merit; and these versions, for graceful simplicity, elegance of expression, and harmonious versification, are such as have not often been surpassed. They would do honour to poets of more established celebrity.

The noble author, in a well-written Preface, gives a most interesting and accurate account of the various adventures and sufferings of this neglected favourite of the Muses; who, as a man of talent and misfortune, strongly demands our sympathy. Genius, however, is unhappily but seldom accompanied by prudence, and we cannot but feel, that the greater part of the distresses which fell upon Camoens, were occasioned by his own irregularities, and by yielding too implicitly to the dictates of his passions. We are willing with Lord S. to make every allowance for the effervescence of youth, and the infirmities of human nature, but there is an obvious danger in palliating glaring errors, so far as to term them "the little wanderings of amatory frolic". We insert, however, his very feeling description of the latter years of the life of Camoens, before we proceed to his poetical excellencies.

"The latter years of Camoens present a mournful picture, not merely of individual calamity, but of national ingratitude.

"He, whose best years had been devoted to the service of his country; he, who had taught her literary fame to rival the proudest efforts of Italy itself, and who seemed born to revive the remembrance of ancient gentility, and Luvian heroism, was compelled in age, to wander through the streets a wretched dependent on casual contribution. One friend alone remained to sooth his downward path, and guide his steps to the grave, with gentleness and consolation. It was

Antonio

Antonio his slave, a native of Java, who had accompanied Camoens to Europe, after having rescued him from the waves, when shipwrecked at the mouth of the Mecon. This faithful attendant was wont to seek alms throughout Lisbon, and at night shared the produce of the day with his poor and broken-hearted master. Blessed, for ever blessed, be the memory of this amiable Indian! But his friendship was employed in vain: Camoens sank beneath the pressure of penury and disease, and died in an alms-house early in the year 1579. He was buried in the church of Saint Anne of the Franciscans; over his grave Gonçalo Courinho placed the following inscription, which for comprehensive simplicity, the translator ventures to prefer to almost every production of a similar kind:

“ Here lies Luis De Camoens:  
He excelled all the Poets of his Time.  
He lived Poor and Miserable;  
And he died so.  
M.D.LXXIX.”

The Poems are divided into four classes, Madrigals, Stanzas, Canzonets, and Sonnets; we insert the following as among the most pleasing.

“ When day has smiled a soft farewell,  
And night-drops bathe each shutting bell,  
And shadows sail along the green,  
And birds are still, and winds serene,  
I wander silently.  
And while my lone step prints the dew,  
Dear are the dreams that bless my view;  
To Memory's eye the maid appears,  
For whom have sprung my sweetest tears,  
So oft, so tenderly.  
I see her, as with graceful care  
She binds her braids of sunny hair;  
I feel her harp's melodious thrill  
Strike to my heart—and thence be still,  
Re-echoed faithfully.  
I meet her mild and quiet eye,  
Drink the warm spirit of her sigh,  
See young Love beating in her breast,  
And wish to mine its pulses prest,  
God knows how fervently!  
Such are the hours of dear delight;  
And morn but makes me long for night,  
And think how swift the minutes flew  
When last amongst the dropping dew  
I wander'd silently.” P. 52.

This also, though concise, is elegant.

Dear is the blush of early light  
To him who ploughs the pathless deep,  
When winds have rav'd throughout the night,  
And roaring tempests banish'd sleep—

Dear is the dawn which springs at last,  
And snows him all his peril past.

Dearer to me the break of day,  
Which thus thy bended eye illumines;  
And, chasing fear and doubt away,  
Scatters the night of mental glooms,  
And bids my spirit hope at last  
A rich reward for peril past!" P. 54.

Our readers will doubtless thank us for inserting the following most happy imitation of Anacreon.

" I met Love wandering o'er the wild,  
In semblance of a simple child;  
I heard his name, and in the sound  
So much of sweet persuasion found,  
That, piteous of his tears, I prest  
The little darling to my breast;  
And watch'd his quiet slumbers there,  
With all a father's tender care!

From day to day the orphan grew,  
And with him my affection too;  
Till at the last, around my mind  
The winning boy so closely twin'd,  
I learnt his baby form to prize,  
Like one of those within mine eyes,  
And lov'd the young adopted more  
Than ever sire did son before.

I had a bank of favourite flow'rs,  
Which blossom'd e'en in wintry hours;  
Content, the bosom's thornless rose,  
And innocence, the heart's repose:—  
Love, like a rude and wanton boy,  
Broke into my bow'rs of joy,  
Tore content's young roses thence,  
Kill'd repose—and innocence!

Ah wretch! what mischief hast thou done  
To him who lov'd thee like a son;  
How couldst thou dim the doating eyes,  
Which did thee, like their babies prize?  
How break the heart of him who prest  
Thee cold and weeping to his breast;  
And watch'd thy quiet slumbers there  
With all a father's tender care? P. 79.

Lord Strangford is a very young man; and this volume, if we mistake not, was his first appeal to public criticism: we are therefore the more desirous to express our satisfaction with his translations; and sincerely hope, that the hours of relaxation from his present public employment will be allotted to subjects of still greater utility, and more general importance.

ART. IV. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit, &c.*

(Continued from p. 538.)

IN the fourth Chapter, Mr. Thornton goes into some of the material questions directly arising from the stoppage of payment of the bank. Banks of advance, or of credit as they are sometimes called, are subject to these interruptions of their operations, from any cause which shall produce such a demand for coin on them, as shall exhaust, or endanger the exhaustion of their hoards. These may arise from several causes; danger from a foreign or domestic enemy; great adverse balances of trade; imprudent augmentations of their paper; and even imprudent and timid diminutions of it. It is to the third of these causes that Smith tacitly attributes all the difficulties which the bank has ever laboured under in supplying coin on demand; and he says, that it has gone on in this impolicy for years together.

This erroneous position of a writer, who has long had too much faith given to him, is here ably refuted. It is by its loans to government, that the bank paper is chiefly augmented, and from this augmentation its danger from this cause, if any, must arise; but it is here shown, that if government were disposed to dictate to the bank an issue of notes beyond what its true interest requires, it is so far under the controul of the proprietors, that it would be unable to effect it; and that it is far from the interest of administration so to do; for as on occasion government is able to raise 20 or 30 millions by way of general loan, and the utmost emission they can obtain of the bank would be four or five only, it would not answer their purpose, to throw every transaction of the money market into confusion on such an account. It is only where the individuals will not advance money to the state, that it can be necessary to have recourse to the expedient of borrowing new paper of a bank, a resource soon exhausted; and Mr. Th. here states this to be the situation of six of the principal courts of Europe. Hence their paper falls to discount. The depreciation of their national coin, which he mentions as taking place at the same time, by which that fall is endeavoured to be concealed, is a gainful fraud in appearance, but only in appearance. The bank proprietors also, he clearly shows to have no interest in increasing their notes beyond a due amount, to increase their dividends; for as a great body of them have not more than 1000*l.* stock, the gain on which would not exceed 20*l.* on the emission of five millions; the advance of the prices

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prices of necessaries which it would cause, would not only annihilate that gain, but involve them in a greater loss; besides the hazard in which it might involve the money market, and thereby the remainder and greater part of their capitals. The amount also of the bank notes being now publicly known, is, as he observes, a check upon all such excess.

Hence, though it would be followed with danger, he contends, no apprehension is to be entertained of it. But he maintains, with great appearance of reason, that the contrary misconduct of the bank, the great diminution of their paper, below the amount now become accustomed, would produce a demand for its coin, which might exhaust its coffers, and involve it in insolvency. For all the greater payments in London are now made in bank paper, and those of the country by bills drawn on London; and the bankers in that city have introduced so much œconomy in the use of that paper, that it is capable of very little reduction, without embarrassing all the payments there, and putting a stop to all money transactions in the kingdom. This would occasion a run on the country banks; which, as they always have it in their power, would supply themselves with coin from that of London, until they had utterly exhausted it, if the state should not interpose; and thus a national bank, acting on the principles of Smith, by endeavouring to guard against a run upon it by reducing its notes, might render that total exhaustion certain, which was not much to be apprehended before.

To a timid adoption of a measure of this nature, a great part of the difficulties of the bank, in the beginning of 1797, are here ascribed. Its paper, moreover, Mr. T. contends, cannot be reduced to two thirds of what at any time has become its customary amount, without the imminent danger of producing insolvency in the capital. For some years preceding the suspension, the notes in circulation had been nearly eleven millions; they had been reduced for some time to between nine and ten, and at that very period to 8,600,000*l.* or by a defalcation of  $2\frac{2}{3}$  millions. A reduction little exceeding one million more must have produced that great calamity; and even the distress arising from the reduction which had taken place, was severely felt in the metropolis, before the demand for coin from the country was made on the bank, which so far reduced it. We add, that even immediately after the stoppage, the company extending its credits and paper, the difficulties in the money market ceased, and the stocks rose: and Mr. T. informs us, that coin became remarkably plentiful; and the bank, as was supposed, replenished with it. We wish to consider what Mr. Thornton has said on the subjects treated in this chapter, which still con-

tinues,

tinues, and may long continue, to involve one of the great interests of the state, with particular care. The distress for currency, from the reduction of the bank notes, before the stoppage had been such, that an idea had been entertained of the introduction of a new kind of paper, to supply the vacancy in the national money market; against this, Mr. Thornton advances some arguments of weight.

The amount of the advances to government, before the suspension of the payments in coin, has been brought forward by many, as another cause to which it is to be ascribed. Although we also hold the negative side of the question, we must say, that we have perused what Mr. T. urges against it, without being able to concur in his reasonings. A short time before this period, government (he affirms) was urged by the bank to pay up  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions of its debt, and it complied with this demand. Let the fact be admitted\*: he goes on rightly to say, that

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\* Mr. Thornton cites for it the evidence given to the House of Commons; this he seems to quote from memory. We find in the Reports of the two Committees, that on April 11, 1796, the minister proposed the discharge of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions of its advances, and in the Reports of the Lords, p. 180, that in November, that they were reduced by  $2\frac{2}{3}$  millions nearly. Yet in the following month, that the debt of the state was again reaugmented by somewhat more than two millions.

As we have the Lord's Report before us, we shall give, from that excellent document, one of the reasons why we do not concur in the specious but dangerous position, opposed as above by Mr. Thornton, that the distress of the bank was derived from the amount of the advances to government. The ability of the bank to make such advances is proportioned to its lucrative transactions; that is, omitting trade in bullion (a secondary concern only, from which it derives occasional profits) the amount of its paper of which it makes an interest. The Reports contain the advances of the bank on February 25, in the years 1782, 3, 4; the average of the three amounts, which is to be taken as that of the period, was 9,061,000*l.* (Rep. p. 179) there are likewise given (p. 174) the twelve amounts of the notes in the last month of each quarter in the said years, their average is 6,779,000*l.* the advances therefore in that period, exceeded the notes in circulation by  $33\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{5}$  per cent. Now the average of the advances for the years 1794, 5, 6, taking their amounts in each on February 25, was 10,539,000*l.* which indeed exceeded that of the former period of three years by 1,478,000*l.* but the average amount of the notes in circulation in the same three years, as taken from the same day in each, was 11,814,000*l.* Here the notes exceeded the advances, in the proportion of  $12\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. while in the former period of the last two years, and that of winding up the American war, the advances had exceeded



that by a loan for this purpose, government collected some of the bank notes which were in circulation, and paid them into the bank; but we cannot here enter into what we apprehend to be the errors of the long train of induction, by which he attempts to prove, "that the body of lenders who advanced the four millions and a half to government, necessarily created a body of borrowers to exactly the same amount, in the general money market of the country". If this were true, his consequence would undoubtedly follow, which in general terms is, that no pressure in that market could be so relieved; but its error, we conceive, may be thus shown. By borrowers, he is not to be understood to mean persons desirous to borrow, and not able; but borrowers who effectively obtain advances: and thus, according to him, we come to a second set of lenders, creating a second set of effective borrowers, to an equal amount with the first; nor can we stop here, but pursuing his mode of reasoning, must multiply the sets of each without limit; but Sir J. Bernard, in his *Maxims of Public Credit*, has shown that a loan to government, actually does not create a set of borrowers in the general money market to its total amount, and much might be added to what he has said.

Now, although we are not in the number of those, who hold that the aggregate amount of the loans of the bank to the state and to individuals, was excessive at the time of the suspension; yet we esteem the argument which Mr. Thornton produces to prove the contrary to be illegitimate. He reasons thus: when the notes are increased, the loans must be increased also; and they must be decreased together in the same proportion; but at that period the notes were too few, and therefore the loans too low: and the danger of the bank would have been diminished by the increase of its credits.

The first proposition we think erroneous, and conceive that it can be proved that its notes may be increased, and the loans diminished at the same time. For new notes may be issued to purchase bullion, which may be sent to the mint for coinage; and let the company, in a certain term of time, make such a purchase to the amount of two millions; during which, let there be one million paid in to them by government, in their own notes, to redeem a like amount of exchequer bills on the credit of any

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exceeded the paper by nearly 34l. per cent. therefore the pressure of the advances upon the bank at the latter period, were very little compared with that of the former; and it might have been in a state of extreme hazard during the first, yet not in the second have given a just support to the state, due to it for the lucrative monopoly it enjoys.

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aid, which notes they do not reissue; here their paper will be increased one million, and their loans decreased by the same amount. It is to be observed, however, that in this case the amount of the disposeable effects of the bank are increased one million, the difference of the bullion purchased, and the security redeemed; and its debt increased by the like sum. Mr. Thornton gives a variety of arithmetical illustrations in support of the proposition here contested; but all declaredly resting on the supposition, that the disposeable effects of the bank ought to be taken as fixed; the error of the assumption is of the form of which the logicians call *a dicto secundum quid, ad dictum simpliciter*. It is only the balance of the claims on the bank, and the aggregate of their disposeable effects, which should be taken as fixed.

The subject has also drawn Mr. Thornton into some observations on the quantity of coin to be kept in the coffers of a national bank, and its exhaustion. The amount, he justly says, ought to be enough to answer the claim to be made upon it for a year, or two successive years of scarcity, when the people must obtain much of their food from abroad; or to support its cash payment during an internal alarm; but to continue them under both these disadvantages conjointly, he thinks impossible. He also shows, that any quantity of bank notes permanently kept up, will exhaust a stock of coin in a bank, much larger than their own, and indeed of any assignable amount; the chapter concludes with an adequate defence of the suspension of the cash payments by government. At the period of the suspension, a recent unfavourable balance of trade had greatly reduced the cash in the bank; and although it was already discharged, and the pressure removed, the period was so short, that its coffers has not begun to fill again.

In the fifth chapter, Mr. T. proceeds to describe the difficulties which banks of advance must experience from drains of that kind. The payment of the balance will raise the price of bullion in the market, by creating an extraordinary demand for it, and the higher, as the law has prohibited the export of coin for that purpose; a restriction which Mr. T. with others who have considered the subject, thinks to have something in its grounds of the nature of a vulgar error; and indeed the legal means of completing the payment being thus diminished, as far forth as the restriction has effect, its pressure is increased, and the operation prolonged; two circumstances, each increasing the course of exchange against us. But this effect extends only to a certain point; every man who can obtain a bank bill, can obtain gold coin for it at the bank; which coin is contrary to law, either melted down or exported,

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the price of gold is raised by the first demand; and the bank is afterwards obliged to purchase gold, to supply the two vacancies arising from the melting and exporting the coin; hereby it suffers a considerable loss, in the difference between the market price at which the company purchases, and the mint price at which it issues the new gold; and this continues the high prices of bullion for a time longer, during which the melters may still find their fraud profitable.

Mr. Thornton next enters into the investigation of the cause of the difference of the mint and market price of the metals. Here he contends, that bullion being a commodity, and bank paper, when augmented, increasing the price of all commodities, the market price of bullion necessarily rises; and thus an ounce of gold, exchangeable, before coinage, for a price exceeding 3l. 17s. 10½d. in such paper, falls afterwards to that value in currency. We shall not enter into what we esteem to be the error of this reasoning; but instead of it, shall substitute what we repute the true cause, and leave it with such brief evidence as we can here introduce. Gold in bullion is applicable to three principal uses; for coin, for payment of foreign adverse balances, and in the arts. The state is at the expence of coinage, therefore gold bullion is convertible into coin without expence to the individual possessing it; but when it is made highly penal to convert the gold when coined into plate, or to the purposes in which it is otherwise employed, or export it to pay a foreign balance, it loses two valuable properties it had before, or what Locke would call good qualities; while these, being retained by the bullion, makes it of more use, and exchangeable for a greater quantity of coin, which is now deprived of them; and if there were not a single bank note in circulation, and government were to defray the expence of coinage, the market price of gold would be above the mint price, the proportion of the gold and silver being constant. Hence it appears, that the price of bullion has two limits which it cannot pass; the one, the highest, rate an adverse balance can put upon it, and the lowest, the mint price; therefore its average value must be above the latter. There may be indeed a small loss of interest to the person carrying gold to the mint, on account of the time it remains there; but the machinery of Mr. Bolton would diminish the time occupied in stamping it, in the proportion of 27 to unity, very nearly.

That an unfavourable exchange, arising from an adverse balance, diminishes the stock of the precious metals we should have otherwise possessed, by more than the simple amount of the balance, is here explained: that our specie, when exported,

is melted down abroad, and coined into the money of divers foreign states; and the reasons for the continuance of the suspension of the cash payments of the bank are also given. In Sir J. Steuart's Political Œconomy, there are, we think, some observations leading to a mode, by which a national bank may render the discharge of a temporary adverse balance less burthen some to itself, and to the state\*.

Mr. Thornton, in a subsequent part of his work, resumes this subject of adverse exchanges: what he has also said there, calls for some animadversions on our part; and we shall insert them here, that we may not be obliged to disconnect the parts of the great branch of the same subject.

We object strongly against the terms and manner in which Mr. Th. has defined the fall of exchange; this he states (p. 201) to be an advantage gained in the computation of the exchangeable value of that foreign circulating medium, with which the foreigner discharges his debt in Great Britain, a debt paid in the circulating medium of this country. By the exchange, A, the foreign merchant, obtains an effective abatement of his debt to Great Britain; but this abatement is the precise value of a service effectively rendered by him to B, some indebted English purchaser of the commodities of his own country; which is paid to him at the market price of the place and day. For, now let B be indebted 970l. for goods to a merchant at Hamburgh; if he cannot obtain a bill on that place, which we will suppose to be the case, he must cause the money to be paid there. This involves him in three additional charges; the increase of the price of bullion, rising on the new demand, and two others to some third new party, for the freight and insurance of that sum; and he will have to pay a certain sum, as 30l. to the master of a vessel, to take both these upon himself; or the payment may be made for him, for the like premium, by an exchanger in London; or A, the Hamburgh debtor to Britain, may perform it for him out of his own effects; for his debt in London being supposed to amount to 1000l. he pays for it 970l. in money; with which he purchases a bill, directly or circuitously to be paid by B, of 1000l. who is indebted to him 970l. for the effective payment of his debt; and the remaining 30l. as the price of a service he has thus received, and for which 30l. must otherwise have been paid to the master of the vessel or the exchanger: and to

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\* Since the above was written, we have heard, that the arrangement alluded to has been, by a person in high office, recommended to the Bank of Dublin, and has been rejected.

us it is singular to find such a payment denominated again in computation. We look also with the greatest apprehension to consequences which may be attempted to be deduced from this doctrine of Mr. Thornton; and although there are many things in the works of Dr. A. Smith, the defence of which we would by no means undertake; yet we think it were to have been wished, that when Mr. T. considered what he said on seignorage in his fourth book, he had joined with it what he had previously laid down in the fifth chapter of the first, as a matter of fact; that in consequence of an imposition of that tax at 8l. per cent. the French coin, when exported, was said to return home again of its own accord. If Mr. Th. had duly considered this allegation, he would either have proved its falsity, or not have laid down an unlimited principle, from which the contrary may be inferred; that foreigners will not refuse to fling such coin into the melting pot, on account of the "fashion", considered merely as such.

With us the average price of bullion for long periods is higher than the mint price, as is shown in this Article; and, when foreigners get possession of our guineas, and want to make payments here, there may be some gain expected from throwing them into the melting-pot. But what is true of coin not bearing a seignorage, is by no means applicable to that which does; as, for example, that of France, when there was a duty of 8l. per cent. on the coinage. For coin, compared with bullion, is an article of relative necessity; and, if it cannot be obtained in any market for a less difference of price, that necessity will support it, on the average, at 8l. per cent. higher there, although a temporary demand for bullion may raise it more nearly to a level during the period of its existence.

Now suppose France to have had a vibrating balance with any state which at a certain period had been against her, and she had been under a necessity to export a quantity of her coin to pay her debt; if the coin had been melted down, the bullion produced will purchase in France commodities in value as 100 only, or discharge a debt to that amount; whereas, if the new bullion had been suffered to have continued in the form of coin, the quantity of commodities it would have purchased, or the amount of debt it would have paid, would have been as 108; and from this property, it will be of a somewhat higher value than bullion, even in paying a balance. Besides, when a seignorage takes place, the existing amount of the coin of a state is preserved much more equal, and all irregular vibrations in its amount introduce confusion in the markets; they



they are not subject to the sudden ebbs and flows from the operations of the mint and the melting-pot.

In the sixth chapter, are added some further observations to what had been before said, on the impracticability of increasing the fund of gold in the Bank; during a period of alarm, or that of the existence of an unfavourable balance; and, having gone through these topics, Mr. T. examines whether the Governors of the Bank are not censurable for not having supplied themselves with a sufficient quantity of gold, at a period antecedent to the suspension of cash payments. He begins with the admission, that our national bank is, from its very nature, liable to that accident; and to this he adds, that "it has lately, for the first time, befallen it." P. 146. We confess the addition excited our surprise. In J. Postlethwayt's *History of the Revenue*, we find, in the supply for the year 1697, an account of the losses sustained in the grants thereof; the third article of which is, "on 25,040*l.* in bank bills, when their discount was 15*l.* per cent. 3,756*l.*; and by the 10th William III. c. 22, it was enacted, that "bank bills may be received in all payments to the King, from May 1, 1699, unto the end of the next sessions" \* \* "if it be found safe \* \* provided that they be not at any discount". This extract is from the grants of the year 1699. How long prior to the discount of 15*l.* per cent. the notes had fallen below par, cannot be from hence determined; but if the Bank had not stopped payment, no rate of discount could have taken place. About nine years after, during the victorious war of Anne, Fourbin, with whom the Chevalier de St. George embarked, slipped out of Dunkirk with a squadron, having 5000 French troops aboard; and, although he failed of effecting a landing in the Firth of Edinburgh, as he intended, yet his near approach to the coast occasioned a violent run upon the Bank, which threatened the ruin of public credit; and though the Treasury, and some noblemen of wealth, tendered their assistance, the evil ceased only with the terrors of the nation. The difficulties of that great company, when the rebels advanced to Derby in 1745, are also still well remembered by many; as well as the agreement of the whole body of merchants in London, which at that period was necessary for the support of its credit. In the war of 1755, no danger threatened it. At the termination of the next, occasioned by the revolt of the colonies, it was found to be reduced to extreme difficulties; the greatest pressure of which took place three months after the peace, and the greatest exhaustion of their coin in about eight, when its amount was

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much less than at the actual suspension of payment in February, 1797.

Here we see the justice of Mr. Th.'s admission, that banks of advance are by their nature subject to temporary suspensions of payment: it is hence evident also, that the credit of their notes may be obliged to lean frequently on external support in war. Of the six first wars after its foundation, in the first, its notes fell to a great discount; in the second, third, and sixth, they were supported either by voluntary efforts and associations, or by Parliament; and at the end of the fifth, its state was hazardous\*. In the first, the danger of invasion was great; and the descent of an enemy, actual or apprehended, has always rendered external support necessary to their currency, as appears by the example of that war, and of the second, third, and sixth. It follows from this, that no measure could have been wiser than the suspension of 1797; for, if the currency of the bank notes had been then entrusted to the support of a voluntary association, in a very short time it was to be feared, that the more timid members would have fallen off; their apprehensions would have infected, and their example have countenanced, the withdrawing of the weak class, whose confidence exceeded their's but by a single degree; and the association would have been very soon dissolved: therefore, the only measure apparently remaining to be taken was, to give to the notes a modified but effective legality, as tender in payment. We here add, that banks of advance have one capital advantage over those of deposit, as they accelerate the increase of product and population with greater celerity; but

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\* There is a different account of the cause of this great distress, in the Lords' Report on the Suspension, p. 31, where it is ascribed to the return of peace; and nothing can carry a more specious appearance of truth; but it is, in fact, a strong argument against the ready admission of any conclusions on abstract principles, until the justice of their application has been confirmed by actual accounts. "This drain of cash", it is said, "proceeded from the great extension of commerce following the peace; which occasioned such an export of commodities, that the circulation was hardly sufficient to support it." From Mr. Chalmers's extracts from the Inspector's ledger it appears, that the great increase of the exports of that year was 1,672,000*l.* only; but an equal, or rather greater increase had taken place in the preceding, or the last year of the war; its amount having been 1,677,000*l.* But in the lowest ebb of its coffers, it seems the apprehensions of the Bank were much lessened, by the expectation of a favourable turn of exchange, and an "influx of wealth from the return of the amount of the exports"; but the ledger balance of 1783 fell short of that of 1782 by more than one half, they having been 1,237,000*l.* and 2,823,000*l.* respectively.

t were to be wished, that means were found to make them equally assistant to the population of the country, as to that of the cities and manufacturing places; but, as political machines, facilitating the exertions of national power, we have, in another place\*, shown, that the preference ascribed to them over bank of deposit does not rest on any very strong ground.

With respect to the quantity of gold coin which has of late years been kept in store by the Bank, Mr. Thornton appears disposed to admit it may have been too small; and thus the profits that company has made have been somewhat more than necessary: but if we attend to the mode he has laid down to determine those profits, the amount of its disposeable effects being given, we shall be induced to think, that he expresses himself with a reserve tempered with indulgence on this head; for he takes their amount, for some years antecedent to the suspension of cash payments, at 19 millions. This, and all other suppositions which he makes in the process, we shall here proceed upon as extremely near the truth; and in particular, taking it as granted, that there is no latent error in any one unfavourable to the Bank.

The capital on which the dividends are formed is 11,626,000*l.* in the 3 per cents, the interest of which we will with him take at 350,000*l.* which sum forms an integral part of the profit and of the dividends of the company. From the employment of their disposeable effects the expences of them must be paid, and their remaining profits derived. The charge of the former, or the expence of management, and an annual reserve for the occasional renewals of their charter, Mr. Thornton here supposes to be nearly 200,000*l.* or the interest of a loan of 4 millions. From a part of their loans, therefore, to this amount, no profit accrues to the Bank proprietors. The remaining 15 millions was therefore, in those years, the sum of their profitable loans and gold; the sum of the dividends at 3 per cent. being 350,000*l.* if the interest of their profitable loans amounted to 116,666*l.* the Bank profit would be 4*l.* per cent. and the amount of these loans (being all at 5*l.* per cent.)  $2\frac{1}{3}$  millions; but the remainder of their effects ( $15 - 2\frac{1}{3}$ )  $12\frac{2}{3}$  millions, would be in gold; and the addition of a second sum of  $2\frac{1}{3}$  millions to these loans, and the diminution of the gold by the like amount, would add 1*l.* per cent. more to the Bank profits. Therefore, taking the amount of the disposeable effects, with Mr. Th. at 19 millions, the profits of the Bank being given, the disposition of these effects, or the correspondent

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\* See Brit. Crit. for February, 1804, vol. xxiii. p. 126; note.

amount of their loans and their store of gold, may be determined from the following table.

Profit of the Bank per Cent.	$\frac{£3+0}{3}$	$\frac{£3+1}{4}$	$\frac{£3+2}{5}$	$\frac{£3+3}{6}$	$\frac{£3+4}{7}$	$\frac{£3+5}{8}$	$\frac{£3+6}{9}$
Excess of Loans above 4 Millions for Expenses, } £. Millions.	0	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{2}{3}$	7	$9\frac{1}{3}$	$11\frac{2}{3}$	14
Gold in Store, £. Millions.	15	$12\frac{1}{3}$	$10\frac{1}{3}$	8	$5\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$	1

Mr. Thornton informs us, that 7 or 8l. per cent. OR A LITTLE MORE, seems likely to be that profit which the Bank has in point of fact been gaining; but an admission which he makes almost instantly after, appears to discover it to be his opinion, that its amount was 9l. per cent.; for he says, the dividend had for some time been increased to 7l. per cent.; and he supposes a yearly addition of 2l. per cent. or 230,000l. had, during the last years preceding 1797, been made to the capital, as the accumulation was then rapid. P. 150. He thinks, however, that persons not engaged in great banking transactions should refrain from giving any opinions on such a subject. Notwithstanding this, we shall not be deterred from following the train of reasoning, and stating the consequences of the facts laid down by Mr. Th. from which we are led to conclude, that the increase of dividend, and rapid accumulation of capital, taking place, at the same time that the gold possessed by the Bank bore a less proportion to its paper than it had done in former periods; as also to the mass of their disposable effects; and their securities bearing interest a much greater, whereby a high annual profit was obtained, had a strong tendency to produce suspensions, from shocks which would otherwise have passed off without effect.

In short, this fact brought forward by Mr. Thornton, points out a strong concurring cause, if not the exclusive cause, of that distress for coin which brought on the suspension of payment in 1797; for the coffers of the Bank at that time were very low; but the addition of two millions to its coin would have made an abundance. In the confidence, moreover, which the possession of that sum would have given them, they would have increased their notes to an amount which would have removed the obstruction to the London payments, which much augmented the demand of coin upon them from the rest of the kingdom; the alarm from the petty descent, mistaken for an invasion in distant parts of the country, would have been dissipated in two or three posts; and, with overflowing coffers, and a diminished pressure, the danger would probably have blown over. In order to this, it was not necessary to reduce their dividend, but merely

merely to have given up part of an addition to their capital, considered by Mr. Th. as very rapid; for their average coinage for the last two years was 479,000*l.* only; but of the three preceding, whereof the first was very small, 2,159,000*l.* Here was a reduction of 1,680,000*l.* from the yearly average of their coinage; but if the former sum had been reduced to 1,479,000*l.* only, or they had yearly reduced their coinage 680,000*l.* per annum, and the demand for coin had been the same as actually took place, the Bank would have had the additional two millions in its coffers in 1797. Gold bullion is indeed said to have been dear in those years; but let it have been at the accustomed price of 4*l.* 2*s.* the ounce, the company would have lost, by the purchase in the two years, 106,000*l.* only, or not quite half one year's augment of the capital; and this price of gold will appear very high, if we form our judgment from the Lords' Reports, quoted so often. In p. 234, we find the mean quantity of gold exported in the three years, during which the Bank continued coining largely, to have been as 39; and it was reduced the two years in which they relatively abstained from coining to be as 21 only. Moreover, the annual export of its substitute, silver, was in the three years as 37, and in the two latter as 13; whence it should appear, that the demand for the precious metals was greatly reduced. We conclude, therefore, that if the demand for notes would have supported 2,106,000*l.* in circulation, of which there is no doubt, there is much probability, that the suspension would not have become necessary; but if the Bank had seen cause to limit its notes to the quantity actually existing in those years, by limiting its discounts, after the issue of the notes for the purchase of the bullion, as, beside the purchase money, there would be a loss to it of one half of the interest for the first year, and the whole on the second, and ever after, while it retained the money in its coffers, the increase of the capital, on the average of the two first years, would have been 50,025*l.* only, and 127,700*l.* (somewhat exceeding 1*l.* per cent.) afterwards. If these reasonings be just, they force the conclusion upon us, that the too rapid increase of the Bank capital was a leading cause of the suspension of the cash payments.

Mr. T. next proceeds to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the country banks, now become so numerous. His account of the introduction of the note payable on demand, of the establishment of the system on which these banks are now formed, and the causes which so greatly multiplied them during the peace of 1803, is here very clearly and ingeniously stated. On the extensive reception they have found, he observes,

serves, that an adequate probability, although not an absolute certainty, of obtaining the stipulated payment, is a sufficient foundation for the credit these notes possess; as indeed such, and no other, is the foundation of credit in all contracts. These discussions are preparatory to that balance, which he next proceeds to draw up, between the advantages and disadvantages of country banks. Among the former, he enumerates the superior facilities they afford for remittances to distant parts of the kingdom; and that, while they furnish a safer deposit for the money of lenders (the appreciation of the credit of individuals having become a kind of science possessed by the banker), those to whom it is proper to make advances by way of loan obtain them more readily, while the speculator and spendthrift more frequently fail of such accommodation. To these he adds other benefits: by the effect of the country paper, he affirms our manufactures, and consequently our foreign trade, have been enlarged. This must be understood with a considerable restriction: their principal effect has been an increase of prices, as, in opposition to Mr. Th. we shall have presently occasion to show. They have, however, increased our produce at the same time, but in a ratio much inferior to the augment of currency generated by them. In the next good quality ascribed to them, we totally dissent from him, that the landed interest has had its share of the benefit. If we admit some advance of the numerical rent to have been the consequence of the part of the augment of foreign commerce generated by them, it does not follow, that the landed interest is benefitted. This may very well consist with its being in a state of perpetual and increasing depression; for, let the national rent have increased with any assigned celerity, if the income of the trading interest have, at the same time, increased with a greater, the landed gentry will have been relatively depressed. The multiplication of these notes has depressed the value of money, as we must be obliged presently to show; and this depression has been considerably more rapid than the advance of rents; which thus, although numerically higher, daily commands fewer services and commodities; and the land owner is effectively called upon to submit to new privations, year after year.

The effect of these notes on the price of corn has been a frequent subject of objection against them: and here Mr. Th. admits, that a temporary advance to farmers will enable them to keep their corn back from the market, and its prices high; and that this is one bad effect of this species of currency; but he contends, that such advances are employed in improvement; and therefore these banks add so much to the supply of corn, as more than to counterbalance this evil. Of this he gives

gives the following *very singular* illustration. In the autumn of 1800, the stock of grain was particularly low; therefore at that time he infers, that a small part only of the farmer's capital, whether borrowed or otherwise, was then so vested; and thence he is to be understood to mean, that if the farmers then obtained great advances, they were employed in providing for future augmentations of product by improvements. However specious the fundamental principle of this reasoning may appear, it is erroneous. In the different seasons of the year, the average stock of corn varies; but when in any one it be less than its customary average quantity, as in the autumn of 1800, the price being augmented in a far greater ratio than the quantity is diminished, the part of the farmer's capital in corn is of an unaccustomed high amount: but a great part of the expence of improvement consists in additional labour, which must be performed by additional labourers, to be collected over the face of the country; and the wages of occasional servants in husbandry were then, and are at all such seasons, increased very much; and are a tax on improvements requiring labour, amounting to a prohibition.

A further disadvantage is also here stated to result from the general establishment of these banks, and which must make an impression on the advocates for the extent of paper in general, proportioned even to the zeal with which they support it. It is necessary for the country bankers to keep a reserve of coin proportioned to the amount of their notes in circulation in ordinary times; but, when a run upon them takes place, that stock becomes insufficient; more must be obtained; and it is fully shown here, how the board of the national bank is made to supply this vacancy. To be in a situation to meet such a demand, and at the same time to be as secure of not being exhausted of its coin as if no such banks existed, the national bank must make a great addition to that stock of coin, which would be otherwise adequate to all demands on its own account; and this additional reserve, Mr. Thornton conceives, must perhaps not be less than the aggregate amount of all the coin kept by the country bankers; and, as the bank will not provide at such expence for *their* stability, its own is considerably diminished thereby. Among the advantages of these banks, it is here assigned as one, that they spare the use of money. An effect which, so described, carries a fair appearance; but which, if examined, will be found of a directly contrary nature\*. The chapter concludes with a position, which

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\* See note to p. 528.



we find with some wonder laid down by such a writer, and at the present season with more regret. *The paper price of coin is not rendered less than that of bullion by depreciation of the paper*, which is ideal only; but because coin is by law deprived of one good quality, which in the state of bullion it was possessed of, as we have before shown.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ART. V. *Xenophontis Memorabilium Libri IV. &c.*

(*Concluded from p. 416.*)

WE proceed to fulfil our promise, with respect to this valuable edition.

“ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν τοιούτων ] Cl. *Hindeburgius* ingeniose explicat vulg. lect. τῶν ἄλλων τῶν δικαίων per τὰ ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων, *diversa a justo*, ut in Lib. IV. iv. 25. Cui *Ernestus* etiam consentit. Sed displicet hæc virorum quamvis doctissimorum sententia. Primo, quod minus perspicui sint duo genitivi in hoc sensu sumpti: deinde, quod ἄλλος in hac constructione cum articulo non ponitur. Vid. loc. supra cit. Tertio, quod τῶν ἄλλων τῶν δικαίων, si sic intelligas, præcedentibus non bene respondent; debebat enim scribi superius, τῶν δικαίων pro τῇ δικαίᾳ: quarto, quod sensus postulat, ut non nisi de rebus bonis mentio fiat. Cl. *Morus*, teste *Hindeburgio*, malit delere τῶν ante δικαίων, et locum accipit, *et a reliquis efficitis*. Sed vim demonstrativam habet τῶν. Postremo lectio Codicis *Par.* i. τῶν ἄλλων τῶν τοιούτων, i. e. *a cæteris ejusmodi*, si scholion tantum esse concesserimus, tamen majus argumentum præbet, quo τῶν δικαίων in sensu usitatore accipiamur. Verum adeo placet hæc ipsa lectio, ut in textum recepi. Sic *Cyrop.* II. ii. 22. καὶ γὰρ πόνων, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν τοιούτων, *nam in laboribus cæterisque rebus hujusmodi &c.* (p. 131. II.)” P. 469.

This note was wanting to complete our view of the passage; and we feel ourselves disposed to admit the whole of this elaborate and acute explanation. It makes a much more natural construction for the τῶν ἐπομένων τέτοις, &c. which it is otherwise difficult to construe with the rest of the context.

C. iii. Sect. 6. καίρων.] Mr. B. confirms, by additional authorities, the genuineness of this elegant word.

C. iv. Sect. 8. εὐτυχῶς πως.] To *Ernesti's* note the editor adds,

“ Error videtur ortus fuisse ex particula *πως*, quæ in hoc loco elliptice legendum est, sine accentu, nullo modo autem interrogative cum accentu circumflexo, ut recte vidit *Uptonius*. Sic enim sensus multo elegantior

elegantior efficitur, et ad Socraticam εἰρωνείαν accommodatior. Similiter ποιητικῶς πως infra II. vi. 21. Notat idem vir doctus ex hoc loco ducere argumentum *Com. Shafiesbur.* ut probet ex mentibus singularibus Mentem universam necessario existere. Vol. ii. p. 355. In hoc certe erravit *Sextus Empir.* qui cætera non ad verbum citavit, et hic loci εὐτυχῶς πόθεν habet, interrogative, p. 326. ed *Aurel.* Non dubium est, quin hic πῶς interrogative sumperit." P. 495.

"C. v. Sect. 2. ἐπίσασιν] Dubitat *Zcunius*, an usquam hoc sensu occurrat, igitur *Sicbæi* lectionem præfert; præterea *Suidas* verba sic interpretatur: Ἐπισασία, προσασία. Ἐπίσασις, ἡνῶσις ἐπίσασις καὶ ἡ προσοχή καὶ ἡ μίμησις. Sed ἐπίσασις eo sensu, quo explicuit *Suid.* deductum est a verbo ἐπίσασμαι, scio; in h. l. autem ab ἐφίσασμαι præsum, recta prorsus analogia. Sic *Pollux*, VII. 183. τὰς ἐφεσκότας τῇ τῶν ἔργων ἐπιμελείᾳ, οἱ μὲν Ἀττικοὶ ἐπισάτας ἔργων λέγουσιν. Conf. *Cyrop.* VIII. i. 9. (p. 557. *Hutch.*) Cæterum ut bene monet *Hindeb.* ἔργον h. l. nihil aliud est, quam agricultura, ris rustica: ut in *Cæc.* iv. 10. ἔργων ἐπιμελέμενοι et alibi, quo sensu passim legitur ap. *Xen.* Vid. *Alberti* not. ad *Hesych.* in v. ἔργα. Conf. etiam hæc, quæ affert *Uptonus*: *Herod.* I. 36. τὰ τῶν Μουσῶν ΕΡΓΑ διαρθεύεισκε, de apro. Sic *Alat.* v. 6. λαὸς δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἐγείρει. ubi *Schol.* ἔργον κατ' ἐξοχὴν τὸ κατὰ γεωργίαν. P. 500.

In both these ingenious remarks we concur.

C. vi. Sect. 5. πότερον, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν—ἐμοὶ δὲ] We have in this note also much discrimination and accuracy of criticism.

Sect. 9. εὐρεῖν δεόμενος] The editor, in his verbal criticisms under the text, points out the variety of readings in this passage, and further illustrates his adoption of εὐρεῖν in the following note.

Sect. 13. διατίθεσθαι εἶναι] The difficulties of the construction in this sentence, Mr. B. obviates by the following explanation. He gives *Ernesti's* interpretation, and then adds:

"Vitiosa est utraque hæc interpretatio, et orta videtur ex vi non satis perspecta adverbii ὁμοίως. Sensus est: Quibuscunque modis honestum sit forma uti, iis modis honestum est sapientia uti; et quibuscunque modis turpe sit forma uti, iis modis turpe est sapientia uti. E. gr. Ut qui formam vendit, turpis habetur, sic qui sapientiam vendit, habendus est turpis. [Locum cum *Bessar.* sic verio; Eodem modo sapientia, quo forma honestum vel turpe esse uti, seu, ut magis perspicue dicam, Quomocunque turpe vel honestum sit forma uti, eo modo turpe vel honestum esse sapientia uti.] Adjectiva sunt καλὸν et αἰσχρὸν, et in neutro genere ex usitato more sumenda sunt, et cum verbo εἶναι conjungenda. Nihil igitur opus erit *Edwardsii* emendatione. Resolvi potest adverbium ὁμοίως hoc modo: καὶ ὅι τρόπων καλὸν ἢ αἰσχρὸν ἢ τὴν ἄραν διατίθεσθαι, καὶ ὅμοιον τρόπον καλὸν ἢ αἰσχρὸν ἐστὶ τὴν σοφίαν διατίθεσθαι." P. 508.

C. vii. Sect. 1. ἀγαθὸς τῷτο γένοιτο. ὃ καὶ δοκ.]

"Vulgo ἀγαθὸς τε γένοιτο, καὶ μὴ δοκεῖν βέλαιο quæ lectio auctorem habuit *Aldinam* Ed. unde, ni fallor, in *Parisi.* et *Steph.* translata est. Sic

Sic etiam vertit *Bessario*. Idem, cum levi mutatione particulæ *τε* in *τι*, edidit *Ernestus*; sed verba, vel sic emendata, vitiosa esse puto, tum quod mihi non recte mentem auctoris exprimere videntur, tum quia illud *μη* in nullo *Codice*, quantum sciam, reperitur. Nos una cum *Zeunio* locum sic exhibuimus, quemadmodum eum emendarunt *Brodaeus*, et *Gesnerus* in *Chrestom.* mutata paulum lectione *Et. Juntinæ*: ἀγαθὸς τὸτο γένοιτο, καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο. Quod unum desideratur, ὁ, ab ultima syllaba præcedentis γένοιτο facile absorberi potuit. Cum *Jun.* consentiunt uterque *Vindob.* et *Par. 1.* Sic etiam *Par. 2.* nisi quod τὸτο omittit. καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο legitur in *Flor. A.* sed omissum sit τὸτο ibi, necne, incertum. Mallem ipse omitti τὸτο, quod interpretationi causa additum fuisse videtur, et verba sic legi, uti fere extant in *Par. 2.*: ἀγαθὸς γένοιτο, ὁ καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο. Aut etiam legendum fortasse, sine ulla literarum mutatione, sed elisa tantum vocali in verbo γένοιτο: ἀγαθὸς γένοιτ', ὁ καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο." P. 91.

Such is the variety of lections. In his note, the learned editor enlarges on the opinions of *Ernesti*, *Reiske*, *Zeun*, &c. and concludes by supporting the same reading. In his proposed emendation, we do not coincide with him. We do not see the necessity of rejecting τὸτο. It is a form of expression which the passage below, ii. 6, 39, and that from the *Cyrop.* strongly support.

SECT. 5. ἀπατεῶνα δ' ἐκάλει, ὁ τὸν μικρὸν μὲν] This is another of those passages where the MSS. and editions vary so greatly, and where the sense will so readily admit of different interpretations, that it is difficult on which side to determine. Mr. B.'s note is clear and intelligent, and gives perhaps the most expressive meaning. We, however, are disposed to construe the passage as *Ruhnken* does. Had the opposition of the sentence been as the editor would point it, the expression, we think, would have been, not πολὺ δὲ μέγισον, but ἄλλα μέγισον.

Lib. II. C. i. SECT. 5. ὥσπερ οἱ μοιχοὶ] We here wish we could afford room for the editor's acute observations. He clears this confused paragraph from all difficulties, and renders the context easy and distinct. He prints,

"καὶ τηλικύτων μὲν ἐπιεικείνων τῷ μοιχεύοντι κακῶν τε καὶ αἰσχυρῶν, ὄντων δὲ πολλῶν τῶν ἀπολυσόντων τῆς τῶν ἀφροδισίων ἐπιθυμίας ἐν ἀδείᾳ, ὅμως εἰς τὰ ἐπικίνδυνα φέρεσθαι, ὅρ' ἐκ ἧδη τὸτο παντάπασι κακοδαίμονων τὸς εἶναι." P. 99.

He adds, in the various readings,

"Sic edidi ipsius MS. auctoritate, cujus excerptum modo citaverim; simulque lœvins punctum apposui post φέρεσθαι, ut verba per interrogationem accipiantur. Vulgo legitur ἐλαύνεται ὅμως εἰς τὰ ἐπικίνδυνα φέρεσθαι, quod sine omni dubio vitiosum est. Neque vero ita dissimilia sunt inter se ἐν ἀδείᾳ et ἐλαύνεται, quin hoc pro illo librariorum incuria facile substitui potuerit." Ib.

In this correction we entirely agree with him. We always thought the *ἐλκύνεται*, &c. peculiarly harsh, and unlike the style of Xenophon, and the reading probably was a corruption of the *ἐν ἀδείᾳ*. Mr. B. further supports his opinion in the note.

“ Sect. 17. ἀλλ’ ὃ γε ἡ ἀφ. ] Hujus loci, in quo diu frustra laborarunt interpretes, en! veram tandem et in egram lectionem exhibent codices *Vaticani*, ἀλλ’ ὃ γε ἡ ἀφροσύνη πρόσκειται, nisi quod *stultitia insuper adfit*, &c. Ἀλλὰ in h. l. idem valet quod πλὴν, seu εἰ μὴ, nisi præterquam. Conf. *Reisk. Ind. Dem. v. ἀλλὰ*. Verbum autem ὃ, quod exquisitissimum est, licebit sic resolvere: τῷ ὅτι. i. e. quatenus, vel in hoc, quod. Vid. *Reisk. Ind. Dem. v. διαφ*. Cum hæc sorte conjunctim scripta reperirentur ἀλλῶ γε ἡ, ideoque obscuriora viderentur, pro ἀλλῶ manus aliqua rescripsit ἄλλο, et τῷ ἡ asperum spiritum in lenem converiit. Pro ἐέλονται, quod paulo post sequitur, ingeniose *Hindeburgius* vult reponere ἐέλονται adverbium, ut sect. 3. ἐέλονται ὑπομένειν. Sed vulgatum non est sollicitandum.” P. 524.

We do not hesitate to approve this acute emendation, and the manner in which it is explained.

Sect. 26. ὑποκοριζόμενοι ] To the observations of preceding annotators on this difficult word, Mr. B. adds:

“ Locum hunc omnium fere, qui apud *Xenoph.* obviam sunt, vexatissimum, propositis virorum doctor. observat. in medio relinquendum duxi. Sane verbum ὑποκορίζεσθαι in locis omnibus, qui usquam citantur, significat rem deterius rem honestiore nomine appellare, et vereor ut sensum contrarium, nempe διασύζειν. obtrectare, capere possit. Nam locus ille *Aristotelis*, quem citavit *Ernestus*, non nisi de nominibus diminutivis intelligendus est, ut constat ab exemplis, quæ ipsi philosophus mox adducit, sc. ἀνὴρ μὲν χρυσίος, χρυσιδάριον ἀνὴρ δ’ ἱμάσις, ἱμαδάριον ἀνὴρ δὲ κοιδορίας, κοιδορημάτιον, καὶ νοσημάτιον. Hæc monuit Cl. *Kuhnkenius* ad *Timæi* Lex. *Plat.* in voc. ubi de duplici ὑποκορισμῷ, altero in verbis, altero in sententia, luculentissime differuit. Vid. Ed. patr. Lugd. Bat. 1789. Eidem viro doctissimo una cum *Valkenærio* et *Toupio* locus *Xenoph.* de mendo suspectus est. Cum *Valkenærio* autem verbum ὑποκοριζόμενοι e textu ejiciendum esse censet eruditus *Britannus* in criticis observationibus in *Edwardsi* Ed. *Xen. Mem.* ap. *Montbly Rev.* qui arbitratur locum corruptum esse ante *Suidam* et *Etymologicum* Mag. auctorem. Præter scriptores, qui supra memorantur, adeat lector *Thom. Mag.* et *Hesych.* in v.” P. 532.

Notwithstanding such high authority, we still incline to believe the word genuine. It is difficult to account otherwise how it should have found its way into the text. It was intended, we think, to be applied in some oblique way of delicate sarcasm.

C. ix. Sect. 3. καὶ ἔφη ῥᾶλλον εἶναι ] As we esteem this an instance of most ingenious criticism, and as it suggests a new interpretation of this intricate passage, we subjoin the whole note.

“*Facile esse a sycophantis accipere, exigere, exprimere pecuniam*: nam, cum sint homines improbi, facile inveniri posse, quod ipsis vere obijciatur. Ejus autem criminis ne rei fiant, libenter iis pecuniam dant, qui litem intendunt, ut sycophantiæ Critonis fecere. Vid. sect. 6. *Ern.* [Simili fere forma dicitur, ut monuit *Ruhnkenius*, *Cyr. Anab. II. vi. 24.* [p. 180. *Hutch. Ed. maj.*] τὰ δὲ τῶν φίλων μόνος ᾤετο εἶδέναι ἵτι ῥᾶσον ἀφύλακτα λαμβάνειν. Sed et idem *Vir Cl.* et ipse *Ernstus* lectionem codicis *Vossiani* εὐφρέτερος ὢν veriore putant.] Mihi quoque suspensissima sunt verba καὶ ἔφη ῥᾶσον εἶναι, quippe quæ et a contextu orationis et a scopo loci prorsus aliena sint. Etenim mentem auctoris paulo attentius inspicimus. Primum narrat *Xenophon* eos (*Socratem* sc. et *Critonem*) *Archedemum* invenisse, hominem dicendi agendique peritissimum, sed pauperem. Deinde, ni fallor, causam exponit, quare pauper esset *Archedemus*: Οὐ γὰρ ἦν οἶος, &c. Non enim is erat, qui quovis modo quæstum faceret, sed æquitatis amans erat, et — dicere solebat, facillimum esse a sycophantis pecuniam exigere. Sed quid hic causæ erat, quare pauper esset? Minime ad imum servatur sensus, qualis ab incepto processit. Quod si hæc vulgatæ lectioni recte obijci videantur, improbanda est etiam emendata illa codicis lectio, quæ, quod ad sensum quidem attinet, eodem fere vitio laborat. Tametsi ea fortasse veræ lectionis vestigia quædam habet. Nam comparativum aliquem in locum verborum ἔφη ῥᾶσον substitui debere facile crediderim. Alterum porro adjectivum, non verbum, hic requiri monstrat illud τε post. φιλόχ. sed ferri nequit εὐφρέτερος, quoniam vox illa ad indolem tantum refertur, cum in h. l. desideretur vox aliqua, quæ virtutem animi, justitiam sc. five moderationem, significet. Repono igitur: ἔ γὰρ ἦν οἶος ἀπὸ πάντων κερδαίνειν, ἀλλὰ φιλόχρηστος τε καὶ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΤΕΡΟΣ (sic scribo, cum mihi nulla alia vox ejusdem significationis succurrat, quæ ad vulgatam lectionem literis propius accedat) Ἡ ὅς ἀπὸ τοῦ συκοφαντῶν λαμβάνειν συκοφαντῶν participium est a verbo συκοφαντῶν, ut inf. 5. Sensus autem est: Non enim is erat, qui quovis modo quæstum faceret, sed æquitatis amans erat et justior, quam ut ab ullo homine falsis criminibus inferendis pecuniam extorqueret. Nam hoc fere voluisse dicere auctorem nullus dubito. In hanc rem egregie facit locus *Aristophanis*:

Ἐγὼ ΘΕΟΣΕΒΗΣ καὶ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ ὢν ἀνὴρ,  
Κακῶς ἐπρατὼν καὶ ΠΕΝΗΣ ΕΝ.—  
Ἐτεροὶ δ' ἐπλήτουν, ἰερόμενοι, ῥήτορες,  
καὶ ΣΥΚΟΦΑΝΤΑΙ.—*Plut.* 2d.” P. 580.

The following remarks occur also in the various readings.

“Locus sine dubio corruptissimus, quem nemo interpretum satis felicibus auspiciis sanare aggressus est. In *MS.* 1. legitur καὶ εὐφρέτερος ὢν ἀπὸ &c. probante *Ernstio*, et hoc idem in textum admisit *Zenarius*, posita interpunctione post ἀλλὰ et ὢν, ita ut verbum λαμβάνειν, una cum præc. κερδαίνειν, ad οἶος referatur. ὢν delet *Ruhnkenius*, et λαμβάνειν cum εὐφρέτερος conjungit. Denique καὶ εὐφρέτερος ἢ ὥς ἀπὸ — corrigit *Schutzius*; melius paulo, sed adhuc longe a vera lectione, ni fallor. Nam, ut cætera cinitam, vocabuli εὐφρέτερος significatio scopo hujus loci plane alienus est. Ipse pro tenuitate mea huic vitio, quod in textu *Xenophonteo* jam

jam olim infedit, medicas adhibere manus conatus sum. Sed hæc, cum longiora essent, in notas rejecimus." P. 198.

We own we formerly thought the reading εὐφύστερος had healed the wound; but we agree with this learned critic, that some word more analogous to φιλόχρηστος would be better. The proposed emendation of the latter part of the sentence shows great skill and sagacity; nor can any thing be more apposite to it than the quotation from the Plutus. Should the MSS. ever favour Mr. B.'s conjectures, we should not hesitate to adopt them.

Lib. III. C. vi. Sect. 1. διὰ πλάτωνι.] Mr. Benwell has here some ingenious observations on the jealousy, or rather enmity, that was supposed to subsist between Plato and Xenophon. It is certainly a matter difficult to be accounted for, why two persons, who had so high a respect for their master, should, in the memorials they have left us of him, scarcely mention each other's names. We agree with this learned critic, that the reasons hitherto assigned, do not give complete satisfaction.

Here Mr. Benwell's labours on this work cease; and as the remainder of the notes are chiefly supplied from the editions of Simpson and Schneider, we need not further pursue our remarks. Our object has been to give a just idea of what has been done by the present editor, and we have confined our selections to those annotations which more immediately show what new matter or illustration the *Memorabilia* have received from Mr. B.'s own exertions, not wishing to dwell on what Ernesti and others had noted before him. We could with pleasure have indulged in many more selections, but we have already brought forward sufficient instances to show what was undertaken in this edition, and the taste and ability with which it has been executed. Many explanatory notices and allusions, both by Upton and Mr. B. we have passed by without remark; and it will be seen by our readers, that due attention is every where paid to the valuable criticisms of preceding annotators. We have observed also, with satisfaction, the judgment and deliberation with which the text has been settled. No new readings have been introduced (except perhaps in the places we have pointed out) without proper MS. authority; and we have, in more than one instance, admired the skill with which the editor has administered a healing hand, and cleared a difficult passage. We remark this caution the more particularly, because editors in general are too apt to indulge in licence and conjecture; nor do we hesitate to say, that both Ernesti and Schneider have been too bold in adopting unauthorized readings into the text. We regret that this amiable scholar



scholar did not live to accomplish the undertaking on which he had so laudably been employed; and it would have been a high gratification to us, to have seen it continued upon his admirable plan, and not merely completed from the other editions. We consider the public, however, as under obligation to the gentleman, who superintended the publication, for the pains he has bestowed upon the printing, and the general correctness in which the book appears. We would only suggest, that there are some notes introduced from the third edition of Simpson, without proper reference being made to the places from which they are taken.

To the remarks which we have already made, on the distribution of the page, we have only to add, that we highly disapprove the collocation of the Latin version so immediately with the Greek. We wish the notes and the translation had been made to change places. To this form of printing the Latin underneath the Greek, we strongly object, as it holds out so ready a help to the idle student; and even a temptation to idleness where the disposition is less strong. In the present instance, indeed, much as we admire this Latin translation for its excellence, we should have been content, had it been altogether omitted; for the copious annotations, together with the Index Græcitatibus, are fully sufficient for the explanation of every difficulty. Perhaps we ought to add, that the book is so printed, as to be bound in one or two volumes. To the notes there is a separate title-page, so that they may be kept by themselves, or bound up with the main body of the work.

In taking our leave of this incomparable production of Xenophon, we cannot but repeat our praises on its style and elegance. We think that for felicity of expression, it almost stands unrivalled among the Greek classics; and, were we called upon to mention what we esteem the happiest model of Attic refinement, united with simplicity of language, we should certainly first name the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon.

Our readers will have surmised, that we were not unacquainted with the deceased editor of the present volume. The person who drew up this account had often, indeed, the happiness of being instructed by his conversation, and improved by his example; and were he to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of that lamented friend, could not do it better, than in selecting some of the particulars, with which the Greek memoir writer sums up the character of his virtuous master.

“ τῶν δὲ Β.—γιγνωσκόντων, οἷος ἦν, οἱ ἀρετῆς ἐφιέμενοι πάντες ἔτι καὶ νῦν διατελεῖσι πάντων μάλιστα προθέοντες ἐκεῖνον, ὡς ὠφελιμον ὄντα πρὸς ἀρετῆς ἐπιμέλειαν.

ἱπιμέλειαν. Εμοὶ μὲν δὴ, τοιοῦτος ὢν, οἷον ἐγὼ διήγημαι, εὖσεβὴς μὲν ἕτως ὥς  
 μηδὲν ἀνευ τῆς τῶν θεῶν γνώμης ποιεῖν, δίκαιος δὲ ὥς βλάπτειν μὲν μηδὲ μικρὸν  
 μηδὲν, ὠφελεῖν δὲ τὰ μέγιστα τὸς χρωμένους ἑαυτῷ, ἐγκρατὴς δὲ ὥς μηδέποτε  
 προαίρεσθαι τὸ ἥδιον ἀντὶ τοῦ βελτίονος, Φρόνιμος δὲ ὥς μὴ διαμαρτάνειν  
 κρίνων τὰ βελτίω καὶ τὰ χείρω—ἱκανὸς δὲ καὶ ἄλλος προτρέψασθαι ἐπ’  
 ἀρετὴν καὶ καλοκαγαθίαν, εὐδοκεῖ τοιοῦτος εἶναι, οἷος ἂν ἀριστός γε ἀνὴρ καὶ  
 εὐδαιμονέστατος.—” L. iv. c. 8. f. 11.

ART. VI. *Muscologia Hibernica Spicilegium. Auctore*  
*Dawson Turner, A. M. Soc. Reg. Ant. Et. Linn. Lond.*  
*Imp. Ac. Nat. Cur. Phys. Goett. necnon Lit. Non. Nov. Cast.*  
*Socio.* 8vo. 230 pp. 18s. Yermuthæ: typis J. Black,  
 sumptibus Auctoris. Londini: prosl. venal. apud. J. White,  
 in vico Flect-Street. 1804.

“*MUSCOS et muscas quærat cui nihil aliud est reliquum*”,  
 was the objection urged of old against the ingenious  
 investigators of the minuter branches of Natural History, and  
 will, we fear, always continue to be the sentiment of those  
 whose attention is solely devoted to the pursuit of wealth or  
 power, or even the more ordinary occupations of literature  
 itself. Those, however, who have once tasted the mental  
 luxury of pervading, with an eye of philosophic precision,  
 these *minima* of creation, will not easily be deterred from  
 their pursuit by the laugh of ignorance, or the fastidiousness of  
 pretended superiority; but will, unmoved by idle reproaches,  
 pursue the *noiseless tenor of their way*, through the less trodden  
 paths of human knowledge.

Among these patient and profound enquirers, the scientific  
 author of the present work demands a distinguished situation;  
 and, perhaps, since the days of Dillenius, it will not be easy to  
 adduce an example of superior talents for the purpose, com-  
 bined with a happier mode of execution.

The work is not calculated for the unlearned botanist, being  
 entirely in the Latin language, and is to be consulted only by the  
 deeper and more scientific student. It contains an arrangement  
 of the Irish Mosses, founded on the modern improvements in  
 this part of botany by Hedwig, Schreber, Smith, Swartz, &c.  
 with most accurate specific characters, accompanied by more  
 particular observations. Many plates, executed with peculiar  
 neatness, and properly coloured, are superadded to the text.  
 A well-written Preface explains the nature of the subject, and  
 the mode of elucidation adopted by the author, who had be-  
 fore

fore distinguished himself by various botanical papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

As a specimen of the work, we shall select one of the new genera, namely ;

“ PTEROGONIUM.\* HEDW. St. cr. IV. p. 16. Pterigynandrum. H.

*Caps.* oblonga. *Perist.* simplex, dentibus sedecim, vel triginta-duobus, erectis. *Fl.* axillares.

*P. sciuroides*, caule repente ramoso : ramis simpliciusculis incurvis ; foliis ovatis striatis ; operculo conico. DILL. t. 41. f. 54. *Fissidens sciuroides*. H.

*Dicranum sciuroides*. Swartz.

*Hypnum sciuroides*. L.

— in arboribus.

Rami pollicares et ultra, rarò divisi, teretes, erecti, siccitate, arcuato-incurvi ; folia luteo-viridia, ovata, breviter acuminata, enervia, sed striis plurimis, nervos mentientibus, præsertim, apices versus, instructa, madore erecto-patula, siccitate appressa, et interdum subsecunda, perichæetalia albescentia, longa, lanceolato-subulata, enervia, appressa ; pedicelli sub-unguiculares, perichætium vix superantes ; capsulæ ellipticæ, atro-rufæ, erectæ, læves ; operculum breve, conicum, obtusiusculum ; calyptra alba, lævis. — *P. julaceo*, et *trichomitrio* affine : ab hoc, calyptrâ lævi, ab illo, foliorum formâ et striis, ab utroque, operculo conico dignoscitur. — Mirum profectò hanc plantam inter *Dicrana*, quorum nulli affinis, hætenus relictam, et a nemine *Pterogoniis*, quibus liquidò attinet, esse associatam. Quoad peristomium, si icon in Hedw. Fund. II. t. 7. f. 46. accuratè depingatur, ambigere quidem videtur, sed in exemplari, quod nunc sub lente observo, dentes ad basin usque dividuntur ; hinc, licet eorum numerus duplò major sit quam in reliquis, omnino sit *Pterogonium*, generisque characterem in hoc mutare sustinui.” P. 32.

There is a good Index ; and the plates are distinctly described in a subsequent table ; but there is no plate representing this genus. It gives us much satisfaction to announce so very elegant a specimen of botanical science, from researches made on the western side of St. George's Channel.

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“ \* Rectè in Schraderi diario observavit doct. Sprengel, hoc genus, quod a floribus axillaribus nomen ducit, non PTEROGONIUM, sed MASCHALANTHUS nominari debere.”

ART. VII. [A] *System of Mineralogy, comprehending Oryctognosie, Geognosie, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Economical Mineralogy. By Robert Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History, &c. Vol. I.* 8vo. 607 pp. with Plates. 14s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London. 1804.

THE aspect which mineralogy has of late assumed, under the auspices of Werner, has, we confess, never perfectly pleased us. We have always considered that author rather in the light of a geologist, than as a mineralogist, properly so called. The fame which attended Linnæus, on account of the improvements he introduced into botany, seems to us to have misled the Freyberg professor. The merit of Linnæus, however, consists more in the accurate discrimination of the various species of plants, by means of the language he adopted, than in his systematical arrangement of them. But, as the language and the arrangement are the parts in which Linnæus differs most from his predecessors, Werner has paid his principal attention to them, and, by imitating him in those respects, has hoped to enjoy the same degree of fame as Linnæus. To the discrimination of the species, the point of the greatest consequence, Werner has been less attentive; and his system, in this respect, is far, very far, inferior to that of many of his predecessors; nor will it admit of the least comparison with those of his contemporary systematists.

It was the great object of Linnæus, to introduce such terms as should render figures, or a reference to other plants, unnecessary; and to make it possible for students to identify the plants of a country, without any other previous knowledge, than that of the signification of a certain number of well-chosen terms, of the most simple nature. That the "external characters" of Werner are not sufficient to discriminate minerals, we have (notwithstanding the positive assertions of him and his admirers) a tacit confession, by their constantly adding the chemical and other intrinsic characters. That Werner himself is conscious that his terms are not sufficiently characteristic, is shown, not only by the acknowledgment of some of his scholars, that mineralogy cannot be learned by books, but also by the corroborating circumstance of his not finishing the translation of Cronstedt's mineralogy, which he began many years ago, in the first heat of his imaginary improvement of the science; as well as by his having since chiefly confined

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himself

himself to lecturing on his own collection of minerals; from which mode of instruction, none but those who compose the circle of his auditors can be perfect masters of his system.

It is to these disciples that we owe the principal details respecting his method; but several of them have wandered, in some respects, from their master, and, however deficient in that genius which Werner undoubtedly possesses, have proposed various alterations. Schmeisser and Kirwan have already made English mineralogists acquainted, in some degree, with the method of Werner; but the chemical bent of their mind, and still more the desire of contracting the characters of the species, caused them to depart widely from the original system, and mode of delivery; so that students desirous of acquiring this knowledge, were obliged to seek it in the writings of the German mineralogists, until Brochant very lately gave to the world an account of Werner's system in the French language.

Among these German mineralogists, Emmerling stands foremost; the booksellers of that country having pitched upon him to perform the office of the priests at Delphi, to gather up, and to give a consistent body to the oracular *effata* of the Freyberg professor. No one could be better suited to the task: devoid of every idea of his own, he ran no chance of departing from the dogmas of his master; and his subservient pen contrived, by the help of supplements and other appendages, to dilate the subject to the exact quantum which his employers judged the market would bear. His work, however, is esteemed the purest representation of Werner's doctrine; but, alas, the mutability of human attachments! Karsten, who stands at the head of the chemical mineralogists of Germany, having, in his mineralogical tables, constantly referred to Emmerling's *Lehrbuch der mineralogie*, for the detail of the description of minerals, the latter, won by this flattering attention, has deserted his former master; and, in his late supplement, has new moulded the system of Werner, according to the plan of Karsten.

Brochant's *Elemens de mineralogie*, from their language being better known than the German, and from the agreeable manner in which they are written, have been eagerly received. In them, the doctrines of Werner appear to the utmost possible advantage, being related with impartiality and candour: at the same time, in an Appendix, is added an account of all the new minerals which have been lately discovered; so that this work forms the most complete treatise which has yet appeared on the Wernerian plan. That Professor Jameson did not merely translate this work, is probably to be attributed to the symptoms of *heresy* which appear in it. Brochant's principal  
object

object was to give his countrymen an idea of the German school of mineralogy; in so doing he has, as became an exact historian, mentioned the several alterations which Widenman, Napioni, and others, have endeavoured to introduce into the method of Werner. Professor Jameson calls these alterations, "vague indefinite things, that show how little the framers of them have understood the Wernerian method". A still heavier charge against Brochant is, that he has dared to suggest an idea, that the mathematical investigations of Häuy might be necessary to add clearness to the German "picture" of calcareous spar; but Professor Jameson informs us (p. 496) that "however amusing the minute measurements of Häuy may be, they are of little or no use to the oryctognost, they cannot therefore find a place in this work". Brochant might well think the "picture" of calcareous spar wanted explanation, for Professor Jameson himself seems to allow it, as he has drawn up a new description; with what success we will not pretend to say, for we believe the comprehensive mind of the Stagyrite himself would have shrunk from the task of endeavouring to understand a definition which occupies seven octavo pages. As calcareous spar is only a subdivision of the subdivision of a species, what idea can be formed of the species in the aggregate? It (limestone) takes up 29 pages; upwards of one half of this is occupied by the characters of the several subspecies and kinds, all of which must be united, if such a thing be possible, before an idea of the species can be attained. The difficulties therefore which lie in the way of a student, who should make the almost hopeless attempt of acquiring a knowledge of mineralogy by the writings of the Wernerian school alone, may easily be conceived.

In the method of Werner, there is no fixed principle, by which the species are determined. To speak the language of the other parts of natural history, they are usually formed on the habits of the minerals: a most fallacious guide, and long since relinquished by the best informed naturalists. Linnæus, Cronstedt, Wallerius, and many others, had already endeavoured to introduce more certain methods; still more lately, Romé Delisle, and afterwards Häuy, have, by their crystallographic labours, very much advanced this desirable object.

Häuy, from the accurate manner in which he has discriminated the species, and exhibited their characteristic differences, as well as from the brilliancy of his theory respecting crystallization, may be considered as a formidable opponent of Werner's doctrine; and it is perfectly amusing to behold the vain and futile attempts of Professor Jameson to depreciate the system of the former. So blindly is the author devoted to the Freyberg



school, that, in giving a slight sketch of the history of mineralogy, his zeal for Werner not only overleaps the boundaries of truth, but even urges him to the most ridiculous absurdities.

In speaking of the system of Haüy, he says :

“ The species of simple minerals is determined from one character, which is styled the integral molecule. Haüy defines the mineral species to be, “ une collection des corps dont les molécules intégrantes sont semblables, et composés des mêmes éléments unie en même proportion ”. This integral molecule or kernel is detected, either by mechanical division, or by measurement combined with calculation; and when found, is asserted to afford an invariable essential character for the species. I cannot, however, subscribe to this opinion; on the contrary, I venture to affirm, that it is not, in any instance, the type of the species, and that it only makes us acquainted with peculiarities in the structure of a few crystallized minerals, peculiarities which may indeed be afterwards discovered in other specifically distinct minerals. That it affords no essential characters is evident, because different species, as diamond and spinelle have the same integral molecule; and other minerals, as zeolite, that unquestionably belong to the same species, have different integral molecules. That it makes us acquainted with peculiarities in the structure of but a few crystallized minerals is shown, 1. From the impossibility of detecting the integral molecule by calculation combined with measurement, therefore all the species ascertained by this method are to be expunged from this system. 2. From many species having the same integral molecule; and individuals of the same species having different molecules. Thus it appears that its existence as a peculiarity, remains but to a few species.

“ That even this peculiarity, which we find in a very few crystallized minerals may be discovered in others specifically different, is proved from the case of diamond, spinelle, &c.

“ It appears from this, that the integral molecule cannot in any instance be considered as the type of the species, therefore, the crytognostic system of Haüy, which is built upon this foundation, must fall to the ground.” P. xiii.

In a note on this passage, he further observes,

“ The instances of the inconsistencies that occur in the employment of the integral molecule are numerous, but of these I shall only mention one. Zeolite is one of the most natural and best ascertained species in the system, and its subspecies are connected together by agreements in crytognostic and geognostic characters. Haüy having, however, found small differences in the integral molecules of these subspecies, has divided it into four species. Spinelle and diamond are acknowledged by Haüy to have similar integral molecules, yet he con-

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\* In this short quotation, every person conversant with the French language will immediately perceive no less than five mistakes; one of the words, *molecule*, is constantly misspelt, even in English, by Professor Jameson,

siders them as distinct species, and distinguishes them from one another by hardness and other external characters. Thus in one instance we find the integral molecule assumed as of superior characteristic importance to all the other external and geognostic characters combined; but in the other it yields even to a few of the other external characters."

The tautological repetition, in the note, of the same arguments which had been urged in the text, is of slight importance, compared with the misrepresentations and absurdities of the arguments themselves. Haüy, far from distinguishing spinelle from diamond, by its hardness and other external characters, employs for that purpose their chemical analysis, agreeably to his definition of a mineral species; for he considers the one as a combination of earths and a metallic oxide, the other as pure carbone.

Respecting zeolite, little need be said, because Werner himself distinguishes that mineral into subdivisions nearly similar. The only question is, whether these subdivisions should be regarded as species, in the manner of Haüy, or as subspecies, in the manner of Werner? This question is rendered of little consequence, by the very lax idea which Werner entertains of a species. Professor Jameson indeed very seriously informs us, in p. xxvi. that, "accurately considered, there exists only one mineral species, or individual, which is the globe"! Yet only a few pages before (namely, p. xiii.) he had sharply reprov'd Haüy, merely for suspecting that uncrytallized stones were probably not real species. This inconsistency is not the only one into which the author is betrayed by the excess of his zeal for Werner, or his prejudice against Haüy. In the above quotation, we have ample proof of this assertion. First, he tells us, that the integral molecule is discovered by measurement combined with calculation; yet, before he finishes the paragraph, he informs us, in one single sentence, that it cannot be detected in that manner; and again, that such species as are so ascertained (for it now seems some may be ascertained) must be expunged. Strange inconsistency! Yet not equal to what is afterwards said; for, in the sequel, we find, that although an integral molecule of the same kind may be found in several minerals specifically different, yet such molecule is not common to several species of minerals.

The confusion in the preceding quotation may be ascribed, in part, to the motives we have assigned; but in other cases also, the same want of accurate reasoning prevails. In what school the author has studied logic, we do not know, but he certainly reflects no credit on his masters; for his ideas of identity and difference are the most inaccurate we remember

to have seen ; and the following almost leads us to suspect, that although he is a Professor in a Scotch University, he must surely have been born in a sister kingdom. Speaking of felspar, he says,

“ Werner suspects that moonstone may be considered as adularia, because it differs from it by its milk white colour, which is flesh red when held between the eye and the light, and its silvery lustre.” P. 289.

That two things ought to be looked upon as identical, because they are different, is truly surprising. His observation respecting quartz is equally wonderful ; in speaking of its use, he says,

“ It is employed in place of sand in the manufactory of glass.” P. 156.

Now it happens that quartz, when in roundish grains, is the very substance which is usually called sand ; and how any substance is to be employed instead of itself, is certainly a circumstance which Professor Jameson should have explained. Did we not know, by his former works, that he is a practical geologist, we should conclude from this, and many other concurrent circumstances, that he was writing about things of which he had not the least knowledge, and was misled by the apparent difference of the words.

The whole work, of which the present volume appears only to be a small portion, is to consist of five parts ; namely, Oryctognosie, Geognosie, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Œconomical Mineralogy. We do not see that any advantage is gained by the introduction of the two new and barbarous words, oryctognosie and geognosie, whose termination, we may observe, is not agreeable to the analogies of our language. For our own parts, we shall ever strenuously oppose the use of these words, as they express no other ideas than have long been attached to the words mineralogy and geology. The probable extent of the whole work is not mentioned ; this first volume contains only one half of the “ system of oryctognosie, according to the method of the illustrious Werner of Freyberg” ; into which Professor Jameson plunges at once, without any previous explanation of the terms he employs, and defers their explanation to a future volume. He acknowledges (p. xvii.) that some of them “ may be difficultly understood” : if they appear difficult to the author, what must they be to a stranger ? No doubt, in many cases, unintelligible. Authors have in general been ambitious of being understood ; Professor Jameson, on the contrary, seems, by this procedure, more anxious to excite wonder, though perfectly un-

unmixed

unmixed with admiration. Whether he means strictly to abide by this division of the subject, is uncertain, for, in this "system of oryctognosie" he anticipates, as we shall presently see, much of that matter which belongs to his subsequent divisions.

Although this part of the work is called a system, it is very different from what is usually known by that name. It is nominally divided into classes, genera, species, subspecies, and kinds; because, as we are informed (p. xxv.) "the Linnæan division of class, order, genus, and species (variety is omitted by the author) has been found insufficient for "the arrangement of minerals". The number of the subdivisions being the same in both cases, we do not see the propriety of the observation. In the systems of naturalists, the superior divisions have characters assigned to them, predicable of all the species they contain; but this is by no means the case here; the superior divisions are merely named, and have no characters assigned them. To this difficulty is added another, that the name of the superior division does not always correspond with the nature of the things ranged under it. Thus, diamond is enumerated among "earthy fossils", although it does not contain any earth, but is a pure combustible body. Opal is arranged under the "clay genus", although it contains no argill, but is composed almost entirely of silica and water. Sapphire is considered as a species of the "flint genus", while, according to Klaproth, it does not contain any silica. Professor Jameson acknowledges these aberrations, and desires us to rest satisfied with "the external aspect of the genus"; but what this external aspect is, he has not informed us. The characters given (if we except some slight idea of the external aspect of the classes) refer only to the ultimate divisions, whether species, subspecies, or kinds. Hence that *filum Ariadneum*, which Linnæus considers as the *sine qua non* of a system, is totally wanting: and the enquirer who is desirous of ascertaining the name of an unknown mineral, instead of being enabled to trace it through the several superior divisions (by having his attention constantly directed to a few essential characters, till he arrives at the ultimate division to which it belongs) is obliged to compare it successively with the "pictures" of all the several ultimate divisions, which are upwards of three hundred in number. To increase the difficulty, the characters (as they are very improperly called) of the ultimate divisions, are not deduced from the essential marks common to all the individuals, but are made up of all the variations of it which Werner has been able to collect. On this head, Professor Jameson says,

"We

"We cannot too often bring to our recollection, that every mineral species is to be determined from the aggregate of all the characters, combined with the geognostic relations; a mode of investigation, which independent of the certainty it gives to our determination of the species, prepares us for the higher study of geognosie." P. xiv.

It is obvious, that the *certainty* here mentioned can never be attained, unless a person happens to possess a "suite" of specimens, of which the collective characters may present the same "picture" as is given by Werner's collection. If they are less extensive, which, from the acknowledged excellence of his cabinet, is most likely to happen, some characters will be deficient, and several of his species may be confounded together: if, on the other hand, the collection is more complete, additional variations will most probably occur, which may incline the possessor to consider the species as more in number than Werner has made them. Such indeed is the *uncertainty* of Werner's "system of oryctognosie", that every unprejudiced mind must consider it as a baseless fabric, which, if it were not artificially propped up by specific gravities and chemical characters, would fall neglected and despised.

To enable our readers to form some judgment of the truth of our criticism, we shall now give a liberal extract, for which we choose one of the best known fossils.

"CALC GENUS, SEVENTEENTH SPECIES.

"Fluor.—Fluss, *Werner*.

"This species is by Werner divided into two subspecies, 1. Compact fluor. 2. Fluor spar.

"*First Subspecies.*

"Compact fluor.—Dichter fluss, *Werner*.—Fluor Solidus, *Wall.* t. 1. p. 542?—Dichter fluss, *Wid.* f. 542.—Compact fluor, *Kiruv.* vol. i. p. 127.—Dichter fluss, *Estner*, b. 2. f. 1067. *Id. Emm.* b. 1. f. 516.—Fluorite compacta, *Nap.* p. 374.—Le fluor compacte, *Brach.* t. 1. p. 594.

"*External characters.* Its colours are greyish white, and greenish grey, sometimes also inclining a little to blue, and of various degrees of intensity.

"Sometimes marked with yellowish and reddish brown spots.

"Occurs massi. (probably massive)

"Externally dull or feeble glimmering.

"Internally glimmering and vitreous.

"Fracture even, which in some varieties approaches to imperfect and flat conchoidal, in others to splintery.

"Fragments indeterminately angular, and more or less sharp-edged.

"Translucent.

"Semihard in a high degree.

"Brittle.

"Easily frangible.

"Not



" Not particularly heavy, approaching to heavy.

" *Geognostic and geographic situation.* It is found in veins accompanied with fluor spar, at Stollberg in the Harz; but it is very rare.

" *Second subspecies.*

" Fluor spar.—Fluss spath, Werner.—Fluor spathosus. Fluor granularis et fluor cristallifatus, *Wall*, t. 1. p. 180, 182, et 183.—Spath fusible ou vitreux, *R. d. L.* t. 2. p. 1.—Chaux fluorée, *D. B.* t. 1. p. 355.—Fluss spath, *Wid.* f. 558.—Foliated or sparry fluor, *Kirw.* vol. i. p. 127.—Fluss spath, *Estner*, b. 2. f. 1070. *Id. Emm.* b. i. f. 519.—Fluorite lamellare, *Nap.* p. 375.—Fluor. *Lam.* t. i. p. 78. Chaux fluatée cristallifée, *Haiiy*, t. 2. p. 247.—Le spath-fluor, *Broch.* t. i. p. 595.

" *External characters.* It presents a great variety of colours, as blue, green, yellow, white; also red and black, and seldom brown. From rose red it passes into reddish and greyish white, from this into smoke grey and pearl grey, which latter variety passes into violet blue; of various degrees of intensity, and azure blue; from this into smalt, Berlin, and sky blue; and further into verdegriis, seladon, mountain, leek, emerald, grass, olive, and pistacio green, and into a colour which is intermediate between grass and emerald green and greenish white, which passes into apple green. It occurs also wax and honey yellow, and dark yellowish brown. The violet blue sometimes inclines to bluish black.

" Often several colours together; and they are arranged in spotted, dotted, and striped colour delineations.

" Massive, disseminated, and often also crystallized. Its most common figure is the cube, and to it all its other crystalline forms can be traced. The following are the principal varieties of crystallization:

" 1. Cube with truncated edges; when these truncated planes increase so much as to cause the faces of the cube to disappear, the garnet dodecaedron is formed.

" 2. Cube with truncated angles; when these planes increase so as to cause the faces of the cube to disappear, an octaedron is formed.

" 3. Cube with bevelled edges; when the bevilling planes enlarge so much as to cause the original faces of the cube to disappear, a tetrahedral crystal, with 24 triangular planes, is formed, or it may be considered as a cube having each plane divided into four.

" 4. Cube having its angles acuminated by three planes, which are set on the lateral planes.

" 5. Cube having its angles acuminated by six planes, which are set on the lateral planes.

" 6. Imperfect rhomb, with cylindrical convex lateral planes.

" The crystals are placed on one another, or side by side, and are from very large to very small.

" Surface smooth, sometimes *drusy*; in the first, the lustre is splendid; in the second, glimmering; the surface of the octaedron is rough.

" Internally its lustre is splendid, and in some varieties passes to shining, and is vitreous, which inclines a little to pearly.

" Fracture



" Fracture more or less perfectly foliated ; and presents a fourfold equiangular cleavage, in the direction of the planes of an octaedron, or in that of a tetraedron.

" Fragments tetrahedral, and sometimes octahedral.

" More or less translucent, but the crystals are semitransparent and transparent.

" Occurs in large, coarse, and small grained distinct concretions ; also in prismatic distinct concretions, which are intersected by curved and thin lamellar distinct concretions.

" Semi-hard, but in a higher degree than calc spar.

" Easily frangible.

" Brittle.

" Not particularly heavy.

" Specific gravity.—From 3,100 to 3,200.

" *Chemical characters.* Before the blow-pipe it melts without addition into greyish white enamel ; when laid on ignited coal, it exhibits a phosphoric light ; and when two fragments are rubbed against each other in the dark they become luminous.

" *Constituent parts.*

Lime 57

Fluoric acid 16

Water 27

according to *Schiele*.

" *Geognostic situation.* Occurs principally in veins, but also in beds in the older primitive mountains. The venigenous is of different ages, as has been ascertained by Werner ; thus the oldest occurs along with tin, examples of which there are at Zinnwald, in Bohemia ; another is that which is accompanied with lead glance, and of which there are fine examples at the Halsbrücke, near Freyberg, and in Derbyshire ; and a third and very distinct formation is that which is found along with copper pyrites in the Harz.

" *Geographic situation.* It is found in Saxony ; Harz ; France ; England, in Derbyshire, Cornwall, and Cumberland ; in Scotland it is extremely rare, the only localities I am acquainted with are Aberdeenshire and the Shetland islands ; also, according to Brochant, beautiful rose coloured octahedral fluor is found at Chamouni in Savoy. In Hungary, the Bannat, and Transylvania, it is rare.

" *Use.* It is much employed as a flux of certain ores of copper, silver, and iron. When its colours are good, and the mass of considerable magnitude, it is cut into ornaments of various sizes, which are often highly valued. The acid which it contains has been also employed in the way of experiment for etching on glass.

" *Observations.* Although this very interesting fossil has been mentioned as a product of many different countries, we know but little either of the formations which it constitutes, or of which it forms but a part ; and, excepting the geognostic situations which have been determined by Werner, and a few of his scholars, we meet with little or nothing in mineralogical writers but a mere list of localities. This is much to be regretted, particularly when we consider, that an acquaintance with the geognostic situation and formation of individual fossils not only assists us very much in ascertaining their true nature, but is highly

highly interesting in regard to the natural history of the globe. We must not, therefore, rest satisfied with the mere description, local situation, and the usual vague geognostic characters of a fossil; but must endeavour to ascertain, not only the rock formation in which it occurs, but also its repository (that is, whether it occurs in strata, beds, rock masses, veins, or kidneys), the age of this repository in regard of all others, and its general and peculiar characters." P. 555.

This extract is by no means an unfavourable one; yet, notwithstanding its verbosity, it shows the insufficiency of the external characters. When the colours of a mineral are so variable, what reliance can be placed on them? The same may be said of the forms in which it is found. Indeed, were it not for the specific gravity, the cleavage and hardness (both falsely enumerated as external characters), and the chemical characters, all of which are intrinsic, and require experimental investigation, who would be able to recognise this mineral?

Let us now consider the several parts of the system, in the order in which we find them placed, in the description of the species; and, first, the names of the minerals, a tabular view of which is given at the head of the system. It is impossible to cast the most careless eye over this table, without being struck with the shocking barbarisms it contains. So completely German is the general nature of these names, and so glaring is the neglect paid to the existing state of our language, or even those general rules which equally affect every language, that we could scarcely persuade ourselves that we were perusing the work of one of our countrymen. It appears rather to be that of an uneducated German, just landed on our shores, and presuming, with all the vanity of ignorance, to instruct us, without any previous knowledge of the state of mineralogy in this country. The far greater part are literal, but very inelegant, translations of Werner's names, as iron flint, hornstone, flint slate [siliceous schistus], azure stone [lapis lazuli], wood opal, clay stone, drawing slate [black chalk], whet stone [hone], clay slate [argillaceous schistus], clink stone, rock soap, axestone, rock cork [suber montanum], rock wood [lignum montanum], rock milk [lac lunæ], roe stone [Ketton stone], pea stone [oolithus], slate spar, rhomb spar, flint stone [lapis suillus], asparagus stone, cube spar, stone salt [rock salt], hair salt [capillary white vitriol], rock butter, fossil oil [petroleum], quicksilver horn ore, quicksilver liver ore [hepatic ore of mercury], arsenic silver, horn ore, silver black, copper black, tile ore, copper azure, copper green, iron shot copper green, copper mica, copper emerald, liver pyrites [hepatic pyrites], hair pyrites [capillary pyrites], red iron froth, brown iron froth, clay iron stone [argillaceous iron

iron ore], iron kidney [kidney iron ore], pea ore, blue iron earth {native Prussian blue}, lead earth, grey antimony, red antimony, white antimony, antimony ochre, cobalt crust, cobalt bloom, pitch ore, uran mica, uran ochre, molybdane [molybdenum], scheele [tungsten], menac [titanium], uran [uranium], fylvar [tellurium]; so are also natural soda, natural nitre, and many others of the same construction, instead of native soda, &c. Many of these have been so long known by other names, (some of which we have added in brackets) that we can only impute the introduction of the new names to ignorance of the English mineralogical language, especially as many of the former names have the same meaning, and therefore cannot be esteemed improper. Awkward, however, as these names appear to us, they are not so reprehensible as those in which a heterogeneous mixture of English and German primitives have been employed, as polier slate, schillerstone, calc (in the original, kalk) spar, schaum earth, schaalstone, spargel stone, gyps earth, glance (in German, glanz), coal, *goldish* (in German, giltiges) native silver, copper glance, fahl ore, oliven ore, iron glance, iron glimmer, lead glance [galena], bismuth glance, cobalt glance. A few German names are left nearly in their original state, as leuzite [leucite], meerschäum, calc [kalk], finter, calc tuf, gyps, and wacce [wakke]; in altering which last, however, Prof. Jameson has forgot the very first rule of orthography which is impressed on the mind of a child, namely, that c before e is always soft. Silver glance and copper glance are very injudiciously altered from Werner, who uses glaserz, synonymous to our vitreous ore of silver, and kupfer glas, our vitreous ore of copper. The weiserz of Werner is metamorphosed into *silverish* arsenical pyrites. Another new adjective of Prof. Jameson's creation, is still more at variance with every analogy of our language, namely, *featherose* grey antimony, the federerz of the Germans, or plumose antimony. In one or two cases, even the spelling of common English names is altered, to bring them nearer to the German orthography; thus cinabar is spelled cinnober, from the German, zinnober.

The second head in the history of each species is the synonyms, in which the names most wanted are very frequently omitted, while we have plenty of the *crambe bis cocta* of Widenman, Estner, Emmetling, Brochant, and other expounders of Werner's doctrines. The author attempts to excuse himself for his neglect, by observing that the synonyms of the other authors are difficultly ascertained. Allowing this to be the case (which, however, after the great labour of Wallerius may well be doubted) still, even this difficulty should have stimulated

mulated him, as a Professor, to clear the road for his followers. It is incumbent on every one who undertakes to write a systematical treatise, to give not only the minute variations among the writers of their own sect, but also to be still more particular in relating the most striking differences, between their own terms and those which are founded on different, nay perhaps contrary, doctrines. Some of the synonyms are evidently wrong: thus, the precious garnet of Karsten is given as a synonym of pyrope, although, in the very preceding sentence, the author informed us, that "Karsten considers the precious garnet as a distinct species, and names it almadine (almandine), but places the common garnet and pyrope together." P. 72.

The external characters of each species succeed. As these form the distinguishing features of the German school of mineralogy, and as all the other parts of this volume are subordinate to them, we must, of course, suppose that the author has bestowed peculiar labour on them. Their extensive length is evident from what we have already said; and indeed Werner, having rashly asserted that minerals might be distinguished by certain external marks only, has been obliged, although in vain, to heap character upon character, until the "external character" is become synonymous with the aggregate description of all the varieties of a mineral. In this part, we have more gross and more flagrant corruptions of our native tongue, than we believe any author has yet dared to produce, as English, before the tribunal of the public. To notice them all, or even any considerable part of them, would be to fill our pages with useless lumber, as we hope never again to peruse the like. We are here told of "colour delineations, zoned, striped, flamed", (p. 169); of minerals being "duplicating refracting", or "duplicating translucent"; of "summits of crystals, which are deeply and flatly acumined by four planes, which are conformably-wise set on the alternate edges" (p. 58). In like manner, we have sometimes the word unconformably-wise. Crystals are frequently said to be "all around crystallized"; at other times, "to be manipularly aggregated" (p. 205), "scopiformly aggregated" (p. 127), "scalear-wise aggregated" (p. 280), or "bud-shaped aggregated" (p. 156). Cellular quartz is said (p. 153) to "present the following varieties, hexagonal, polygonal, and parallelly, double, and spongiform circularly cellular. The polygonal cellular is either large or small cellular. Of the cellular, the polygonal and parallelly circularly cellular are the rarest". The lustre of the diamond "internally is always splendid, even often specularly splendid, and adamantine" (p. 24); its surface

surface also "approaches to drussy", (p. 24.) In felspar (p. 279) he says, "of red the following varieties occur, flesh, blood, and sometimes verges on brick red". Respecting the fracture of minerals, the Professor uses a language equally disgusting; as, in p. 243, "fracture completely a little flat, conchoidal"; again, in p. 281, "sometimes the foliated is a little curved foliated, and is seldom floriformly foliated, which passes into a kind of diverging broad radiated". In p. 287, "principal fracture is perfectly specularly foliated with a twofold rectangularly intersecting cleavage". The fracture of mica, in p. 342, is said to be "perfectly foliated, single cleavage, commonly undulatingly curved foliated, sometimes plane foliated, also floriformly and diverging radiated, and the rays plumose streaked". In p. 358, hornblende with a radiated fracture is said to be "generally promiscuously and scopiformly diverging"; and, in p. 500, we find the term "stellularly diverging fibrous fracture". The German word *unabgesondert* is, by Prof. Jameson, literally translated "unseparated"; its opposite character, namely, being found in separate pieces, gives him occasion to introduce many equally curious expressions, such as "fortification-wise bent lamellar distinct concretions" (p. 138), &c. Brittleness and frangibility appear to common minds, who are unversed in the subtleties of the Wernerian oryctognosie, as only different terms for the same quality; but, according to Prof. Jameson, this is by no means the case; for, in p. 270, pearllstone is said to be "not very brittle" but "uncommonly easily frangible"; as is also prismatic heavy spar (p. 595); on the other hand, basalt (p. 370) is described as "brittle", and "very difficultly frangible". The author also uses the Germanism "mild", as opposed in some measure to brittle.

The chemical characters of minerals are very imperfectly related; they are confined chiefly to the action of the blowpipe, and frequently appear only by a reference to some other species; thus, in p. 434, talc is distinguished from chlorite by the infusibility of the former; yet in chlorite, not a word is said of its fusibility.

The constituent parts are equally slightly noticed; and the blundering manner in which many of them are printed, without any attention to keep the decimal points under one another, is very striking. We with the author, and also the printer, would look at pp. 354 and 406, and would endeavour to add up the sums in those places. In p. 371, speaking of Klaproth's analysis of basalt, although Prof. Jameson has omitted 2.25 parts of magnesia, he actually makes the sum of the ingredients 99.72, instead of 97.72. Considering the blind attachment



attachment of the author to the Germans, it is not to be wondered at (however we may regret the circumstance) that no attempt has been made to distinguish what substances are essential to the composition of a mineral, and what others are mere foreign ingredients.

The physical characters are seldom mentioned; the phosphorescence of rock-crystal, and "its oryctognostic affinity to the diamond", causes the author, however, to suspect that it is an inflammable body!

We are liberally favoured with the geognostic situations of fossils, although they are not always agreeable to truth, but rather to certain speculative opinions of Werner; thus the ruby, sapphire, &c. are said to be found in rocks belonging to the "flotztrap formation"; but it appears, from Count Bournon's and Mr. Greville's observations, that these substances are found in the primitive rocks. The author is so determined a favourer of the opinion of the aqueous formation of basalt, that he does not scruple to assert, that this mineral is now universally allowed to be an aquatic production. This, however, is far from being true: nor does he stop here; for even pumice and obsidian are considered as of aqueous formation. The volcanic gems, as augite and leucite, are also considered as being parts of the "mother rock", which have escaped unaltered. This opinion is attempted to be supported by the subtle distinction of their being wrapped up (as Prof. Jameson expresses it), not imbedded, in lava. This distinction we do not comprehend; we can only say, that we have seen these gems, as it appeared to us, *imbedded* in lava. That this part is, like the rest of the work, a mere unacknowledged pillage of the German writers, with some few additions, relating to the northern parts of Scotland, is evident, as well from the language (since we read, in p. 159, of "most mighty rock formations"; and, in p. 335, of "mighty veins"), as from the almost total want of geological observations relating to England, and the constant repetition of the vulgar errors of the German mineralogists. The "formation" in which Hampshire fuller's earth occurs, and the nature of the fossil from whence alum is extracted, at Wharby, in Yorkshire, Prof. Jameson says is still uncertain.

The geographic situation of minerals, so far as respects those of England, is equally deficient; thus, marble, roestone, and some others, are stated to be found in certain parts of Germany, as though they were peculiar to those places, and not found in this country. Karsten is quoted as authority for "iron flint" being found at Bristol in England. Of gyps, Prof. Jameson observes, that "in England it occurs in Der-



byshire; but to what formation the gyps of that country belongs, we know not, as no *well-educated geognost* has ever made any communications regarding it."

So little is said of the use of minerals, that we need not take notice of that part. Eleven plates are annexed to this volume, representing the crystals of some of the minerals mentioned, the "colour suite" of the diamond and the sapphire, and the "natural alliances" of silver ores.

We have thus noticed what our readers will probably think a pretty large collection of faults committed by the present author; we cannot, however, conclude without observing, that his errors of omission are scarcely less numerous. Pharmacolite, madrepore, euclase, gadolinite, meionite, dipyre, diaspore, fahlite, pinite, scapolithe, and a number of other minerals, mentioned both by Haüy and Brochant, are totally omitted by Prof. Jameson. This, no doubt, proceeds from his objection to contaminate his pages with any thing that is not strictly Wernerian. Another omission, which occasions considerable trouble, is the want of an Index, an appendage which, when volumes are published separately, ought always to be affixed to each of them. The manner in which the species are numbered, increases the difficulty; for, as they are numbered in a continued series in the "tabular view of the system", while, on the contrary, a fresh series commences with each genus, in the system itself, the tabular view is of little or no use as a table of contents. The errors of the press are very numerous, although no errata are noticed. In p. 265, a whole line, in a different type, and having no possible connection, is inserted; again, in p. 69, common garnet is said to possess "all the figures of the precious garnet, with the exception of the crystal, No. 4." In precious garnet, however, we have only No. 1 and 2. Several errors are committed in the Introduction, in respect to the titles of the books there mentioned, and the assigning of them to their proper authors. Some of these errors appear to be the fault of the printer, but there are others which are certainly to be ascribed to the author himself.

Whether our animadversions, and those which no doubt he will receive from our critical brethren, will induce Prof. Jameson to publish his future volumes in a language which can have any pretensions to be called English, we know not. If that should be the case, those volumes will assimilate very ill with the present; if, on the contrary, he cannot be induced to amend his language, he will, we think, consult his interest and reputation by proceeding no further in the work.

ART. VIII. *Surgical Operations, containing a Classification of Tumours, with Cases to illustrate the History of each Species;—an Account of Diseases which strikingly resemble the Venereal Disease;—and various Cases illustrative of different surgical Subjects.* By John Abernethy, F.R.S. 8vo. 263 pp. 6s. Longman and Co. 1804.

SOME years ago, Mr. Abernethy commenced the plan of publishing miscellaneous Surgical Essays\*. The present volume is of the same kind, and contains a variety of interesting subjects. The first is intitled,

*An Attempt to form a Classification of Tumours, according to their anatomical Structure.*

The author does not conceive that he has invented an unobjectionable classification; but with the modesty of real merit, proposes the present merely as an attempt towards a scientific arrangement, which will require the talents of many to bring it to perfection.

It must be allowed, that the difficulties of this undertaking are great; and we agree in thinking, that they are not yet overcome. We even think, that the author improperly limits the meaning of the word tumour. He says,

“ I shall restrict the surgical signification of this word, to such swellings as arise from some new production, which made no part of the original composition of the body; and by this means I shall exclude all simple enlargements of bones, joints, glands, &c.”

An author may undoubtedly restrict himself to treat of as few kinds of tumours as he pleases; but he cannot easily limit, in the minds of others, the natural signification of a very common word. Aneurisms, ganglions, nodes, and a variety of other swellings, will probably continue to be called tumours, although Mr. Abernethy is inclined to exclude them from that appellation. Linnæus defines exostosis, “*tumor durus ex osse prominente enatus*”: and Cullen's definition of ecchymoma is, “*tumor diffusus, parum eminens, livescens*”. The accuracy of Cullen may be supported by the authority of a very ancient Greek writer, not indeed usually quoted by surgeons, though celebrated for anatomical knowledge. He has described, singularly well, a case of ecchymoma situated on an incurvated spine. The patient's name was Therites, and the

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\* See Brit. Crit. vol. i. p. 265, and v. 128.

swelling was produced by a blow with the sceptre of Ulysses. Pope's translation is disagreeably correct,

“ On his round bunch, the bloody *tumours* rise.”

This line however may convince the ingenious surgeon, that while the English language exists, these swellings will be called *tumours*.

Some conjectures are also risked relative to the cause of *tumours*. John Hunter is cited, as having first conceived that some *tumours* might arise from an extravasated coagulum of blood becoming organized. The author approves of this notion, and carries it further. He supposes that other *tumours* are produced by a deposition or effusion of the coagulable part of the blood in consequence of accidents, inflammation, or some diseased action of the surrounding parts. If this theory be just, it follows, that when a *tumour* which owes its origin to a clot of blood is cut entirely out, it will never return. But, on the contrary, when one which is produced by diseased vessels is extirpated, it will certainly recur, unless the neighbouring parts are likewise removed, or the actions of the vessels completely changed by the stimulus of the operation.

In his arrangement of *tumours*, Mr. A. considers them as forming an order in the class of local diseases.

In the first genus of this order he places *Sarcoma*. Of *Sarcoma* there are many species. The first is,

#### *Common Vascular, or organized Sarcoma.*

As all sarcomatous swellings are vascular and organized, this name seems not happily chosen. The meaning is to include “ all those *tumours*, which appear to be composed of the gelatinous part of the blood, rendered more or less vascular by the growth of vessels through it”. They “ are generally dull in their sensation”. They sometimes get well spontaneously by suppuration, ulceration, or sloughing; but the tediousness and uncertainty of such a termination renders an operation usually preferable.

#### *Adipose Sarcoma.*

These have the same origin as the former; the difference is owing to a supposed change in the arrangement or action of the vessels. We confess we derive no satisfaction from these obscure and hypothetical theories. The author observes, that they have always a capsule of condensed cellular membrane, to which they usually adhere slightly. This adhesion, how-

ever,

ever, is sometimes rendered very firm by inflammation, which increases the difficulty of removing them.

### *Pancreatic Sarcoma.*

Occur frequently in the mammae, and when judiciously treated by evacuants and cold applications, they sometimes diminish in bulk: at other times they enlarge, inflame, and are attended with lancinating pains. He suspects, "that these tumours may be frequently considered as cancers."

### *Cystic Sarcoma.*

This kind is composed of cysts of various sizes, and filled sometimes with serum, and at others with a caseous substance. They occur most frequently in the testis and ovary.

### *Mastoid or Mammary Sarcoma.*

This species is rare, and has a tendency to degenerate into an untractable ulcer.

### *Tuberculated Sarcoma.*

"It consists of an aggregation of small, firm, roundish tumours, of different sizes and colours, connected together by a kind of cellular substance. The size of the tubercles is from that of a pea to that of a horse-bean, or sometimes larger; the colour of a brownish red, and some are of a yellowish tint."

These are of a very malignant nature; when left to themselves, they terminate in painful spreading ulcers, which destroy life.

### *Medullary Sarcoma.*

The seat of this disease is generally the testis; it has been named the soft cancer, as it is equally destructive.

### *Carcinomatous Sarcoma.*

In the description and history of this most horrid disease, some advance is certainly made, by the acuteness of the author, to distinguish it from other milder tumours; but this is far from being completely effected.

After Sarcoma, the next genus is

### *Encysted Tumours.*

"The discriminating characters are, a regularity of surface and shape, and a palfiness to the touch". Their cysts are commonly laminated; the vessels on the inner surface secrete the contents of the tumour, which have been denominated steatomatous, atheromatous, and meliceritous. Horny substances and hair have likewise been found in encysted tumours.

A case is narrated, in which a very mild tumour of this kind was treated successfully, by puncturing it occasionally, and discharging its contents: but Mr. A. does not recommend this practice generally; on the contrary, he gives the strongest caution against irritating wens; for he observes, that their inflaming is often a dangerous occurrence.

A third genus is mentioned, to which no name is assigned. It consists of a number of cysts, of various sizes, containing serum, hydatids, or sometimes granular bodies, like pearl barley. "The majority of these cases that I have seen have ultimately, but very slowly, done well".

The Fungus Hæmatoides of Hey, he believes to be a species of this genus. To complete the enumeration, *Ossæous* and *Cartilaginous Tumours* are briefly taken notice of.

### *On Diseases resembling Syphilis.*

The author justly ascribes to Mr. Hunter the merit of proving, that many symptoms which had been considered as syphilitic are in reality of a very different nature. Many striking cases, demonstrative of this opinion, are related. We have thought proper to extract a very instructive one, which might have occasioned the most melancholy consequences.

"A gentleman lately married complained to his surgeon of a running from the urethra, which so strikingly resembled a venereal gonorrhæa, that the latter could not but ascribe it to infection. He had afterwards a swelling of the prepuce, and sores on that part, which confirmed the surgeon in his opinion, and produced a kind of dissension between his patient and him, the one affirming that the disease was venereal, the other that it could not possibly be so, as his wife had no disease, and he had had connexion with no other woman. The effect of this litigation was, that the surgeon could not urge the taking mercury, nor would the patient require the administration of that medicine, although a bubo, sore throat, and eruptions succeeded, which could not be distinguished from similar complaints of a syphilitic nature, but all of which spontaneously got well." P. 168.

Mr. Abernethy points out clearly the impossibility of distinguishing the venereal disease by the appearance of any of the symptoms. He states, however, that in most cases this can be fully ascertained; because "the constitutional symptoms of the venereal disease are generally progressive, and never disappear unless medicine be employed. It may be added too, they are as generally relieved under an adequate effect of mercury on the constitution". Though this rule is often true, we doubt its infallibility; yet even if it were certain, it could only be applicable to such cases as had been suffered to advance without the exhibition of any medicine. Such  
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instances, we suspect, are not numerous; for, when the body is tortured with pain, and the mind with anxiety, recourse is generally had to medicine. Sometimes opium will be swallowed to sooth the sufferings; bark to strengthen the system, guaiacum, sarsaparilla, or the mineral acids, with other views; and we believe that syphilitic symptoms have sometimes disappeared for a time by these medicines.

The present volume likewise contains some useful cases, and ingenious remarks, upon injuries of the head, tying the external carotid and iliac arteries, puncturing the bladder above the os pubis, the operation for the tic douloureux, and the extraction of loose substances from the knee joint.

On the whole, though the classification of tumours does not display the comprehensive powers of Linnæus; yet there is so much candour in relating facts, so much anatomical accuracy in describing operations, and so much good sense in the treatment of cases, that we consider this publication as a truly valuable work.

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ART. IX. *Analytical Institutions, in Four Books, &c.*

(Continued from vol. xxiii. p. 156.)

AS every opportunity of bestowing praise, where it is due, gives us pleasure, it is with alacrity that we now resume our account of this excellent work of the learned Italian lady, as soon as our multifarious occupation permits us so to do.

We have already informed our readers\*, that the subject of these Institutions is naturally divided into two parts, *the Analysis of finite Quantities*, and *the Analysis of Quantities infinitely small*; and that these parts are very properly disposed in two volumes; and the title-pages inform them, that the work consists of four Books. The first of these, together with an Introduction by the translator, and some preliminary papers by the editor, is contained in the first volume, of which we have already made our report. We are now come to the second volume, which, besides the last three Books, contains an addition by the translator; an Index to the whole; and a Letter from *Philalethes Cantabrigiensis*. Here we feel it incumbent on us to add a few words on the title which we find at the head of this volume, namely, *the Analysis of Quan-*

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\* See vol. xxiii. p. 143, for February last.



*ties infinitely small* (and the like expressions which occur in the body of the work) before we proceed to state to our readers the principal matters contained in each Book and Section of it.

That the doctrine of *Infinitely small Quantities*, which was first published by Leibnitz, in the *Leipfick Acts*, in 1684, was quickly embraced by James and John Bernoulli, the Marquis de l'Hospital, and other learned foreigners, and is now generally used under the name of the *Differential Calculus* by the most eminent mathematicians all over the continent of Europe, was surreptitiously taken from Sir Isaac Newton's *Method of Fluxions*, can hardly be doubted by any one who has read the *Commercium Epistolicum*, and Raphson's *Historia Fluxionum*; books which were published in consequence of the dispute that arose between Leibnitz and Dr. Keill, about the first inventor of this admirable method of computation. That the committee of learned men of several nations, appointed by the Royal Society to examine the grounds of that dispute, considered these two methods of computation as differing only in name and mode of notation, is also evident from the following passage taken from their report to the Royal Society: "We find that the *Differential Method* is one and the same thing with the *Method of Fluxions*, excepting the name and mode of notation; Mr. Leibnitz calling those quantities *Differences*, which Mr. Newton calls *Moments* or *Fluxions*; and marking them with the letter *d*, a mark not used by Mr. Newton." See the *Comm. Epistol.* ed. 1722, p. 243.

Nay, even Sir Isaac Newton himself, in the second edition of his *Principia*, printed at Cambridge in 1713, in a Scholium on this method of computation (in which his correspondence with M. Leibnitz is mentioned) has these words: "Vir clarissimus [G. G. Leibnitius] rescripsit se quoque in ejusmodi methodum incidisse, et methodum suam communicavit a mea vix abludentem, præterquam in verborum et notarum formulis, et idea generationis quantitatum."

We scruple not to say, that we prefer the Newtonian idea of the generation of mathematical quantities by motion, to Leibnitz's conceit of an apposition of an infinite number of infinitely small parts; and we have shown\*, that we rest the doctrine of fluxions, as the inventor of it did, on prime and ultimate ratios†. Agnesi appears to have been well acquainted

\* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxiii. p. 76.

† See Bishop Horsley's edition of Sir Isaac Newton's works. Vol. i. p. 333, et seq.

with the notions of both of these eminent mathematicians ; but it is not strange, that, in a work written in the Italian language, and published on the continent, she should generally use the words *Difference* and *Differential*, as almost all foreign mathematicians had done for half a century before her time, rather than the word *Fluxion*, and should consider them as synonymous terms : and surely no honest man in his senses would single out the learned and elegant Italian lady as an object of reprehension, or abuse, for modes of thought and forms of speech which had so long and so generally obtained, and no error ensued. Yet this has been done ! Justice, therefore, demanded the few remarks we have here made, which may serve to vindicate an excellent author against undeserved censure, and to guard our less experienced readers from deception by the dissingenuity, and misrepresentations, of a caviller, *qui* (to use the words of Terence) *nisi quod ipse fecit, nil rectum putat*. We think it right also to give them this further information, that the present times have produced in this island (to the great discredit of it) a cabal of sciologists, who endeavour to force themselves into public notice by the misrepresentation and abuse of the most eminent authors ; amongst whom, Sir Isaac Newton and Donna Agnesi have long been placed. To the desire of being thought somebody, may undoubtedly be ascribed the late renewal of an old objection to the method of fluxions. But, considering what has been written in answer to that objection by Robins, Mac Laurin, Bishop Horsley, and some other able mathematicians, we trust that no disciple of Newton will now take any further notice of it, than to remind the public of an observation in Dean Swift's Miscellanies ; namely, “ there never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent ; for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.”

We now proceed to state to our readers, as briefly as we can, the principal matters contained in each Book and Section of this volume ; and, as we go along, we shall occasionally make a few short remarks.

## BOOK II. *The Analysis of Quantities infinitely small.*

Donna Agnesi begins this Book very properly, with an Introduction, containing a definition of the art of which it treats, a description of the uses to which it is applied, and the natural division of the subject. As this Introduction is short, we here transcribe it.

### “ INTRODUCTION.

“ The Analysis of infinitely small Quantities, which is otherwise called the *Differential Calculus*, or the *Method of Fluxions*, is that which

is conversant about the differences of variable quantities, of whatever order those differences may be. This calculus contains the methods of finding the tangents of curve-lines, of the *maxima* and *minima* of quantities, of points of contrary flexure, and of the regression of curves, of the *radii* of curvature, &c. and therefore we shall divide it into several sections, as the nature of the several subjects may require."

*SECT. I. Of the Notion or Notation of Differentials of several Orders, and the Method of calculating with the same.*

In this Section, first, clear definitions are given of variable and constant quantities; the existence of infinitesimals of various orders is proved; and the foundation of this calculus is laid in seven geometrical theorems. Some very useful remarks are then made; after which, the algebraic notation of quantities and their fluxions is shown, and the rules are given for finding the fluxion of the product of several quantities, of a fraction, and of any power of a variable quantity; and, lastly, the rules are illustrated by a number of well-chosen examples, in which the management of second fluxions, and those of higher orders, is clearly shown, as well as of first fluxions.

The great perspicuity of this Section renders it highly valuable to learners: and we have been assured by a gentleman of very good natural abilities and great erudition, who has lately applied himself to the study of fluxions, with several of the most esteemed treatises on that subject before him, that he prefers Agnesi's Institutions to all the rest, on account of their great perspicuity.

*SECT. II. The Method of Tangents.*

Here the learner is shown the use of some of the theorems which were investigated in the former part of the first Section; and is taught to draw tangents, not only to all the conic sections, but to curves in general, whether they are referred to an axis or a focus, and whether they are algebraical or mechanical. He is also shown, by the way, how to find the asymptotes of curves: and all these particulars are illustrated (according to this author's excellent way of instruction) by examples.

The full and able manner in which the business of drawing tangents is here treated, afforded us much pleasure in the perusal of this Section; and we observed with particular satisfaction, that the difficulty which arises, when the expression of the subtangent becomes  $\frac{o}{o}$ , is removed in a manner which shows great sagacity, as well as much reading on the subject.

*SECT.*

SECT. III. *The Method of the Maxima and Minima of Quantities.*

In the beginning of this Section, the terms *Maximum* and *Minimum* are defined, and the grounds of this method are shown in four diagrams. Some general algebraic *formulae* are then given for computing the greatest or least ordinates in curves, the use of which is illustrated by various examples. The author then shows how to distinguish a *Maximum* from a *Minimum*; points out and removes some difficulties which arise in this subject; and concludes the Section with the solution of some curious problems, by which the student is taught the management of difficult points.

SECT. IV. *Of Points of contrary Flexure, and of Regression.*

The author having already explained, in Book I. SECT. VI. what are points of contrary flexure and regression, she here at once proceeds to investigate algebraic *formulae* for computing those points: which *formulae* are obtained in a very able and perspicuous manner, both for curves referred to an axis or diameter, and for such as are referred to a focus. She here also directs the learner how to distinguish points of contrary flexure from those of regression; and advertises him of another kind of regression, which is explained in its proper place, i. e. the next Section. Lastly, she illustrates the use of the *formulae* by a number of well-chosen examples (among which are the different kinds of *Cycloids*, and the different cases of the *Conchoid* of Nicomedes) worked out in her usual manner, with elegance and perspicuity.

SECT. V. *Of Evolutes, and of the Rays of Curvature.*

Here the author first clearly describes what is meant by involute, evolute, and radius of curvature, recalling the reader's attention to some theorems which were given in the first Section of this Book. She then investigates general *formulae* for the radius of curvature, both for curves that are referred to an axis, and for those that are referred to a focus; and shows that these *formulae* will become simpler by making one of the fluxions constant. She describes also what she calls the co-radius, and investigates general *formulae*, for computing it. Some useful remarks are then made on the change of the radius of curvature from positive to negative; and the use of the theorems is well exemplified.

This Section ends with a description of regressions of the second sort, and a *formulae* for computing those points.

If this subject has been treated in a manner equally clear and copious, in any other book in our language, we acknowledge ourselves to be wholly unacquainted with it.

### BOOK III. *Of the Integral Calculus.*

The introduction to this Book also is such as we are unwilling to withhold from our readers. It is as follows:—

“The *Integral Calculus*, which is also called the *Summatory Calculus*, is the method of reducing a differential or fluxional quantity, to that quantity of which it is the difference or fluxion. Whence the operations of the integral calculus are just the contrary to those of the differential; and therefore it is also called *the inverse Method of Fluxions*, or of differences. Thus, for example, the fluxion or differential of  $y$  is  $\dot{y}$ , and consequently the *fluent* or *integral* of  $\dot{y}$  is  $y$ . Hence it will be a sure proof that any integral is just and true, if, being differenced again, it shall restore the given fluxion, or the quantity whose integral was to be found. Differential formulæ have two different manners, by which their integrals are investigated. One is, by the help of finite algebraical expressions, or by being reduced to quadratures which are granted or supposed. In the other, we are allowed the use of infinite series. In this first Section, I shall deliver the rules required in the first manner. In the second Section, I shall treat of the second manner; to which I shall add a third Section, to show the use of these rules in the rectification of curve-lines, the quadrature of curve-spaces, &c. And lastly, I shall add a fourth, which shall teach the rules of the *Exponential Calculus*.” P. 109.

SECT. I. *The Rules of Integrations expressed by finite Algebraical Formulæ, or which are reduced to supposed Quadratures.*

This is a large and very important Section, and contains many more ingenious devices for finding fluents than our limits will permit us to specify. But we must not omit to mention, that there are in it some very useful *formulæ*, into which radical quantities enter; and a clear description and illustration of the method of obtaining fluents by logarithms, and circular arches. Indeed, the business of finding the fluents of rational fractions of which the denominators are complex, or multinomials, by the combination of logarithms and circular arches, is carried to a great extent, and managed in a clearer manner, than we remember to have seen in any other book that has come into our hands.

The resolution of the binomial quantities  $x^m + a^m$ , and  $x^m - a^m$ , into their real factors, whether  $m$  be an even or odd affirmative whole number, is here treated of (by the way) under what the author calls a *convertible formula*. This is,  
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in fact, doing the business of Cotes's theorem; of which, however, she makes no mention, being conscious, no doubt, that her own method was more perspicuous, as well as more extensive. Yet neither Agnesi, nor any one who deserves the name of a mathematician, could see the equations which she gives, in pp. 142 and 145, for finding the values of  $f$ , the coefficient of the second term of the trinomial factor, and not know that these equations expressed angular sections, and consequently that all the values of  $f$  were very easily found in a table of natural sines.

As a specimen of this method may be acceptable to many of our readers, we here transcribe the table of equations which she gives in p. 142, for the resolution of the binomial  $x^m + a^m$  into trinomial factors of this form, namely,  $xx + fx + aa$ , in the case when  $m$  is an even number. She says,

“ If  $m = 4$ , it will be  $ff - 2aa = 0$ .

If  $m = 6$ , then  $f^3 - 3aaf = 0$ .

If  $m = 8$ , then  $f^4 - 4aaf^2 + 2a^4 = 0$ .

If  $m = 10$ , then  $f^5 - 5aaf^3 + 5a^4f = 0$ .

If  $m = 12$ , then  $f^6 - 6aaf^4 + 9a^4f^2 - 2a^6 = 0$ .

If  $m = 14$ , then  $f^7 - 7aaf^5 + 14a^4f^3 - 7a^6f = 0$ .

“ And so we might proceed to the other even values of  $m$ .”

Now, if 1 be written instead of  $a$ , in these equations (which will only serve to facilitate their resolution) they will become the very expressions of angular sections, by means of the chords of supplemental arches, given by Vieta; the investigations of which, as well as of those which are exhibited by Agnesi, in p. 145, may be found in the tenth Book of the Marquis de l'Hospital's Treatise of *Conic Sections*, and in the first Book of Emerson's *Trigonometry*.

We are well aware that Agnesi was not the first who pointed out a method of obtaining the *Cotesian Theorem*, without the use of what are called *impossible quantities*; but we are pleased with her taste in rejecting a *jargon* which even then began to be prevalent on the continent, and which some, who show a greater fondness for French conceits than judgment in science, have lately endeavoured to spread in this island.

This Section ends with a method of finding the fluents of rational fractions, of which the denominators are multinomials, invented by Count James Riccati. On this method the editor has a note, at the bottom of p. xxiii. of the author's Preface, in these words:

“ It does not appear to me, that any thing can be done by this new method, which may not be done as well, or better, without it.”

This invention appears in the same light to us.



He remarks also, in his Advertisement prefixed to this work, "that some of the investigations might have been made in a simpler manner." P. x. We have observed an instance or two of this in the Section now before us, and particularly in p. 150, where some of the terms in the series assumed by Agnesi will vanish out of it; but the device is still very ingenious and useful.

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

ART. X. *A Letter to the Freeholders of Middlesex; containing an Examination of the Objections made to the Return at the Close of the late Middlesex Election, and Remarks on the political Character and Connexions of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. By an Attentive Observer.* 8vo. 107 pp. 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

AS the legal question respecting the late return for Middlesex is likely to be referred to the proper tribunal, we will not presume to anticipate its decision, and shall therefore say little on that part of the discussion contained in the tract before us; which treats every branch of the subject with great perspicuity and strength of argument. The author sets out with a defence of Mr. Mainwaring's friends from the charge, so often preferred against them, of objecting indiscriminately and vexatiously to the votes of their adversaries. To obviate this, he states several very suspicious, and even unfair, practices of the opposite party, which manifestly tended to the admission of bad votes, and gives many striking instances of fraud and perjury; several of which have since been proved in a court of criminal justice. These notorious facts are adduced to show, that a very strict investigation (more strict indeed than actually took place) was justifiable and necessary; but the charge of making captious and frivolous objections is positively and unequivocally denied; and it is as positively asserted of Mr. M.'s supporters (what, if true, reflects the highest honour upon them) that, "while they had numberless proofs that the opposite party was actively engaged in procuring voters who had not a shadow of right, they in no one instance brought forward a voter, of the validity of whose vote they entertained a doubt". The conduct of the Baronet's agents and partisans formed, if the least credit is due to the facts here stated, a striking contrast to this honourable behaviour.

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The conclusive defence of Mr. Mainwaring's friends against this imputation, arises from the following circumstance, which we will state in the author's own words.

“ But ample as is the proof already adduced, in refutation of the charge of cautiously objecting to Sir Francis Burdett's Voters, one circumstance remains to be noticed which would alone be sufficient to repel that charge; I mean the result of the objections themselves. If only a small proportion of the votes objected to had proved to be bad, then it might have been urged, with some shew of justice, that suspicion was made a pretext to carry the system of objecting to an unwarrantable extent. But this will scarcely be contended, and indeed the clamour respecting frivolous objections must entirely lose its effect, when it is known that of the total number of 537 Voters, who, on tendering for Sir Francis Burdett, were objected to during the whole Election, only 164 actually polled; although the Sheriffs were cautious in the extreme not to prevent any man, claiming to be a Freeholder, from polling, unless his right was most satisfactorily disproved. Of the remainder the greater part did not even venture to appear before the Sheriffs for examination, and those who did so venture were rejected either for prevarication, or because it was proved that they falsely assumed the characters of Freeholders.” P. 29.

The following remark also, respecting the votes in favour of Mr. M. and those tendered for his opponent, if (as we have no doubt) it be founded in fact, is well worthy of attention.

“ Before this part of the discussion is closed, it is material to notice one circumstance, which displays, in a very strong point of view, the essential and characteristic difference of the means resorted to by the different candidates—the one depending solely upon the voice of the real Freeholders of the county—the other, as if conscious that such a dependence would afford him no chance of success, endeavouring, by every possible artifice, as at the former Election, to swell his numbers on the Poll books, by the aid of fictitious votes. The circumstance I mean is, that during the whole Election not one of Mr. Mainwaring's Voters who were objected to was charged with being an impostor; many were rejected on the grounds of some defect of title, but not one was even charged with appearing in a false character, with assuming a name which did not belong to him, with attempting to poll more than once, or with personating an absent Freeholder. But it is notorious that imposture was the principal cause of challenge to the Voters for Sir Francis Burdett, who were charged with *fraudulently* assuming the character of Freeholders. If such a charge had been without foundation, it would have redounded to the shame and confusion of those who advanced it. But no one can doubt the validity of this charge, who considers how large a proportion of those, who were brought to Brentford to poll for Sir Francis, did not venture even to present themselves at the polling-booths; how many, on being objected to, never dared to go round to the Sheriffs for examination; how many of those who had the courage to be examined were rejected, in consequence of their own prevarication, or on the clearest proof of their

their being impostors; how many of those, who, on examination, were allowed to poll, were nevertheless fictitious Voters; and how many of those who succeeded in their attempt to poll, without being objected to, had no other title to the character of Freeholder than what they derived from perjury—a description which constitutes a very large proportion of the voters for Sir Francis Burdett.” P. 42.

The circumstances preceding the close of the election are then very forcibly, and we believe accurately, stated. They do not reflect much credit on the friends of Sir F. B. who, if they invariably, and (as is alledged) *on the last day especially*, brought up crowds of suspicious voters towards the close of the poll, will hardly escape the imputation of a design to screen those voters from examination and consequent detection.

We have already declined pronouncing any opinion on the legal merits of the return; yet we deem it but just to say, that they are ably and perspicuously argued by this writer. The conduct of the Sheriffs is also vindicated from the imputed motive of partiality; since they acquiesced in the mode which most tended to the advantage of Sir F. B. till they found that such a proceeding was unauthorized by law. After showing that Mr. Mainwaring has much more reason to complain of their conduct (though well-intended) than Sir F. Burdett, the author proceeds to prove, that of the ten voters which were allowed in favour of the last mentioned candidate after the close of the poll on the fifteenth day, seven gave in descriptions which turn out to be false, and two claimed a right to vote upon grounds which (if this statement be accurate) were clearly insufficient. The tenth was an Isleworth mill-voter. But the four additional votes allowed for Mr. M. the author declares, were indisputably good\*.

The base and wicked arts which were practised upon this occasion, to inflame the minds of the people to disaffection, are next set forth, and justly reprobated; and it is a striking remark of the author, that

“the direction which was given to their rage was the most mischievous that could be devised by the most malignant ingenuity. They were”, he observes, “instigated and exasperated, not merely against a particular candidate, a political party, or the Minister of the day; but against the magistracy, against the laws, against the administration of justice; a respect for which is the source of all confidence in society, and the cement which gives stability to its institutions.”

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\* To verify this, a list of those voters, on both sides, with their descriptions, is subjoined.

He pursues this topic with so many just and forcible observations, that we are concerned we have not space for the whole of them; but we must refer our readers to the work itself. One remark, however, is too striking to be omitted.

“ Sir Francis Burdett himself”, says the author, “ may be vouched as a witness to prove the falshood of those denunciations against the House of Correction, the governor, and the magistrates of the county, by which, as a patron and protector of the oppressed, he had claimed the suffrages of the freeholders of Middlesex, and the support of the rabble. Having obtained the return, he sat nearly two years in the British Parliament, as a representative of Middlesex. During the whole time that he appeared in that character, he did not make a single attempt to institute an inquiry into the abuses of the prison. He did not, as a *member*, utter a single complaint in behalf of the unhappy victims, of whom, as a *candidate*, he had been so strenuous a champion. Can a stronger proof be desired, or even conceived, that all the tales of cruelty and torture, by which he had gained the affections of the rabble, and by which he had even prevailed on many of the freeholders to support his interest, were calumnies, invented to serve the purposes of an Election, and to dispose the minds of the multitude to disaffection?”

P. 74.

Two events, which had occurred since the former, and before the last Election, and which (the author truly observes) could not fail to confirm the suspicions, that “ the object of their (the multitude’s) affections was decidedly hostile to the institutions of the country”, are next related at large. These are, “ the conviction of Despard, and the County Meeting at Hackney, in July, 1803”. On these events, the author’s remarks will be found to coincide nearly with those which we thought it our duty to make in our account\* of the Jacobinical Preface to the Speeches of Sir F. Burdett; but these topics are here more fully discussed. One observation on the former of these events we will transcribe, as it seems to us peculiarly cogent, and indeed unanswerable.

“ It is urged, indeed, that there have been cases in which innocence was found to have been intimately associated with guilt; and it is therefore attempted, on the present occasion, entirely to supersede the ancient maxim, *noscitur ex sociis*. The existence of such cases is not denied; but if they be examined, they will be found to contain one circumstance, which cannot be discovered in the intimacy of Sir Francis Burdett with Colonel Despard. The criminals who, while they were engaged in violating the laws, maintained habits of intimacy with men of irreproachable conduct, were also hypocrites. They preserved an unblemished character; and the astonishment which the

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\* See Brit. Crit. for Nov. 1804, p. 568.

discovery of their guilt universally excited, precluded all doubt that they had worn the mask before their most intimate associates, as well as before the public, and consequently no one thought the worse of the former for the connection. Besides, the crimes of those offenders, whose names naturally occur on this occasion, were of such a nature, and attended with such circumstances, that the perpetrators might indulge a hope of being able to conceal them from their most confidential friends. Not being in the habitual course of offending, and compelled, perhaps, by some pressing difficulty, the natural result of extravagance or vice, to a single act of criminality, they flattered themselves that they should not only escape detection, but also preserve undiminished the esteem of their friends as well as the good opinion of the world. Such was the case of Dr. Dodd; and therefore, when his guilt was brought to light, no one suspected his most intimate associates to be privy to his forgery. How different from such cases is that of an intimacy with a criminal, who, after being long generally suspected, and even accused, of malpractices, is at length brought to justice. It is rather too much for the associate of such an offender to claim a character above suspicion, when the guilt of his friend has been expiated by the penalties of the law. Least of all can such a claim be allowed, when notorious practices, of a seditious nature, have at length terminated in treason. The suspicion of any crime, unless it can be completely wiped away, will injure a man in the opinion of the world; and yet the partiality of friendship may induce a persuasion, even under ambiguous circumstances, that no guilt has been incurred; and may impose a generous obligation, not to abandon the merely unfortunate friend. But a seditious disposition is generally accompanied with so much zeal, and is so prompt to display itself, particularly in the unbending moments of social intercourse, that the supposition of its concealment from the intimacy of friendship is an absurdity, amounting almost to a paradox. Besides, persons of the above disposition are ever known to choose for their associates men of congenial sentiments; so that, in this case particularly, the maxim *nosceitur ex sociis* is reinforced by another maxim, equally just, though of inferior celebrity, *similes cum similibus.*" P. 79.

In relating the conduct of Sir F. B. on the occasion of the Meeting at Hackney, the author (instead of resorting to the subterfuge of general assertions, like the Baronet's defender, in the Preface alluded to) states the very expressions charged upon him, accompanied by reflections which we deem unanswerable; and these expressions (the author declares) were not, and never have been since, denied.

Some very important observations on the evils which attended the late Elections for Middlesex, and the means of preventing the recurrence of them, conclude this able and interesting performance. This part of the work not only claims (in common with the rest of this tract) the attention of every friend to the constitution; but, in our opinion, suggests matter well worthy of the consideration of Parliament.



ART. XI. *Observations upon some Passages in Scripture, which the Enemies to Religion have thought most obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be surmounted. By Jacob Bryant.* 4to. 256 pp. 12s. Mawman. 1803.

SINCE our thoughts have been employed, and our lucubrations partly written, on the subject of these observations, the illustrious author has closed his long and honourable career of life. Admired for his genius, honoured for his great acquirements, respected for his excellent character, and beloved for his amiable manners, he sunk into the grave at a very advanced age, from the consequence of a trivial accident; which however could not much have anticipated the natural close of his life. A singular fertility of genius has filled his various works with an abundance of original notions: which he has supported with an acuteness and ingenuity peculiar to himself, and with a range of learning which few writers could equal. How much the cool and deliberate judgment of mankind, when the dazzling illusion of his talents shall be withdrawn, will deduct from the solid value of his productions, it remains for time to show. In our opinion, it will be more than, in respect to his feelings, we would have said during his life; and this opinion must be in part illustrated from the remarks we have to make on the occasion now offered.

We cannot more properly introduce the work itself to the notice of our readers, than by laying before them the author's Preface.

“ In the treatises, which immediately follow, I have taken in hand to consider and explain four particular histories in the sacred writings, which have been esteemed by unbelievers the most exceptionable of any upon record. In consequence of this, they have afforded room for much obloquy and ridicule, which has arisen partly from the ignorance of such persons, in respect to the true purport of these narratives; and partly from their being unhappily disaffected towards the Scriptures in general. The first article, in the explanation of which I shall be engaged, is the account given of Balaam, who was reproved by the animal upon which he rode: and this is said to have been effected by a human voice, and a verbal articulation given to a brute beast. The second article relates to Samson, who is described as defeating a host of Philistines with a jaw-bone of the same animal, an ass; the whole of which history is, by many, thought to be an idle detail. The third history, of which I shall take notice, is of the Sun and Moon, which are said to have stood still at the command of Joshua. The fourth, and last, is the history of the prophet Jonah; and particularly

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of his being entombed in the body of a large fish, which is supposed to have been a whale."

That these histories have afforded matter for cavil to the infidel, and sometimes disturbed the quiet even of the humble believer, must be known to every man, who has read them with attention, and who is in any tolerable degree acquainted with what is passing, or has passed, in the religious world. It well became Mr. Bryant, therefore, to attempt an elucidation of them by that erudition which has been so successfully employed to throw light upon other passages of the sacred writings, and which cannot otherwise be employed in so noble a cause. Whether Troy was or was not taken by the Greeks? whether that city stood in Phrygia or in Egypt? and, indeed, whether it ever existed? are questions of very little importance, when compared with the authenticity of the books attributed to Moses. The classical scholar, and he who has devoted much time to the study of ancient history, must feel indeed a strong inclination to maintain the common opinion concerning the father of epic poetry, and an event which made an epoch in the chronology of the world, and is cited as an undoubted fact by Thucydides, the most profound historian who ever wrote, against the hypothesis which, some years ago, was advanced by Mr. Bryant; but what is the importance of epic poetry or of ancient chronology, when put in the balance against our holy religion, of which the very foundation rests on the authenticity of the Pentateuch? There are various tracts in the Old Testament, of which the inspiration and even the authenticity might be questioned, without questioning the principles of Christianity; but if the Mosaic account of the fall of man be rejected, the Gospel view of redemption is unintelligible.

Hence, infidels, in all ages, have opened their chief batteries against the books of Moses; and hence those Christians who very falsely call themselves *rational*, are at great pains to represent the account which we have, in the book of Genesis, of the primæval state of man, and of his fall from that state, as an allegory or a *μῦθος*. Mr. Bryant was a Christian *truly* rational. He knew well, that the revelations of God must be consistent with each other; that if the books ascribed to Moses be not authentic; or that if their author wrote not by inspiration; the great and indeed fundamental doctrines of the Gospel cannot be divine. Impressed with this conviction, he slept forward, some years ago, to prove, and completely proved, *the Divine Legation of Moses*; when he showed the wonderful propriety of the miracles which that legislator was enabled to work in Egypt, to evince at once his own divine mission, and

and the vanity of the superstitions which prevailed in the country\*; and, in the first part of the work before us, he undertakes to vindicate, on the same principles, and by the same mode of reasoning, the history of Balaam.

He begins his observations, by ascertaining the place of that diviner's residence to have been not Mesopotamia beyond the Euphrates, as is usually supposed, but a city on the river Arnon, between Edom and Midian, in the vicinity of Moab. It was called *Pethor* or *Petor*, in Greek *Petra*, because it was famous for an oracular temple, where Balaam appears to have officiated as chief priest. These two points the author proves to our complete satisfaction, displaying, as usual, a vast variety of learning; but occasionally admitting as facts things which are altogether incredible. Thus, when he is distinguishing the *Petra* of Balaam from *Petra Arabica*, he says,

“ We are told by Diodorus Siculus, that when the Grecian general, Athenæus, took by storm *Petra Arabica*, it required a march from Idume of three days and three nights to arrive at it. *Διανυσάντες δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰδουμαίας*†, &c.—*Having proceeded from the province of Idume, and marched in three days and three nights two thousand two hundred stadia, we at midnight got possession of Petra.* (Diod. l. 19, p. 731) This march must have consisted of at least two hundred and forty miles. From what part of the province he set out is uncertain; but we may reasonably infer, that it was at a considerable distance; and that there were manifestly two cities. The purport of the two names were also different. The one was a rock called Hagar, Saleh; and rendered *Herga*, *Petra*. But the city of Edom had its name from *פֶּתוֹר*, *Petor*, in our version called *Pethor*, by which is signified a place of prophecy.” P. 13.

That there were two cities, and that this author has fairly assigned the origin of the name *Petra*, as given to each of them, we readily admit; but it is well that his proofs rest not on the quotation from Diodorus, since no man can believe that any army marched, in three days and three nights, two hundred and forty miles, and then instantly stormed a city!

Having ascertained the place of Balaam's residence, and thus removed the objection which has been sometimes urged against his history, from the supposed distance between *Pethor* and *Moab*, Mr. Bryant proceeds to inquire into the propriety of that particular miracle, by which “ a dumb ass was made to reprove the madness of the prophet”. He begins the en-

\* See Brit. Crit. vol. iv. p. 33.

† Mr. Bryant prints his Greek without accents, which, therefore, though contrary to our own method and opinion, we have not thought proper to supply.

quiry by informing us, that he has often suspected, that in the oracular temple at Petra, where Balaam officiated, the *Onolatria*, or worship of the ass, prevailed. This hypothesis, if it can be confirmed, will certainly remove from the miracle the greatest difficulty with which it is encumbered; but to us the arguments, which are here urged in its support, though some of them are probable, seem not to be such as will carry conviction to an unwilling mind.

The first is built on a passage of Tacitus, who, in his very erroneous account of the origin of the Jews, and of the sufferings of that people as they journeyed from Egypt to Canaan, says,

“Sed nihil æque quam inopia aquæ fatigabat. Jamque haud procul exitio totis campis procubuerant; cum grex Asinorum agrestium a pastu in rupem nemore opacam concessit. Secutus Moses, conjectura herbidi feli, largas aquarum venas aperit. Effigiem animalis, quo monstrante errorem sitimque depulerant penetrali sacravere\*.”

But the Jews did not worship the image of an ass, nor is there one word of truth in this story. This author, however, observes, that “something similar to it is mentioned (in four words†) by the historian Democritus, as we find him quoted by Suidas”, and that the same thing is alluded to by Petronius Arbiter, when he says,

“Judæus, licet et Porcinum numen adoret,  
Et Cilli summas advocet auriculas.”

The Christians likewise were accused of this worship, as appears from a passage here quoted from Minucius Felix; and hence it is inferred, that

“these histories, however misapplied, seem to intimate, that among many nations, and particularly the Egyptians, there was an imputed sanctity attributed to these animals; and that they were revered for some benefits which they were supposed to have afforded.” P. 21.

We cannot think this inference fairly drawn. The object of Tacitus and Petronius Arbiter was to exhibit the Jews not in a respectable but in a contemptible light, as a people hated by and hating the whole human race; and though these two authors knew less than we do of the religion of Egypt and Midian in the days of Moses, they surely mean to represent the religion of the Jews as something very different from it.

\* *Taciti Hist. l. 5, cap. 3.* Such is the author's reference to Tacitus; but the last sentence of this quotation belongs to the next chapter, a circumstance, as will be seen presently, of much importance.

† *Χριστου ονου κεφαλην προσκυνην.*

"Plurimi auctores consentiunt", says Tacitus\*, "orta per Ægyptum tabe, quæ corpora sceleret, Regem Bocchorim, adito Hammonis oraculo remedium petentem, purgare regnum, et id genus hominum, ut invisum deis, alias in terras avehere justum. Sic conquestum collectumque vulgus, postquam vastis locis relictum sit; ceteris per lacrymas torpentibus, Moſen unum exulum monuisse, ne quam deorum hominumve opem expectarent, utrinque deserti, sed sibi ut duci cœlesti crederent, primò cujus auxilio credentes, præſentes miseras pepulissent."

The historian, who retails this account of the expulsion of the Jews from Egypt, did not surely believe, that Moſes introduced among his countrymen the worship of any of those Gods, from whose aid he assured them that they had nothing to hope, as they had been abandoned as well by the Gods as by the men of Egypt. Accordingly, in the beginning of the very next chapter, Tacitus says,

"Moſes, quo sibi in posterum gentem firmaret, novos ritus, contrariisque ceteris mortalibus, indidit. Profana illic omnia, quæ apud nos sacra: rursus concessa apud illos, quæ nobis incesta. Effigiem animalis, quo monstrante errorem sitimque depulerant, penetrati sacravere: cæso ariete, velut in contumeliam Hammonis. Bos quoque immolatur, quem Ægyptii Apin colunt. Sue abstinent, memoria cladis, qua ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium."

We infer, therefore, in direct opposition to this author, that Tacitus either thought not of the Onolatry of ancient Egypt, or did not believe it, when he chose to stigmatize the Jews with having the likeness of an ass in the holiest place of their temple. Indeed the whole account, given by that author, of the Jewish nation, betrays either extreme ignorance, or a contempt of truth. No, says Mr. Bryant, "it is a curious history"; and if we only restore each part of what he says of the Onolatry to its proper agent, it will be found in the principal articles very true, and very much to the present purpose.

The two agents, between whom he wishes to divide it, are Moſes and Anah; though the reader will probably be of opinion, that there are at least nine hundred and ninety-nine chances to one that of Anah and his asses, Tacitus had never heard.

To the asses of Anah, however, this author attributes the Onolatry of Pethor; and he attempts to establish his hypothesis by the testimony of Scripture. These animals, and especially the Onagri, are introduced in the sacred books as emblems of liberty, at the same time that their aptness to dis-

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\* Hist. lib. v. cap. 3.

cover water is alluded to. Hence, he says, that as people were often lost in the dreary wilds bordering on Edom, Moab, and Midian, and reduced to the last extremity by thirst, their only resource was to follow the wild ass or its track; by which they were generally led either to a pool or fountain. The meeting of this animal was of course looked upon as a fortunate omen; and its instinctive sagacity esteemed a divine impulse, an immediate gift from heaven. Hence these animals, like those in Egypt, were revered for their superior forecast, and admitted as emblems of divination. He supposes, therefore, that in the history of Anah (Genesis xxxvi. 24) the nature of those thirsty regions, and the peculiar faculty of the ass are alluded to; and he proves completely, that *אֵנָה*, which in our version is rendered *mules*, ought to be translated *waters*.

“ We should therefore read, that instead of *mules*, Anah found out *water* in the wilderness; but to what does the history amount? Every known spring must have had somebody to have discovered it; so that Anah, if this be all, did no more than hundreds had done before; but to me there seems to be something of more importance in the account than at first appears; and for that reason, the name of the person is recorded, as being of moment to those who lived in the vicinity of Edom, and were acquainted with the rites of Midian.

“ It is to be observed, that the sacred writer, in speaking of Anah's first discovery of these waters, does not inform us when or where he was feeding his father's asses; but only that the event took place as he was feeding them. This may be found of some moment. *I imagine that the latent purport of the history is this.* As Anah was attending these animals in the desert, he observed that faculty with which they were endued, of *sucking the moisture of the air*, and being by these means led to latent waters. Accordingly, either by the intimation of those which he fed, or by the traces of the wild brood, he was brought to the knowledge of those resources: and as these animals, which had been beneficial, were entitled in many countries to a particular regard, so these, among others, met with uncommon reverence among the Horites of Mount Hor, and the people of Seir; for they were looked upon as the instruments of Heaven towards the finding out in those barren wilds the greatest blessing. Hence arose a town, and temple, where the Divinity was worshipped under this emblem. They stood in a valley beneath Mount Hor, which was a part of the mountains of Kiddim, upon the skirts of Edom.

“ Thus, as I have before mentioned, what was natural sagacity they looked upon as a supernatural impulse, an intimation from Heaven; and the animal, like the Apis and Mnevis in Egypt, was esteemed a living emblem of the Deity, and oracular. From the situation of Petora, which was very reclusive, the place being almost surrounded by high mountains, we may suppose, that the water was first found out in the manner above; in consequence of which, the animal was looked upon as an oracle, and accordingly revered: and when the false prophet



prophet proved disobedient, and was going to utter his curses against God's people, he was terrified by an angel, and rebuked by the beast he strode. Instead of that divine energy, which it was at times supposed to enjoy, and for which at Petora it was in an idolatrous manner revered, God gave the ass a human voice, a far more surprising gift. Hence his power was shown above that of the gods of Edom and Midian; and the miracle was well calculated, in respect to the person, on whose account it was exhibited." P. 28.

All this is very plausible; and were it true, would be so satisfactory an account of a miracle, to which, more frequently perhaps than to any other, the objection "*nec Deus interfit*", &c. has been urged, that we cannot but regret, what every reader must here feel, a total want of evidence.

It no where appears, that the *onager*, or wild ass, has any peculiar faculty for discovering latent water. On the contrary, we are assured by Professor Pallas, from whom we have the most authentic account extant of that animal, that "the *Kulan* (the Tartar name for the *onager*) seldom drinks, often not in the course of two days; that he prefers saline to fresh water, and therefore frequents the neighbourhood of salt lakes; that a she-ass of that species, which was in his possession, ran always, while kept at Derbent, to the Caspian Sea to drink, though she could have found fresh water much nearer; and that, so far from snuffing up the moisture of the air with greediness, she was killed by the cold and *damp* air of Russia\*".

It is undoubtedly true, that the Psalmist saith, that God "sendeth springs into the valleys, which run among the hills; that these springs give drink to every beast of the field; and that the wild asses quench their thirst"; but it does not thence follow, as the author supposes, that the wild ass has any peculiar sagacity to discover springs useful to man, or that he would be chosen by man as a guide for this purpose. Wherever he is known, his habits must likewise be known; and, as in those arid countries there are generally as many saline springs as fresh water springs, the resource of people reduced to the last extremity by thirst cannot be to follow the wild ass or his track, in preference to the track of other animals. What Jeremiah says of "the wild ass used to the wilderness" is likewise unquestionably true: "she snuffeth up the wind at her pleasure; in her occasion, who can turn her away? The wild asses did stand in the high places; they snuffed up the wind

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\* See *Neue Noralsche Beyträge*, vol. ii. or a very good translation of the Professor's observations on the *Onager* of the ancients, in the *Phil. Mag.* vol. xi. p. 68, &c.

† Psalm civ. 10, 11.



like dragons".\* But it is a groundless fancy, that "by snuffing up the wind they inhaled the *moisture* of the air, and were directed to the latent springs of the desert". These descriptions of the prophet are indeed beautiful; but they are so far from bearing evidence to the truth of the author's hypothesis, that they seem rather inconsistent with it, agreeing exactly with what we are told by Pallas.

These animals, says the Professor, are noted for their shyness and timidity: they are therefore seldom met with in the deserts, but when they are migrating from one place to another, in herds of hundreds or thousands, and then they attack wild animals in a body. Their hearing and sight are so acute, and the weather is so fine, that in the open fields it is not possible to approach them; and when one of the herd observes a snake, he immediately gives a signal by a loud cry; upon which all the rest assemble, each trying which shall first destroy the noxious reptile. As they attack in the same manner all such ravenous animals as they are able to overcome, it is probably in allusion to this part of her character, that the prophet says of the wild ass, that "she snuffeth up the wind at her pleasure; *in her occasion* who can turn her away?" And no one can doubt, but that he refers to what Pallas assures us is true, the preference given by these animals to the *dryest* and most mountainous deserts, when he says, that "the wild asses did stand in high places; they snuffed up the wind like dragons."

It is evident, therefore, that if the ass was deemed sacred at Pethor, it could not be for conducting Anah by a particular faculty to a fountain of *sweet water*; and, indeed, the author's hypothesis seems utterly irreconcilable with the conjectures by which he endeavours to account for the mistake of Tacitus, when he charges Moses with having introduced among his countrymen the *worship* of the ass.

"We are told (Numbers xx. 1,) that Moses brought the children of Israel to the wilderness of Zin, which is said to have been the same as Kadesh. This desert reached up as far as the river Arnon, and the plains of Moab above; being bounded on one side by the Asphaltic Lake, and some western eminences; and on the other, to the east, with the mountains of Hor and Seir; and at the upper extremity the Midianites were seated. Now, in barren part of this desert, Moses produced from a rock the waters of Meribah, as we are told in the chapter above mentioned. And beneath Mount Hor, in which mountain Aaron died, Anah, as I have attempted to show, found out water as he was tending the asses of his father.

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\* Jeremiah ii. 24; xiv. 6.

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“ In the vicinity of this part of the desert stood Petora, the oracular Petra, which I *imagine* was founded in memorial of those waters, which Anah (Fonteius) the Horite discovered, through the sagacity of the animals mentioned above. If we change the name of the person in Tacitus, to whom the history, however true, does not in this part belong, and make Anah the principal agent, the conclusion will be found to correspond with the accounts before given. Janque haud procul exitio—procubuerat, &c. substituting Anah for Moses. Pethor is by Tacitus interpreted *a rock*; and, because it was sometimes called Petra Palæstina, he has adjudged the history to Judea, though of another origin; and it became a common notion, that an afs, or afs's head, was worshipped at Jerusalem; but for this there was not the least foundation. This history, when restored, gives great weight to my hypothesis; for it shows, that in that desert, through which Moses led the Israelites, and produced water from the rock, other waters were discovered by the instinctive faculty of these animals. This led the person who observed them to avail himself of their sagacity. They were therefore held sacred upon that account, and an image of an afs was worshipped in consequence of this benefit. We find that the *facts were all true*, when properly separated and digested. For there were two events, and two persons concerned, in the same part of the world, but not at the same time, nor precisely the same spot. Moses obtained water at Meribah; and a discovery of the same element had been previously made in the same desert by wild asses. *In consequence of this, they had particular honours paid them.*” P. 35.

Here it is obvious to remark, that a series of *conjectures* are styled *facts*, and these facts pronounced to be *all true*. Whether the afs was worshipped at Pethor is the very question at issue; and that he was, is here pronounced a *fact*, though we have seen that he is very far from possessing the faculty on which the author founds the argument by which he endeavours to establish that *fact*. The history of Tacitus is likewise pronounced *true*, when *restored* by substituting *Anah* for *Moses*, and changing *procubuerant* into *procubuerat*; but it is hardly conceivable, that Tacitus could have met with an account of Anah and his discovery any where but in the Book of Genesis; and if he had read that Book, and given to it any credit, the mistake which is attributed to him would surely have been impossible.

These, however, are not all the difficulties under which the author's hypothesis labours. It requires, and he says expressly, that waters had been discovered in the desert of Zin, and in the vicinity of Meribah, long before they were miraculously brought from the rock; and that the discovery, with the manner of it, was known to Moses, the author of the Book of Genesis. But Moses himself relates, in the Book of Numbers, that in the desert of Zin “there was no water for the

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congregation—not any *water* to drink”; and, indeed, if there had been water so very near to Meribah as the author places Pethor, and in sufficient quantity to be a great public benefit, so as to occasion the deification of the animal which had led to its discovery, we cannot believe, that by a God of infinite wisdom the miracle at Meribah would have been wrought. It would in that case have been superfluous; and superfluous miracles, as they are never mentioned in the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, are entitled to no credit.

But the author has a much better argument than that which we have examined to establish the truth of his hypothesis, that the ass was deemed sacred at Pethor; an argument which, if it convert not the unbeliever, may at least calm the mind of the doubting Christian.

“ These animals (the asses of the desert) must have been in more repute than is generally allowed, by their being made the companions of some of the principal deities in the Gentile world. Priapus, though debased by the Romans, was esteemed the same as Pan, and styled *πρωτογονος*, as being the first of deified mortals. Near his statue was often described the figure of an ass; and one reason for it we may learn from an epigram in the Priapeia,

————— “ Priape  
Ad fontem, quæso, dic mihi quâ sit iter.” P. 24.

This, as the reader will observe, is no *reason* at all; it is a mere inference of the author, from the groundless imagination that the Onager has a particular faculty for discovering latent waters fit for the use of man. But that Priapus was the same with Pan; that the figure of an ass was often described near his statue; and that Pan, who in Egypt and the East was certainly considered as one of the *Dii majorum gentium*, was the same with Baal-Peor, the God of Balaam, are facts which we readily admit. In Egypt, he was known by the name of *Mendes*, which, according to Jablonski\*, signifies fecundity. Hence his symbol was there a living he-goat, the most salacious of all animals. “ Idcirco Hircum Mendesium colunt Egyptii, eo quod virtuti prolificæ ac genitivæ, consecratus est. —Nam animal hac coitus valde cupidum est”. As every one knows that the same character belongs to the he-ass, there is no necessity to endue him with the faculty ascribed to him by Mr. Bryant, in order to render him a proper symbol of Pan, Priapus, or Baal-Peor. His being *coitus valde cupidus* is abundantly sufficient; since, from the advice given by Balaam

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\* *Panth. Egypt.* Par. I. p. 284.

to Balak, the apostacy of the Israelites, in consequence of that advice, the zeal of Phinehas, and the reward of that zeal\*, there is no room to doubt, but that Zimri and Cozbi, when slain, were in the very act of *worshipping Baal-Peor*; and that the character reported by Phurnutust of Pan belonged equally to that deity. *Λαγνον δε και ο χειλην αυτον παρεισαγουσι.*

Still it may be said, that all this, though extremely plausible, contains no direct proof that the figure of the wild ass was really the symbol of the deity worshipped at Pethor. We grant that it does not; but the author has more to say for his hypothesis.

“ The Edomites are represented as a very wise people, so that the wisdom of Teman was in a manner proverbial. (Jeremiah, xlix. 7; Obadiah, v. 8.) They are also mentioned as great navigators and merchants†, and particularly skilled in astronomy§; and to have been the first who marked the asterisms in the sphere. Probably, on account of the benefits arising from these animals, they inserted the Aselli in the zodiac; for they seem to have been placed there of old by persons who traversed both seas and deserts. With them they also delineated their manger, which was supposed to have been a favourable sign to navigators.

“ *Εκ τ' Ἀρκτοῖ τ' ἐφάνησαν, Οὐραν τ' ἀνα μέστων ἀμικυρα  
φάνη, σημαίνουσα τὰ πρὸς πλοὸν ευδία πέντα.*” ||

“ ¶ Aratus speaks to the same purpose, and says, that the Aselli were two stars, the one to the north, and the other to the south; and that when they appeared, good weather was supposed to ensue; and near them was the φαῖνη, or crib, which afforded the same prognostic. They were probably first observed and inserted by the navigators of the Red Sea.” P. 31.

Were it certain that the Aselli were first placed on the zodiac by the Edomites, we should now deem the author's proof of his main position—the sacredness of the ass at Pethor—complete; but this is not certain, though extremely probable.

\* Numb. ch. xxv. passim; and ch. xxxi. ver. 16.

† Lib. de natura Deorum, Cap. 27.

‡ “ The Edomides were called Erythræans.—*Ἀδωμοί, Ερυθροί*; of their great knowledge and extensive navigations, and their skill in astronomy.” See Dionysii Περιήγησις.

“ *Οἱ πρῶτοι νηυσὶν ἐπειρήσαντο θαλάσσης.*” Ver. 907.

§ “ *Καὶ ἑαθὺν οὐρανῶν ἀστέρων πορὸν ἐρεκσσάντο*” Ver. 909.

|| Theocr. Idyl. 22.

¶ *Ἀράτος μεμνῆται ὅτι φαίνεται ἐν οὐρανῶ, καὶ οὐνοὶ καλούμενοι ἀστέρες.* Schol. in Pind. Olymp. Ad. 13. See also Scholia upon Aratus. Phæn. ver. 160. *Ἀστέρας λαμπροὺς ζ. οὗτοι εἰσὶν οἱ οὐνοί—οὗς Διόνυσος ἀνηγαγεῖν ἐς τὰ ἀστέρ.* Eratosthenis, *καταστήσιμος καρκίνος.* P. 4.

That the ancient Pan was the same divinity with Priapus and Baal-Peor, there can be no reasonable doubt; that, as the he-goat was the symbol of Pan in Egypt, the he-afs *might*, for the same reason, be his symbol elsewhere, is incontrovertible; that he *must* have been his symbol *somewhere*, seems evident, from the undoubted fact, that the Aselli had places in the zodiac, and from the figure of the afs being, as Mr. Bryant says, often described near the statue of the deity. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, together with the unquestionable licentiousness and idolatry of the Midianites, though they will not convince the infidel, they surely amount to a high degree of probability, that the afs was deemed sacred in Midian; and must therefore remove from the mind of the believer, all doubts about the propriety of a miracle, which so admirably displayed the sovereignty of Jehovah, by making the emblem of Baal-Peor reprove the wickedness of his High-priest, even when he was labouring to promote the service of that deity.

“ If, then, we look back upon the history of Balaam, we find that he was a prophet of Pethora, probably Archimagus or High-priest of the College. His word of prophecy was esteemed among the neighbouring nations of such prevalence and certainty, that he was hired by the King of Moab to curse the children of Israel. It was a rule with the God of Jacob, to display his supremacy to his people by making all other deities and their agents subservient to his will. On this account, he often forced their representatives, and their prophets, to be ministers of his commands, and to bear witness to his superior power. This is no where more manifest than in the instance before us. The soothsayer of Pethora was, by high rewards, invited to blast the future happiness of the Israelites; and though the curse could not in reality have had any effect, especially against those whom God had blessed; nor could it have deserved to be recorded; yet, in order to manifest his supremacy, it pleased the Deity to interfere, and to make use of this infernal agent to disclose his purposes to his people. By these means they were taught to despise the oracles, as well as the idolatries, of Midian and Edom, to which they had been too much inclined: and they were further taught, that the powers of hell could not prevail against them. *Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob; neither is there any divination against Israel.* God had given his blessing, and the person who most hated them was obliged to confirm it. In short, no oracles could be better ascertained, no assurances better founded, than those which were extorted from an enemy; from one who had every inducement to speak evil of Israel, and whom nothing could have bribed to have spoken well. But the hand of heaven bowed him to its will by a superior influence; and he was accordingly reprov'd by his own oracle; and by an angel terrified into obedience. By these means, the supremacy of the Deity was manifested to all, and the future glory and happiness of his people ascertained. The whole was accom-



accompanied with many prophetic indications, of the highest consequence to those in whose favour they were disclosed, and in which the world in general was concerned. They must have had great weight at all times, as their evidence could never be controverted; for they contained blessings promised to the Israelites, recorded and authenticated by their worst enemies, who could have no interest or inclination to deceive; and they related to great events in the womb of time, which were many ages afterwards completed." P. 37.

Mr. Bryant, in support of his conclusion, produces many collateral arguments; by tracing the wayward progress of the prophet, removes some difficulties with which this portion of sacred history is apparently encumbered; and answers the objections, which either have been, or may be urged, as well from Scripture as from the writings of Josephus, to the reasoning by which he proves, that the residence of Balaam was Arnon, between Midian and Edom. In doing this, he displays at once erudition, ingenuity, and judgment; but we have already extended this Article to an unusual length, and must refer our readers to the work itself. His explanation, however, of one part of Balaam's prophecy is so eminently happy, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing it.

"As this prophecy was originally delivered in the language of Midian and Moab, it probably contained some terms of speech which were peculiar to those countries, and related to their customs and worship. These, though well known to the Israelites when it was first received by them, yet in time became obsolete and obscure; and have rendered the prophecy, in some few places, not so clear as we might wish. This, I think, is perceptible in the 17th verse of the 24th chapter, where, according to our version, it is said, *I shall see him, but not now: I shall behold him, but not nigh: there shall come a star out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel, and shall smite the corners of Moab, and destroy all the children of Seir; and Edom shall be his possession.*

"This is a wonderful prediction, and related not so much to worldly rule, as to spiritual dominion over the gods of those countries, and to the abolition of their worship. We find, among other things above, that the great personage who was to come should smite *the corners of Moab*. The original word is (פֶּתַח) Patah; and of how doubtful purport, we may learn from the various and contradictory interpretations in the different versions. We have seen, that in the English it is rendered *corners*; in the Greek ἡγεμονας, *rulers*; in the Vulgate of the same purport, *duces*; in the Latin of the Arabic, *regions*; in the Syriac, *giants*; in the Samaritan, *fools*. The Greek and Vulgate seem to me to be nearest to the truth; for the word Petah, or Patah, was common in Egypt, as I have elsewhere more than once shown, and not unknown in many other countries. It denoted a priest of the first order, and is to be found in the composition of many names. Potiphera was the priest of Phar, the sacred ox or cow; Petiphree, the priest of Ree, the Sun; Petafucus, the priest of the deified crocodile; Petofiris,



Petofiris, the priest of Osiris. To these might be added, Petisonius, Petibastus, and others of the same analogy. Hence the true purport of the passage above is,—He shall ruin the Petah, or Magi of Moab, those High-priests of Baal-Peor.

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“ The next thing predicted of this person is, that he *shall destroy all the children of Seth*. It has been shown, that *Seth* is the same as \* *Typhon* and *Peor-Apis*; consequently the same as *Peor* and *Baal-Peor*; and by the children of *Seth* we are to understand the same that is meant by the children of *Belial*, the children of iniquity, the children of perdition, and the like; for, under this denomination (of children) are comprehended all the votaries of any deity. The worship of Egypt, we well know, unfortunately took place among the Jews; and we have also assurances, that it was to be found in many of the neighbouring nations. There seem to have been two pillars erected to this deity *Seth*, in the vicinity of *Moab* and *Edom*, before which, there is reason to think, that the most abominable rights were performed.

“ But *Josephus*, and numbers after him, supposed that this *Seth* was the patriarch, the son of *Adam*, who was born near two thousand years before the flood; and when this mistake was once made, there was, according to custom, a fable invented to countenance the notion, and give it some authority.” P. 71.

The author having exposed the absurdity of that well-known fable, and shown that the *Seth* mentioned in *Balaam's* prediction had no relation to the son of the protoplast, but to a Gentile deity, whose priests and votaries are styled the children of *Seth*; and having proved that the rites of *Seth* were not confined to one country, but extended as far as the deity was worshipped, proceeds thus:

“ That they were principally of *Idumea*, is manifest from the context, where the prophet speaks of the star which was to arise out of *Judah*, and to have sovereign rule. *He shall smite and destroy the High-priests of Moab, and destroy the children of Seth; and Edom shall be a possession*, or, as the *Vulgate* reads, *his possession*. The manner in which it is expressed according to the Greek version is remarkable. *Και θραυσει τους αρχηγους Μωαβ, και προνομευσει παντας τους υιους Σηθ, και εσται Εδωμ κληρονομια, και εσται κληρονομια Ησαυ, ο εχθρος αυτου. He shall break and annihilate the rulers of Moab, and lead captive all the children of Seth; and the land of Edom shall be his inheritance; Esau his enemy his possession.* The versions, in general, differ in their representation of this prophecy, though the same consequences are in all described; particularly, that the children of *Seth* are to be ruined, and that *Edom* will be under the dominion of another power. This is the *Seth*, in whose temple, as we learn from

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\* Τον Τυφωνα Σηθ Αιγυπτιοι αιει καλουσι. Plut. If. et Ofir.  
Τενομα το Σηθ, ον τον Τυφωνα καλουσι. Ibid.

Plutarch, the OnolatRIA was practised by the Egyptians; and the same rites, as we may infer, were observed in Midian and Edom. Of this we have had very strong and copious intimation. By these lights, the history of Balaam, and the purport and propriety of the miracle recorded by Moses, are greatly illustrated." P. 78.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## BRITISH CATALOGUE.

### POETRY.

ART. 12. *The Battle of Largs: a Gothic Poem. With several Miscellaneous Pieces.* By S. Highly. 12mo. 3s. 1804.

The author of these poems, with the modesty ever attendant on real merit, thus commences his Preface. "This little work, whatever may be thought of such professions in general, is *really* submitted to the public with very humble views and expectations. The composition of the principal Poem formed a part of the author's amusement, during the leisure intervals of a laborious employment; and he is far from imagining, that the recreations of a man of business can ever be ranked in the same class with the finished productions of the professed poet. He frankly confesses, that his object is chiefly to ascertain the value of his talents, such as it is, and to determine the degree of importance which he ought to attach to the faculties of taste and imagination, in the future cultivation of his mind."

So ingenuous a declaration would at all times have due influence on our decision; but really, in the present instance, the merits of the work alone would considerably outweigh its occasional imperfections.

The *Battle of Largs*, of which the author "hopes it will not be deemed presumptuous to add, that he has aimed no higher than to produce an Essay, which might hold a middle rank between the Heroic Ballad and the regular Epic", really contains some very spirited writing; and of his *Miscellaneous Pieces*, the following specimen, we are convinced, will not be thought tedious or uninteresting.

"THE LOVER TO HIS HEART.

"Lie still, lie still, fond flutt'ring heart,  
Thine anguish'd pulses throb in vain!  
For she that bars the mystic dart  
Knows not thy sad, thy secret pain.

"Mine

" Mine eyes, with rude unconscious gaze,  
Pursue her form through all the dance;  
But her's as oft, with strange amaze,  
Rebuke my wild, unwary glance.

" Whene'er the changeful measures bring  
Her gentle hand to meet with mine,  
From the soft touch electric spring  
Delicious pangs, distress divine.

" Lie still, lie still, fond flutt'ring heart,  
Stern Fortune lets thee beat in vain;  
And she that bars Love's pow'rful dart  
Shall never know thy secret pain."

We may reasonably conjecture, that these are the first productions of a young man; and as such, he has our warmest wishes for his future improvement and success.

ART. 13. *Pleasures of Solitude, with other Poems.* By P. L. Courtier. Third Edition. 12mo. 144 pp. with Three Plates. 6s. Rivingtons. 1804.

We would always willingly pay attention and give encouragement to a poet who labours to correct and improve his productions. This Mr. Courtier professes to have done, and specifies the pages 20, 32, 36, 50, 61-5, and 72-7, as instances of the fact. We therefore notice his Poems again\*. It is some credit to have reached a third edition; it is something "*laudari a laudato*", witness Mr. Polwhele's Sonnet to the author, p. 7. It is more than a little to have written such stanzas as these, the second in particular.

" Of verdant grove, wild bloom, and sun bereft,  
Much yet has Solitude that can detain  
The mind well-pleas'd; enough of charms still left  
Awhile to mitigate the shaft of pain,  
Him yet to recreate, who hath sought in vain  
By other medicines the soul's true joy.  
He will not much of Winter night complain,  
Who, where his hours no tedious cares annoy,  
Can with illustrious Dead the lengthen'd night employ.  
Many their pleasures, who from senseless strife  
To Night, and Thought, and Silence can retire,  
Extending there this map of human life:  
Who much of evil and of good enquire;  
Or, musing mildly by the gleaming fire,  
Live o'er again their many-winding ways,  
Recall what once could tenderest joys inspire,  
Friendship's free burst, or Love's delicious gaze,  
The Eden of our life—the charm of other days."

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\* See Brit. Crit. xx. 432, &c.

We recommend also the stanzas in p. 83, and those in p. 134. In the amatory style they have peculiar delicacy. A strong sense of Religion gives animation to some other parts of the volume.

ART. 14. *Autumn Leaves, a descriptive Poem.* By George Ardley. 8vo. 64 pp. 2s. 6d. For the Author; by Knight and Compton, Cloth-Fair. 1803.

“ The furtive POACHER, ere the break of day,  
With lurcher, dock'd (to hide the breed)  
Instructed carefully to follow at his heels  
In manner of a shepherds' dog,  
And never quit the path but when set on,  
That wary labourers, in passing by,  
May not suspect his master's idle life,  
Left, urg'd by smiling truth or torrid\* jealousy,  
They carry information to the little Nimrod  
Of the borough town;  
Who tortures Burn or Blackstone with unletter'd tongue,  
While gaping auditors receive the uncertain law.”

So begins this *thing*, dubbed by the author, a Poem. Let us try further on.

“ His father's lowly COTTAGE  
Stands upon the rising of the ferny hill,  
Long tenanted at eighteen-pence a week,  
And late comparted by a wattle  
Slightly plaster'd o'er;  
His brewhouse, wash-house, cellar, all in one,  
Presents the corner oven, big enough to hold a loaf.  
A stave crack'd *keever*, and a mucid cask,  
Are laid upon the copper on the window side;  
In this is boiled the Yorkshire pudding,  
Linen, malt, or hops.” P. 16.

Let Mr. Ardley enquire among all his friends, if he can find one learned enough to know what poetry is, and by him he will certainly be told, that this is not the least like it. In his title-page, instead of “for the author”, read “*against* the author”. Probably, very much against his pocket.

ART. 15. *On Earth Peace; an Invocation addressed to Truth: upon a great Event near at Hand.* 8vo. Bath. 1804.

Written, no doubt, with the best possible intentions; but such lines as the following, will not entitle the author to much credit for poetical abilities.

“ Child of Nature, to thee shall th' arch-chymical sky  
Yield the palm. Thine the gladness a languishing eye,

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\* *Sic*, in orig.

From thy bounty receives. Thus extended alone,  
It becomes, by a sanction celestial, thine own."

**ART. 16.** *The Juvenile Bible; being a brief Concordance of the Holy Scriptures in Verse. Containing a Summary of all the Chapters in the Books of the Old and New Testament, from Genesis to the Revelation, alphabetically arranged, and admirably adapted to the Comprehension and Retention of young Readers.* 12mo. 1s. Allen. 1804.

As this publication is expressly designed for the more general recollection and practice of the Holy Scriptures, and sufficiently well executed for its purpose, we do not hesitate in giving it our real and unteigned approbation.

## DRAMATIC.

**ART. 17.** *Raising the Wind. A Farce. In Two Acts. As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By James Kenney. Second Edition.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

Success has almost ceased to be the criterion of merit: the above Farce, though not devoid of humour, owes much of the applause with which it has been received to the vitiated taste of the public, and the peculiar exertions of the performers.

## MEDICINE.

**ART. 18.** *Observations on the Treatment of Schirrous Tumours, and Cancers of the Breast. By James Nooth, Surgeon Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary at Bath.* 8vo. 101 pp. 2s. Robinsons. 1804.

This author begins his useful and interesting publication, by taking an historical view of the opinions that have prevailed, from the earliest times, of the nature of carcinomatous affections, and of the different modes of treatment, which have in succession been recommended for their cure. Of the nature of cancer little more has been discovered, but that it is a painful and destructive disease, affecting glandular parts, particularly the breasts. Attempts were early made to resolve cancer, in its first or schirrous state, or to bring it to suppuration, but without effect; the actual cautery was therefore applied to extirpate, or totally destroy the tumour; but the pain and subsequent mischief attending this operation, which was rarely, if ever successful, occasioned it to fall into disuse, and caustics, variously formed, were substituted in its place. From the use of caustics, it may be supposed, cures have been occasionally obtained, as they continue still to be used, though principally by persons not regularly educated to the practice of surgery. The effects of caustics are, this author observes, uncertain,

tain, though repeatedly applied; some part of the tumour generally escaping being destroyed. They also excite great pain, and occasion violent and often dangerous inflammation in the neighbouring parts. Various internal medicines have also been given, with the view of resolving schirrous tumours; the most powerful of these, and which have been said to be frequently successful, are the solanum, and the cicuta. But though these medicines often succeed in resolving tumours, in some respects resembling schirri, yet they have totally failed in curing the true cancer. The remedy, therefore, which is now usually resorted to by the best informed practitioners, is extirpation with the knife; and this, when early performed, rarely fails in effecting a complete cure of the disease. To recommend this operation, and to induce persons afflicted with cancer to submit to it, as soon as the disease can be clearly ascertained, is the benevolent intention of Mr. Nooth in publishing this work. "The general cause of schirrous or incipient cancer", he says, p. 28, "is extravasation of lymph from contusion, bringing on inflammation, not terminating in suppuration". The disease is therefore originally local. It is only after it has existed a considerable time, and become inveterate, that the habit or constitution becomes affected. He thinks it is never spontaneously produced; but is always the effect of injury done to the part, by blows, pressure, &c. Hence the propriety of early extirpation of the tumour, the disease rarely returning when the operation is performed before absorption of the virus has taken place. But, as cancer of the uterus, and other parts out of the way of external violence, not unfrequently occur, some other causes of the disease than those here assigned must be admitted.

In performing the operation for extirpating cancerous tumours from the breast, the author recommends making a single incision, longitudinally or transversely, as circumstances may direct, preserving the integuments. The operation in this way is rendered less painful, and the wound heals much sooner, than when a crucial incision is made, or when a portion of the skin is taken away, which should never be done, he says, except it adheres to the tumour, or appears to be diseased. Out of upwards of 130 cases, in which the operation has been performed by the author with complete success, he relates fourteen, as specimens of his manner of treating them. In conclusion, he relates two cases of cancerous ulcers, in which considerable relief was procured; and the ulcers were reduced, and brought into a healing state, by the application of the carbonic acid gas, in the manner recommended by Dr. Ewart. From the beneficial effects of the gas in these cases, and from the success he has had in curing old inveterate ulcers with it, which had resisted every other mode of treatment, he is induced to recommend it to the notice of surgeons; and, for their assistance, has given a neat engraving of an apparatus for preparing and applying the gas.



ART. 19. *An Essay on a peculiar Eruptive Disease, arising from the exhibition of Mercury; illustrated with Cases taken at the Westminster Lock Hospital, Dublin.* By George Alley. 8vo. 80 pp. 4s. Dublin printed. Sold by Cadell and Davies, London. 1804.

The disorder described in this Essay has till lately been considered as a malignant species of venereal infection; but Mr. A. shows that it is produced by a very different cause, viz. the exhibition of mercury. For, first, this disease has appeared where there was not the slightest suspicion of a venereal taint, but where mercury was given with other intentions; 2dly, it is characterized by an eruption and desquamation of the cuticle, essentially different from those which accompany any other disorder, and which have never been known to appear, except where the system was under the immediate influence of mercury: and, 3dly, mercury not only proves insufficient, in every case, for the removal of the disease, but uniformly tends to aggravate all the symptoms, when persisted in. According to this author, the nature and origin of this disease were first discovered in 1798\*, by the two surgeons to the Westminster Lock Hospital, to whom his Essay is dedicated.

After giving a description of the Mercurial Disease, which he divides into two species, the mild and malignant; he proceeds to point out the circumstances which distinguish it from the Measles, Scarlatina, Erysipelas, and other eruptive diseases. He then lays down the mode of treatment, which consists in desisting from the exhibition of mercury, in removing the patient from a mercurial atmosphere, in cleansing the skin by tepid baths, in counteracting febrile action by gentle evacuation of the bowels, and by the employment of antimonials, particularly the *vinum antim.* combined with the *tinct. opii*. Opium is likewise useful, (he says) when given alone, or in conjunction with *ipæcacuana*, as in the form of Dover's powder. He also commends the nitrous, sulphuric and citric acids, diluted with water, &c. If excoriations occur as the desquamation takes place, he directs the topical application of a powder composed of equal parts of starch and lapis calaminaris, or sometimes cooling ointments. Towards the close, when the disorder is apt to assume a putrid type, the Peruvian bark and sulphuric acid are recommended. These observations are illustrated by nine cases. It was Mr. A.'s intention, he says, to have given coloured engravings of this eruptive disease; but he was not able to get them executed in a satisfactory manner, and has therefore omitted them.

This disorder would seem to be much allied to the *genus* Erysipelas, and might perhaps, not unaptly, be denominated Erysipelas mercuriale.

Several words are wrongly printed, besides those noticed in the errata; a negligence inexcusable in so small a treatise.

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\* The mercurial fore-throat, and some other morbid effects of mercury on the constitution, did not escape the notice of the late Mr. John Hunter. *R.v.*

ART. 20. *Minutes of some Experiments to ascertain the permanent Security of Vaccination against Exposure to the Small Pox, to which are prefixed some Remarks on Mr. Goldson's Pamphlet; with an Appendix containing Testimonials from many of the most respectable Medical Men in the Neighbourhood.* By Richard Dunning, Surgeon and Secretary to the Dock Jennerian Institution, Gosport. 12mo. 120 pp. 1s. 6d. Murray, Fleet-street, &c. 1804.

This author, one of the earliest and most active promoters of cow-pox inoculation, has examined the cases published by Mr. Goldson, of Gosport, of persons who had taken the small-pox, after having passed through the cow-pox, with considerable attention, and observes, that admitting the persons to have had the genuine cow-pox, of which there seems, as he shows, good reason to doubt, and that they had afterwards received the infection of the small-pox, as stated by Mr. Goldson, still the conclusion drawn from these cases, that the cow-pox is not a preservative against the small-pox, must not but with considerable latitude be allowed. To explain this, he enumerates several cases of persons who, after passing through the small-pox, either taken casually, or by inoculation, from an intimate converse with persons labouring under that disease, have been again infected, and have had various pustules, in different parts of their bodies, the matter from which would communicate the disease to others, as certainly, and completely, as the matter taken from the pustules on persons who had the disease for the first time. These eruptions have in general been unaccompanied with fever, and have given little or no disturbance to the constitution; but in some instances no inconsiderable degree of fever has attended. It is probable, therefore, the author observes, that if as large a number of persons who have had the small-pox, were to be again inoculated, and put to the same trials that thousands of children who have passed through the cow-pox have been subjected to, no inconsiderable number of them would have some appearance of the disease a second time, or it may be oftener.

Though it has been long known that persons have been a second time inflicted with small-pox, in the manner above stated, yet no one hesitates admitting, as a general principle, that we are only liable to its attack once in our lives; we ought not therefore to expect greater security from the cow-pox than we experience from the small-pox, or to be surprised, that in a very small number of cases, out of several hundred thousands of persons who have passed through the cow-pox, the constitution has been found to be susceptible to, or capable of receiving, the infection of the small-pox.

This is the general scope of the arguments used by our author, in opposition to Mr. Goldson, and other opponents of vaccine inoculation. The Appendix consists of letters from medical correspondents, giving accounts of trials made by inoculating, and by various other ways, exposing persons who had passed through the cow-pox to the infection of the small-pox, without being able, in a single instance, to communicate the disease to them. These arguments receive additional force from considering, that though inoculation with cow-pox matter

is now practised in almost every part of the world, and the number of persons who have passed through the disease amounts to many hundred thousands, the number of cases in which it is supposed to have failed in securing the parties from the small-pox is so inconsiderable, as scarcely to deserve notice; probably not more, as has been before observed, than might be found of persons who have received the infection of the genuine small-pox a second time.

## DIVINITY.

ART. 21. *Three Discourses, by the late Rev. William Turner, of Wakefield.* 8vo. 73 pp. 2s. Johnson, London; Hurst, Wakefield. 1803.

In the second volume of our Review, p. 286, we commended, at some length, a collection of Sermons by this author, published in his life-time. The three Discourses, here announced, do not appear to have been intended by the writer for publication; and indeed are not printed from his own manuscript, but from that of a constant hearer, and intimate friend, by whom they had been borrowed, and (with Mr. Turner's consent, we suppose) transcribed. Posthumous works, neither prepared nor designed by authors to be printed, seldom add to their fame; but in most cases detract from it. So it is, we think, in the present case. Sermons 1. and 11. are very inferior to those which form the collection above mentioned. They do not rise above mediocrity, in point of matter and argument; and, in style, fall short of it; being, in this respect, very humble. Sermon 111. on Heb. xii. 23, is much more animated and vigorous than the two preceding; and is worthy of being added to the author's other works.

ART. 22. *The House of Mourning and the House of Feasting: A Sermon preached before the Hinxton Friendly Society, in the Parish Church of Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, on Sunday, September the 30th, 1804, being the Anniversary. To which are added, Psalm 133; and Hymns to be sung at the Funeral of deceased Members.* By the Rev. James Plumptre, A. M. Fellow of Clare-Hall, and Sequestrator of Hinxton. 8vo. 16 pp. 1s. Deighton, and Nicholson, Cambridge; Rivingtons, &c. London. 1804.

Wise and salutary was that attention, which the Legislature paid to Societies of this kind, in the Statutes, 33 and 35 Geo. III. If such Societies were established according to these statutes, and duly patronized throughout the kingdom; not only the necessities of the poor would be essentially relieved, but their morals also would probably be improved; and the commission of many crimes prevented. To all ranks, therefore, they are highly important. With favourable prepossessions, therefore, we take up the addresses of the clergy to Members of such Societies. Mr. P. sets before them much wholesome admonition. His text, indeed, and the opening of his discourse, are a little out of the ordinary way; but he rewards the attention which he had doubtless excited:

excited: "It is better to go to the House of Mourning, than to the House of Feasting."—"Start not, my friends, nor think that I would throw a gloom over that meeting to which you are looking forward with so much pleasure. No,—I design myself to join you with "a cheerful countenance," to partake of that drink "which maketh glad the heart of man," and that food "which strengthens man's heart." But it is no less a part of our benevolent institution, to enter the House of Mourning, to visit our brethren in affliction, to smooth the bed of sickness, and to wipe the tear from the eye of sorrow." P. 1. The preacher then considers, first, "the pleasures and the snares which attend the House of Feasting; next, he shows how far it may be said to be better to go to the House of Mourning; and then draws some useful reflections from the whole." P. 1. It appears from a note at p. 7, that this society was established about three years since, under the patronage of Edward Green, Esq. who lately died at Bath; and on whom this solid praise is bestowed: "His fortune he made a blessing not only to himself, but to all around him; and, what was still more valuable, his domestic and religious life was an example to the poorest cottager, as well as to gentlemen of fortune."

ART. 23. *Christ the Righteousness of his People, or the Doctrine of Justification by Faith in Him, represented in several Sermons, preached at the Merchants' Lecture at Pinners'-Hall. By Richard Rawlin. Printed at the Request of the Committee of the said Lecture. 12mo. 287 pp. Edinburgh; Ogle, London. 1802.*

This volume contains seven Sermons, as the title shows, on one subject; and we have to add, that they are all likewise on *one text*, Isaiah xlv. 24, "*Surely shall one say, in the Lord have I righteousness*". The doctrine of Justification, according to the author's views, has always appeared to us so extremely dangerous, that in our perusal of these discourses, sanctioned by the express approbation of a respectable public company, we looked with no small care and anxiety for such arguments as should tend to allay, or dissipate entirely, our doubts and suspicions; but indeed we looked in vain. At one time, we will confess, but not till we got to the end of the volume, we thought we had discovered something like a leaning towards our own opinions; but the phantom soon vanished; and, in our pursuit of it, we soon found ourselves lost again in a wilderness of contradictions. We are expressly told, in one place, that "all sorts of works, not only those of the ceremonial, but those of the *moral law*, are *excluded* by Scripture from *all* agency and influence in a sinner's justification"; and "that faith alone can save us"; "that faith will give us a full *claim* to the righteousness of Christ; and that it will be as much our own for pardon and justification, as if we had ourselves wrought it out." P. 113. The author, it is true, professes to agree with Mr. Wall, that our *faith itself must be justified* or proved by good works; but we see not wherefore; because it is declared elsewhere, that the robe of Christ's righteousness once assumed, by God's consent and his acceptance of our faith, "none can disrobe the believer", though he may deserve ever so often afterwards to forfeit his righteousness, and have his pardon reversed.

P. 162. And why? Because it is "the gift of an *unchangeable* God"! And what is the efficacy of this irrevocable gift of righteousness? It is, exclaims the author, "an astonishing grace! immeasurably great! What sins will it not pardon, and over what *mountains of guilt and unworthiness* will it not perfect its own designs!" If this is not dangerous doctrine, we know not what is. To sum it all up,—a mere sense of our sin will produce a *saving* faith. Such a faith will give an interest in, and a *claim* to, the righteousness of Christ by imputation; by which righteousness, and the shedding of his blood, he has fulfilled and satisfied for *us*, every precept and the whole penalty of the law, both ceremonial and moral. Of such imputed righteousness the sinner cannot be dispossessed; and there is no guilt, no unworthiness, which the imputed righteousness of Christ will not cover!! If this doctrine, thus unqualified, be not an encouragement to sin, who can judge of any relation between cause and effect?

ART. 24. *Methodism inspected. Part I. With an Appendix on the Evidences of a State of Salvation.* By William Hales, D. D. Rector of Killesandra. 8vo. 94 pp. 2s. Dublin, printed; Spragg, London. 1803.

We have sometimes differed in opinion from Dr. Hales, and we say with the greater pleasure, that in this tract we perceive nothing but what is good, and indeed excellently good. It commences with the following narrative—

"Of late years, the followers of Wesley, or Arminian Methodists, (as distinguished from the followers of Whitfield, or Calvinist Methodists) have adopted a new mode of itinerant preaching in Ireland: their missionaries, frequent markets and fairs, and harangue, on horseback, in the most crowded places of public resort; whence they are vulgarly denominated cavalry preachers. In the course of the last summer, (1802) two of this description, Messrs. Charles Graham, and Gideon Ousely, visited this part of Ulster; and by the unusual mode of their preaching, and not less by the singularity of their appearance, drew public attention in no ordinary degree, wearing black coifs or skull caps, like the Puritans formerly—a usage borrowed from the synagogue; it having been customary among the Jewish rabbins of old, to cover their heads, in idle and superstitious imitation of Moses; who, when he addressed the people, after a conference of forty days on the summit of Sinai, with the God of Israel, was obliged to veil the dazzling brightness of his face which shone: and still the modern rabbins, retain the usage, when they expound the law in their synagogues, of wearing a cap which they call tallith. A usage however, condemned by St. Paul, when it crept into the disorderly church of Corinth.—"Every man, praying or prophesying, [i. e. preaching] having his head covered, dishonoureth his head." 1 Cor. ii. 4. In ancient times, it having been customary to cover the head of condemned criminals when led away to execution; as, in the case of Haman, Esther, 7, 8, and as recorded in the Roman form of judicial sentence: *I Licetor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito*: "Go executioner, bind his hands, cover his head, hang him upon the fatal tree." *Cicero pro Rabirio.*" P. 1.



"The leading object of these missionaries, is stated to be the conversion of the Irish Romanists, in their letters, published in the *Arminian Methodist Magazine*, 1802, September, p. 426, and October, p. 472, written on their circuit, to the Rev. Dr. Colke, superintendant of the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Society.

"I set out, (says Mr. Graham in his letter) though I had been spitting of blood the day before; but all glory be to God, it was unto me according to my faith: for in eighteen weeks that we were in the south, I was not confined to my bed, except five days, and this was occasioned by heavy colds. I doubt not but the Lord intends I should open the way through the island, before he lays me by; for I see clearly this out-door work will hasten the downfall of popery. I assure you, sir, the Romish clergy know not what to do to defend themselves; vain are all their attempts to prevent the people from hearing, for keep them they cannot: and it bears strongly on my mind, [that] when we are about seven times round the island, the walls of Babylon will come tumbling down. I know some of our preachers and people, are in too great haste, and conclude because it is not done immediately, it will not be done at all. But that strong desire which was in your soul for many years, for the salvation of the poor Catholics, was not in vain." P. 3.

Desirable as it is that the *Irish Catholics* should be converted to genuine Christianity, Dr. H. doubts, how far it would be so, that have them introduced through the door of Methodism. If however field-preaching alone can attract the poor ignorant multitude whom these teachers address, it is certainly better that they should be Methodists than Papists. The remainder of the tract is employed, and with skill, in exposing the errors of the Methodists; and the Appendix fully shows, in opposition to them, that there is no assurance of salvation, or of being in a state of grace, but from the evidence of good works. This is abundantly proved from Scripture. We heartily recommend the whole tract.

ART. 25. *A Manual of religious Knowledge: for the Use of Sunday Schools, and of the Poor in General.* Rev. T. Grant. 12mo. 1s. Warrington, T. Haddock. 1804.

A very happy and successful method of inculcating moral and religious principles, in an easy and agreeable manner.

## POLITICS.

ART. 26. *The Justice and Policy of a War with Spain demonstrated.* 8vo. 46 pp. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.

Although we deem it rather premature to discuss the question of peace or war with Spain before all the transactions between the two governments shall be made public, and the grounds upon which we have acted clearly shown, yet the reasonings of this author upon the subject have, so far as the facts are hitherto ascertained, every appearance of solidity.

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The almost invariable connection of Spain with France, since the accession of the House of Bourbon to the Spanish throne, is first stated by the author, not as asserting a ground for acts of hostility, but in order "to set us on our guard; to make us more resolute in resisting every infringement of our rights, and more tenacious in demanding that a strict regard should be shown to every existing relation between us; and that her professed neutrality should not be made the means of real injury to this country." Passing over at present the aggressions which the subjugation of Spain to France may have induced her former to commit, the author proposes to show, that "the aggressions which are simply her own, are sufficient to warrant us in inflicting upon her severe chastisement."

These aggressions are stated to be, First, the detention of debts due from the subjects of Spain to British merchants, at the commencement of the late war; which, having been paid into the Spanish treasury (in order to be detained during the war) and not having been restored since the peace, the continual detention of them must be deemed the act, not of individuals, but of the government itself.

2nd. "Vexatious restrictions, detentions" (of ships and cargoes) "under the most frivolous pretences, and frequent unjust condemnations of British ships and property in the ports of his Catholic Majesty."—One striking instance of an unjust detention (that of the ship *Mary*, bound from London to Leghorn) is mentioned; and, if the facts are accurately set forth, it appears to equal, in hostility and injustice, any of the vexations practised by the First Consul himself.

The supplies of money to our enemy are, the author says, another just cause of war. "The resources of Spain" (he asserts) "have been constantly drained to support those armies with which the modern Attila threatens the subjugation of the world." Lastly, he states the conduct of Spain in the encouragement given to French Privateers; which, besides being in part manned and got ready in Spanish ports, are often allowed "to capture our vessels within the limits of Spain, and sometimes even in her very harbours; while, in all cases, the prizes they take are sure of condemnation and sale in her maritime towns; and even her prisons are made receptacles for British sailors."

The policy of a war with Spain forms the next subject of this author's consideration. On this he dilates much, and takes great pains to show (what we believe few will deny) that Spain cannot be considered as a formidable enemy. That our commercial interests are not likely to suffer, the author argues, from the circumstance, that during the last war new channels for our trade with Spain were resorted to, and that though peace has taken place, they have not yet been abandoned. He also thinks the danger to Portugal less great, or less immediate, than is generally supposed; but yet, at all events, should the French seize upon that kingdom, we may render the acquisition of little value, by occupying its dependencies in Africa and America. Other objections to a war with Spain are also examined and answered; and it is recommended to divest her of her colonies, and either subject them to our dominion, erect them into independent governments, (to which measure the author seems to incline) or simply disjoin them from the parent state. The author insists, that extensive colonization is in no instance injurious

injurious to the parent country, and endeavours to prove that the declension of Spain is *wholly* to be ascribed to other causes than her American Settlements. The discussion of this point (on which we do not entirely agree with him) would lead us far beyond our limits. The remainder of this tract contains a justification of the conduct of Ministers in detaining the Spanish frigates; for which purpose this writer quotes the opinions of the best authors on the law of nations; but intimates, (what we deem highly probable) that "government has charges against the conduct of Spain of a more serious nature than those which he has stated." We will only add (what the reader may have already perceived) that this performance shows the author to be a man of good sense and public spirit.

ART. 27. *Reflections on the late Elections for the County of Cambridge; with incidental Remarks on the present State of the Nation.* By a Freeholder of that County. 8vo. 48 pp. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1803.

The avowed object of this publication (a little stale, we confess,) is to censure a supposed compromise between Sir Henry Peyton, the late, and Mr. Yorke, one of the present members for the county of Cambridge. We enter not into local politics, but believe both the gentlemen upon whose conduct the author animadverts to be men of honour, and incapable of being concerned in any improper transaction; nor indeed is the charge brought against them (as we understand it) very heinous in itself, or (if it were so) supported by any proof. The author's *incidental Remarks* form, by far, the most considerable part of his work; and we can truly say, that we scarcely ever met with more crude and ill-considered notions, or (in a writer who does not seem to have ill-intentions) more unsupported assertions, in any political tract that has come within our notice. They are given indeed in such a rambling and desultory manner, as renders it impossible to comprise them into any intelligible abstract. The author seems not much attached to any of the great political parties or their leaders, but occasionally censures almost all of them, though often without the least reason. Even when he is right, it is sometimes on wrong grounds. To prove (what we believe to be perfectly true) that Mr. Pitt came into office originally, depending "on his own strength, and the support of his countrymen," he asserts that "*there were then no Jenkisons.*" So much for his information respecting the affairs of this country. Respecting transactions in Ireland, he seems to be equally ill-informed; for he charges (we hope from misapprehension only) the government with *acting the assassin* in the death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald!!! Is it possible that any man, who has even read the newspapers of the day, can be ignorant, that the fate of that misguided man was entirely owing to his desperate resistance to the officers of justice; one of whom he actually killed, and dangerously wounded another, when they endeavoured to apprehend him? Can any man doubt that it was the intention of government to have him as formally and as fairly tried, as this author requires? We have said more upon this strange publication, than perhaps was necessary; for we know not that it will find any readers: but we cannot too strongly censure the practice of writing and publishing sentiments on political subjects, by persons who have not taken the least pains to understand them.

## DEFENCE.

ART. 28. *An Enquiry into the present State of the Military Force of the British Empire, with a View to its Re-organization. Addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt. By Lieut. Colonel R. T. Wilson, K. M. G.* Svo. 106 pp. 2s. Egerton. 1804.

The reputation which this author has acquired by his "History of the British Expedition to Egypt," and the practical experience which he must have obtained during that campaign, (as well as on other services) seem to entitle his opinions, on all military affairs, to attentive consideration. They do not however necessarily constitute him an unprejudiced, much less an infallible, judge of that interesting and difficult question, "Which is the most unexceptionable system of internal defence, and the most effectual mode of providing, at the same time, the means of external warfare?" In discussing these important points, the author states some circumstances as facts, which, we apprehend, are not so generally true as he supposes, and hazards some opinions which, to us, appear, to say the least, very doubtful. Like Mr. Windham and others, he seems to have imbibed a strong prejudice against the volunteer establishment, arguing from a maxim which no one denies, namely, that raw and inexperienced troops are unequal to veterans in regular warfare; that little or no use, but on the contrary great mischief, to the country would arise from the employment of those patriotic bands in the event of an invasion. But we cannot admit the necessity for directing this force exactly in the mode which the author supposes. That some, perhaps the greater, part of these corps may not be equal to the performance of difficult manœuvres, in the presence of an enemy, we readily admit. But the author himself admits their probable efficacy in the attack of posts; and why not (if properly stationed and encouraged) in the defence of such posts as may be established in order to impede the enemy? A campaign in this country would not, we conceive, be a campaign of intricate and refined manœuvres; and surely many corps of volunteers are already so far disciplined as to want only the example and co-operation of the regular troops to render them perfectly steady and valuable defenders of their country.

In accounting for the early successes of the French voluntary force, (which successes he afterwards inconsistently denies) the statement of 250,000 men from the old army were incorporated with it, is, we are persuaded, very far from just; and the comparison between our volunteers (most of whom have been almost a year and a half in training) and the Carthaginian *new levies*, who opposed the Romans at the battle of Zama, is so far from being what the author terms it, "painfully accurate;" that it is formed on a more gratuitous supposition. We will not here examine the question whether the best account (namely, that given by Polybius) justifies the description here given of that memorable battle. Some of the hints, however, which this writer throws out for the improving the volunteers in discipline, appear to us deserving of attention.

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The militia, if we do not misconceive the author, is proposed to be entirely abolished, in order to make way for a species of army of reserve, which he would institute, and which, he thinks, might be made a more effective force to support the regular army in case of invasion, and a perennial source from whence to recruit and supply it. To discuss this proposition, and the grounds upon which it is founded, (which we deem very questionable) would far exceed our limits. With regard to the regular army, (where this writer appears to tread on firmer ground) we perfectly agree that every practicable means should be used for its increase, and we are inclined to believe that the inlisting of men, universally, for a limited period, together with the restrictions which this author proposes as to corporal punishments, would powerfully operate to that effect. The augmentation of pay proposed for the officers, as also several other changes recommended by this generally intelligent writer, meet, so far as we can judge of these matters, our assent.

ART. 29. *A Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Sir Robert Wilson, K. M. G. By an Englishman.* 8vo. 70 pp. 1s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

Having, in our account of Sir Robert Wilson's performance, declared our dissent from some of his opinions upon the volunteer system, there is the less occasion to detail the arguments of this opponent, whose objections are chiefly directed to that part of Sir Robert's work. The author before us is of opinion (with us) that the number of men from the old French army of the line "disperfed among the volunteers and conscripts" is greatly over-rated by Sir R. Wilson; and that the first volunteers in France did not enjoy all the advantages which he describes "from their mixture with veteran troops." The manner in which he accounts for the absence of a great portion of the old army, (and especially of the officers) appears to us highly probable, if not certain. He also contrasts the two opposite assertions of Sir Robert, respecting the early successes of the French national troops, the inconsistency of which we have noticed. He then alledges several reasons for supposing that the greater part of our volunteer officers may, with a very little experience, be found equal to the services required of them, and argues that they even have some advantages not always possessed by officers of the line; who, he observes, "too frequently neglect the study and elements of their profession;" whereas "numbers among the militia and volunteer officers, following the bent of natural genius, have acquired as competent a knowledge of the art of war as can be learned from books, and want only the seal of experience to establish their reputation." He denies that the officers of the line have been overlooked under our present military system, or that officers capable of service have been passed by. One objection to Sir Robert's plan (taking that plan in its greatest extent) we think, with this author, insurmountable; which is, that "while we are busied in new modelling our military force, the enemy may be expected to land on our shores."

This author also shows that several of the regulations proposed by Sir R. W. for the volunteers "do not materially differ from those already adopted," and particularly that "the corps of large towns  
are

are regimented, and those in the country (commanded by gentlemen who either reside or have estates on the spot) are formed by companies from their respective neighbourhoods." This we believe to be (generally speaking) an accurate statement, and are surprised that Sir Robert should not have informed himself better on the subject of which he treats. The writer before us also opposes the statements of Sir R. W. respecting the militia, and concedes that there are not more commissions vacant in that body than might be expected, considering the number of gentlemen engaged in other services; and that the same inconvenience occurs in the regular army. About one sixth of the militia officers, this author assures us, have been in the army; and many of them have seen real service. Some inconsistencies are here pointed out from the work in question, and some objections to the proposed army of reserve, particularly the enormous expence of such an establishment. This writer agrees, however, in wishing for a larger disposable force: and though he has perhaps attacked Sir R. W. with rather too much asperity, his sentiments are invariably patriotic, and many of his arguments perfectly just.

### MISCELLANIES.

ART. 30. *The Correspondence of the late John Wilkes with his Friends, printed from the original Manuscripts; in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life, by John Almon. In Five Volumes. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Phillips. 1805.*

ART. 31. *Letters, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, of John Wilkes, Esq. addressed to his Daughter, the late Miss Wilkes; with a Collection of his Miscellaneous Poems. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Mr. Wilkes. Four Volumes. 12mo. 1l. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.*

It is not possible to speak in any high terms of praise of either of these publications; though, of the two, the former is the more interesting. A very great number of the Letters in both are so trifling and contemptible, as to encumber them exceedingly; being merely chit-chat, of the most frivolous kind, between Wilkes and his daughter. On the whole, they exhibit no friendly view of this extraordinary man's life and character. He appears from them to have had no principle of any kind; to have been without any sentiment of religion, which he treated with scorn, even to his child. He would have defrauded his wife of her settlement; he obtained money from pretending to be busily employed on an edition of Churchill, and a History of England. Of the first, he never wrote a syllable; and of the latter, nothing more than an Introductory Essay. He seems to have been much more alive to public opinion than he wished to have it believed; for he details to his daughter, with the minutest circumstances, the treatment he received from individuals whom he courted or feared. He was a sensualist in every point of view, gluttonous, and addicted to wine. Nothing is exhibited in the volumes to prove him possessed of more than ordinary

ordinary abilities; and his enemies, if any yet remain, cannot fail to be gratified to the full by this caricature, which we, who knew the man, must acknowledge to be at least founded on truth. Farewell Mercutio! That such a man, so conditioned in point of abilities, connection, and circumstances, should be able to convulse a great and mighty nation, we might presume would be the astonishment of succeeding generations, did not every hour of the fleeting period in which we live present parallel causes of amazement.

ART. 32. *England delineated. In Two Volumes.* Royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. Lackington and Co. 1804.

The reader will remember a publication, by the late Mr. Doddsley, in two volumes, quarto, with the same title, which was one of the many successful undertakings which proved his sagacity. This seems to be a re-publication of that work, on a somewhat smaller scale, and with the addition of some few new engravings. These may be easily distinguished, as the old plates appear to be nearly worn out. This work is printed in a very perspicuous type, and is altogether neat and elegant, and will doubtless answer the publisher's purpose: perhaps one on a still smaller scale, which might be recommended to the libraries of young persons, would be more extensively useful, and be attended with more essential profit.

ART. 33. *Picturesque Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall.* By T. H. Williams, Plymouth. 8vo. 1l. 8s. Murray. 1804.

To those who are intimately acquainted with the beauties of Devonshire, this elegant publication must prove particularly interesting; but it will afford no small degree of satisfaction to every admirer of sublime views and picturesque scenery. The work is ornamented by twenty-one beautiful etchings, executed by the author himself, from his own drawings. The following specimen of his style of writing will not be thought superfluous or uninteresting.

“The mind reposes with more pleasure on these confined scenes after having dilated its powers in prospects of greater variety and extent. Contrast and variety indeed are necessary to keep up its attention; and in this respect, the lover of nature will no where find more ample gratification, than in the diversified beauties of Devonshire. The variety of objects, and the rapid change of scenery, in this country, are truly astonishing. The views on our sea-coasts are uncommonly grand: the Tamar and the Lara, with their various collateral branches, adorn an indescribable succession of beautiful scenes, and in many places assume the characteristics of a lake. Our rivers are numerous, and pursue a devious course; sometimes foaming between immense rocks of granite, through a mountainous and barren country; at others, gliding in silence through vales of Arcadian beauty; now lost in the depth of solitary woods, and now sporting amidst the gayer scenes of cultivation. Our cottages are perhaps more picturesque than in any other part of England; and we are not wholly destitute of those monuments of pristine magnificence and power which are so numerous scattered over this island: in short, nothing



is wanting but the disposition to enjoy these pre-eminent advantages of nature."

A numerous List of Subscribers has repaid Mr. Williams for his industrious exertions.

ART. 34. *The Wonders of Nature and Art; or, a concise Account of whatever is most curious and remarkable in the World, whether relating to its Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions, or to the Manufactures, Buildings, and Inventions of its Inhabitants; compiled from historical and geographical Works of established Celebrity, and illustrated with the Discoveries of modern Travellers. By the Rev. Thomas Smith, Author of the Universal Atlas, Sacred Mirror, &c. &c. Ten Volumes. 12mo. 1l. 16s. Vernor and Hood. 1803.*

A publication with this same title, and precisely the same object, was many years since in extensive circulation, and we are not ashamed to confess among the delights and instructions of our boyish days. This work is conducted precisely on the same plan, with the additional advantages of the different discoveries of Bruce, Brown, Park, &c. in Africa, of Turner in Tibet, Symes in Ava, Sir George Staunton and Barrow in China, Thunberg in Japan, &c. &c. &c. It is a very cheap and very neat publication, with several engravings in each volume, though in this latter particular certainly not equal to its predecessor; but, as it is intended principally for young persons, this is of less importance. When it is considered what a number of scarce and expensive works the compiler has been obliged to procure and consult, we scruple not to say, that he well deserves the encouragement of the public approbation and reward.

ART. 35. *Intercepted Letters. Letters intercepted on board the Admiral Aplin, captured by the French; and inserted by the French Government in the Moniteur, and Two supplementary Sheets of the 16th September, 1804. Published in French and English. 8vo. 107 pp. 2s. Westley, Strand. 1804.*

These Letters are not much objects for criticism, except so far as their authenticity is to be examined; and that, with respect to the most remarkable persons concerned in them, may now be considered as established, by their silence. Had their letters been forged or much altered, they would doubtless ere now have made their declarations on the subject. This being the case, we cannot but rejoice that one conjecture of a noble writer has already proved as erroneous, as all the bodings of others about the invasion. He says, "nothing appears to me less probable than to see Pitt and me, at any near period (I believe I may say at no (any) period of our lives) reconciled to, and disposed to establish with Addington relations of confidence and friendship." P. 24. If the papers and reports of the day at all be credited, the most material part of this surmise is already contradicted, and we doubt not that the rest will in good time.

With respect to the letters from obscurer persons, the French editors seem either to have amused themselves with invention, or to have blundered egregiously in reading English writing. The names of Finers, Ritte, Biple, and some others are apparently not English.

*lepper* is probably blundered from *Scott Titchfield*. The chief object, however, of the publication was doubtless to deceive the French, and that we may presume it did.

The Letters seem to be retranslated from the French translation. Why were not the English originals given?

ART. 36. *A Tour in Teesdale*. 12mo. 51 pp. with a Map of Teesdale. 2s. York, printed; sold by Mawman, &c. London. 1804.

“From whatever cause it is,” says this anonymous writer, “that the beauties of Teesdale have hitherto been concealed, they have powerful claims on the painter and the tourist, that ought to be discussed.” The beauties of Teesdale are certainly not altogether unknown to the enquirers after such objects of delight; but they have perhaps been less celebrated than is just, in comparison to their eminence. It is a strong recommendation to this *Tour*, that it is written without the extravagant rants of the tourists, in a sober and intelligible style. The map of Teesdale begins a little west of Darlington, and extends to the Weel, a fort of lake in the upper part of the Tees. The map wants only a proper designation of the north and other points, to show its true bearings. The substance of this little book, an advertisement says, was published last year in the *York Herald*, in the form of letters. Thus melted down, they form but a small book, but one which those who travel or loiter on the banks of the Tees, will undoubtedly do well to take with them.

ART. 37. *Some Doubts relative to the Efficacy of Mr. Forsyth's Plaster in filling up the Holes in Trees*. &c. ascribed to it by Dr. Anderson and Mr. Forsyth, in a Letter to Dr. Anderson from Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. 4to. 1s. White. 1802.

While this pamphlet has been upon our table, the individual whom it more particularly concerns has paid the debt of nature. In the mean time, there is no arguing against fact and experience. Mr. Forsyth's Plaster either does effect what is ascribed to it, or it does not. Mr. Forsyth's Plaster is by some said to communicate vigour and health to an old and dying tree; this is denied by others; time must discover which is in the right.

ART. 38. *A Guide to the Study of the History of England; in a Series of Questions upon Goldsmith's Abridgment. Composed for the Use of young Ladies at Assembly-House Boarding School, Laytonstone, Essex.* By M. Florian. 8vo. 80 pp. 1s. Newbery.

“In these questions,” Mr. F. says, “I have been particularly careful to direct the attention to such circumstances as are the most interesting for the pupils to be acquainted with, at the same time that they may become to them practical lessons of morality and virtue”. We think that, in several instances, the attention of females in particular might have been more usefully directed, especially within the present reign. Reflection upon historical recitals is said “to require much more trouble and patience than to make them repeat a lesson by heart;

heart; and this is the reason, most likely, why it has *never* been made a part of their education". This is an invidious, and much too unqualified an affirmation. Mr. F. may discharge well the task he has undertaken; but he should forbear to undervalue all other teachers, as he does somewhat strongly in his very *positive* Introduction.

ART. 39. *An English Spelling book, with Reading Lessons adapted to the Capacities of Children. In three Parts. Calculated to advance the Learners by natural and easy Gradations, and to teach Orthography and Pronunciation together. By Lindley Murray, Author of "English Grammar adapted to the Capacities of different Classes of Learners".* 12mo. 216 pp. 1s. 6d. bound. Longman and Co. and the Booksellers at York. 1804.

We do not always think it necessary to employ our time in examining literary productions of so very humble a kind as spelling books. The name of Mr. L. Murray, however, whom we have more than once had occasion to commend, arrested our attention. We find his present publication divided into three Parts. 1. Teaching the letters, monosyllables, and correspondent reading lessons. 2. Easy words, of two or three syllables, with appropriate reading lessons. 3. Words less familiar to children, with suitable lessons; and miscellaneous articles. In the latter class are several useful things, not commonly found in such works: for instance, Reading Lessons in Italic, Old English, and manuscript letters; explanations of the sounds of the letters, distinguishing the long and short sounds of the vowels, and the anomalous sounds of all; (this part seems to be abridged from the *Elements of Orthoepey*;) and, finally, rules for spelling, very clearly and distinctly expressed. We have, on the whole, no doubt that teachers may find considerable advantage from adopting the use of this Spelling-book.

## FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

### FRANCE.

ART. 40. *Œuvres de C. A. Demoussier.* Paris, 2 Voll. in 8vo. or 5 Voll. in 12mo.

The *Lettres à Emilie*, have placed *Demoussier* in the first ranks of agreeable poets. They are become classical for those young persons who wish to obtain some knowledge of mythology. They have the double merit of comprising every thing which they can want to learn on these matters, and of presenting the whole under a form equally decent and pleasing.

The prodigious success of these Letters suggested to *Demoussier* the idea of producing other works of the same kind. He had intended

to write successively, for the use of young persons, a Course of Morality, a Course of History, and a Course of Botany. He was, however, prevented by death from realising these projects. He had only finished his Course of Morality, and there is every reason to believe that he had designed to make that more extensive. Of his Course of History, he had only left some fragments.

This edition, which is printed in the same form with the *Lettres à Emilie*, contains every thing which the author had rendered worthy the notice of the public. There is found in it, besides his best theatrical pieces, such as *le Conciliateur* and *l'Amour filial*, a sort of Romance, entitled *les Consolations*. The plan is not very new, but it has considerable beauties in the details. This Romance is followed by some account of the life of Mad. du Bocage, celebrated during her life by Voltaire, praised after her death by Demoussier, the 20th of April, 1796, and almost already forgotten, notwithstanding her tragedy, her epic poem, and the talents of her panegyrists.

As a specimen of the author's manner, we shall cite the following verses on the death of a young lady in the country.

“ Graces, fraîcheur, fleur printanière,  
La mort devrait vous respecter.  
Ah! pourquoi cesser d'exister  
Quand on n'a pas cessé de plaire?  
Aimer, être belle et mourrir  
O la cruelle destinée! . . .

. . . . .  
Quoi! ces lèvres où tour-à-tour  
Règnent le baiser, le sourire,  
La douce haleine de Zéphyre,  
Et l'éloquence de l'amour,  
Demain garderont le silence!  
Sur ces yeux qui lancent les traits  
Du desir et de l'espérance  
La mort étendra pour jamais  
Le sommeil de l'indifférence! . . .

. . . . .  
Après avoir dit quelque tems,  
Elle était jeune, elle était belle;  
On l'oubliera; l'herbe nouvelle  
Couvrira sa tombe au printems.  
Ses compagnes dans la prairie,  
Viendront un jour cueillir des fleurs  
Sur la cendre de leur amie,  
Et les ris essuieront les pleurs.  
Là, fixant la course légère,  
Le jeune chasseur, vers le soir,  
Se reposer a sans savoir  
Qu'il foule aux pieds une bergère, etc. etc.”

From the *Cours de morale*, written partly in prose and partly in verse, we shall likewise transcribe the following passage:

“ L'Ambition

“ L'ambition du bonheur est l'écueil.  
 Qui marche à la grandeur, marche vers sa ruine.  
 Notre vie est pareille au cours  
 De cette onde naissante et pure :  
 Comparons les. J'aime à puiser toujours  
 Mes exemples dans la nature.

“ Voyez dans mon champêtre asyle  
 Serpenter ce jeune ruisseau.  
 Entre la fleur et le roseau  
 Il poursuit sa course tranquille.  
 Bien!ôt par cent détours divers  
 Egare loin de sa patrie,  
 Il va traverser des déserts :  
 Voilà l'image de la vie.

Plus loin son onde ambitieuse  
 Fuyant des rivages obscurs ;  
 D'Athènes va baigner les murs ;  
 Elle en sort livide et fangeuse.  
 Dans une heureuse obscurité  
 Tant qu'elle fut ensevelie,  
 Rien n'altérait sa pureté :  
 Voilà l'image de la vie.

“ Enrichi du tribut limpide  
 Que lui portent mille ruisseaux,  
 Il devient fleuve, et de ses eaux  
 Il étend la marche rapide.  
 Son cours étonne l'Univers,  
 Amphitrite lui porte envie.  
 Il disparaît au sein des mers !  
 Voilà l'image de la vie.”

*Espr. d. Journ.*

ART. 41. *Dictionnaire raisonné de Bibliologie, contenant : 1°. L'explication des principaux termes relatifs à la bibliographie, à l'art typographique, à la diplomatie, aux langues, aux archives, aux manuscrits, aux médailles, aux antiquités, &c. 2°. Des notices historiques détaillées sur les principales bibliothèques anciennes et modernes, sur les différentes sectes philosophiques ; sur les plus célèbres imprimeurs ; avec une indication des meilleures éditions sorties de leurs presses, et sur les bibliographes, avec la liste de leurs ouvrages. 3°. Enfin l'exposition des différens systèmes bibliographiques, etc.—Ouvrage utile aux bibliothécaires, archivistes, imprimeurs, libraires, &c. Two large volumes in 8vo. of near 500 pp. each, together with a third volume of 400 pp. forming a supplement, and comprising more than 600 new articles, with corrections and additions, and alphabetical indexes to the entire work ; to the whole is added a synoptical table of Bibliology, by G. Peignot, &c. Paris.*

A very useful and comprehensive work, which cannot therefore be too strongly recommended to the persons mentioned in the title.

*Nouv. Espr. d. Journ.*

GERMANY.

## GERMANY.

ART. 42. Ἀράτου Σολέως Φαινόμενα καὶ Διοσημεῖα.—*Arati Solensis Phenomena et Diophysmeria Græce et Latine ad Codd. MSS. et optimarum edd. fidem recensita. Accedunt Theonis Scholia vulgata et emendatiora è codice Mosquensi, Leont.ii de Sphæra Aratea libellus et versionum. Arati poeticearum Ciceronis, Germani et R. F. Avieni, quæ supersunt. Curavit J. Th. Buhle, Prof. Gœtting. Vol. I. II. each of 482 pp. 8vo. Leipzig; pr. 4 Rixd. 4 gr.*

In this new edition the *first volume* contains the Greek text and the Scholia according to that of *Morell*, as also the Latin version considerably improved. To these succeed *Leontius de Sphæra*, the Scholia according to the Moscow MS. together with the *Animadversiones criticæ*, consisting partly of the editor's own conjectural alterations, and partly of such hints as have been communicated by others. Mr. B. in the emendations proposed by himself generally follows the Moscow and Breslaw MSS. in which we think he is right. He has availed him of the *Apparatus* for an edition of this author left by the late Subrector Müller, of Altona, comprising a collection of various readings from the Barberini MSS. and from the *Codex augustanus eclogarum Stobæi*, as also of a comparison of the different Latin translations, and of the editions of *Aldus, Stephanus, Morel, Fell, and Grætius*; lastly, of parallel passages from other poets. Among these, we find no observations made by the late Müller himself.

The *second volume* presents the Latin interpreters of *Aratus* mentioned in the title, namely, *Cicero, Germanicus* with the Scholiast, and *Avienus*, together with notes upon them, of which but few are original. Of his own conduct, in regard to the admission of different readings into the text, Mr. B. gives the following account, in the Preface to the first volume, p. xxviii. *Supersunt quidem in textu Arati, qualem dedi, plura mendæ quæ cum aliis sublatis quoque sublata vellem, cum eorum emendationes in notis propositæ sent certissimæ; verum non ausus ea tollere, quando exemplum editionis Morellianæ, quod à me emendarum typis exscribendum opus dedi, Lipsiam mitterem: ne tamen ea lectores motentur, in notis semper ipsa verba indicavi, quæ in textu legenda et præ vulgatis repemenda sunt.* To this volume are subjoined, an excellent *Epjiola critica*, by *Groddeck*; in which three MSS. in the Library at Vienna are described, with various readings selected from them; a life of *Aratus*, from *Petavii Uranologium*; another by *Iriarte*; Γενεὸς Ἀράτου, which had been before published by *Ruhnken*; the same according to *Suidas*; together with a *Commentatio de Arati vita, ingenio, scriptis, &c.* by the editor, &c.

Jena ALZ.

ART. 43. Ἡ ΚΑΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ. NOVUM TESTAMENTUM, Græci. Ex recensione Jo. Jac. Griesbachii cum selecta lectionum varietate. Tomus primus Evangelia Matthæi et Marci; 241 pp. in small fol. Leipzig, 1803; the Subscription-price 2 Louis-d'or.

Nothing that has yet issued from the presses of *Bodoni* or *Didot* has surpassed this edition, either in the elegance of its typography, or, we may



may add, in the correctness of the text, which is taken from Dr. *Griesbach's* last edition. The various lections are marked with the letters  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , according to the degrees of their probability; and where a reading different from that of the *Elzevir* edition is adopted into the text, the heretofore common reading is pointed out by the letter K, (*norm.*) To this first volume is prefixed a Madonna, with the infant Jesus, engraved by *A. W. Böhm*, after *Carlo Dalci*, as the most appropriate ornament. *Ibid.*

ART. 44. *Novum Testamentum Græce ad Codices Mosquenses utriusque bibliothecæ SS. synodi et tabularii imperialis, item Augustanos, Drecdenses, Goettingenses, Gothanos, Guelpherbytanos, Langeri, Monachienses, Lipsienses, Nicephori et Zuttavionsen, adhibitis patrum Græcorum lectionibus editionibus N. Testamenti principibus et doctorum virorum libellis criticis, iterum recensuit, sectiones majores et minores Eusebii, Euthalii, et Andreæ Cæsariensis notavit, primum quoque lectiones ecclesiasticas ex usu Ecclesiæ Græcæ designavit et Synaxaria Evangeliiarii et praxapostoli addidit et criticis interpositis animadversionibus edidit Christianus Fridericus de Matthæi, Collegiorum imperialium Rossicorum Assessor et Professor Wittebergensis. Tomus primus; 784 pp. 8vo. Wittenberg. 1803.*

The additions made in this new edition are specified in the title; we should, however, have wished that Mr. *de M.* had described more particularly than he has done the eleven MSS. which he has himself collated for this *first volume*, containing the Gospels only. With respect to the text, though the editor loses no opportunity of inveighing, in the most illiberal terms, against *Griesbach*, against his threefold Recension of the New Testament, and against the critical use of readings excerpted from the writings of the Fathers; he very rarely admits a various reading into it which had not before been adopted by him.

*Ibid.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We can assure *A. B.* that the learned men whom he mentions have never condescended to review Novels for us, and we fear would not if we were to ask it. But they who do us that good office really read them; and our intention is to give as fair an account as possible. As to the *Mortimers* and the *Mandevilles*, not being acquainted with the families, we may perhaps have mistaken the one for the other.

*Julia* complains that we omit many works of the novel class. This we confess is true; but if she will take the character

rather of any such work which we do review, it is a thousand to one that it will suit any other which we do not. So far, at least, as the manufacture for the watering-places is concerned.

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## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

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The fourth volume of *Mr. King's Munimenta Antiqua* is gone to press.

*Mr. Maurice* is preparing to publish his Tragedy of *The Great Mogul*, founded upon the catastrophe which took place on *Nadir Shah's* Invasion of India, in 1739. It is composed partly on the Greek model, with choruses of Brahmin priests.

*Dr. Bisset* is engaged in writing a *History* of the Slave Trade, from the first discoveries of the Portuguese, to the present time.

We hear also of a Translation of the Posthumous Works of *Marmontel*, and of a Life of that celebrated writer, by himself.

A new edition of *Melmoth's Letters*, published under the assumed name of *Sir Thomas Fitzosborne*, is at present in the press. The author, it has long been well known, was the celebrated translator of *Cicero's* and of *Pliny's Letters*.

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N. B. In reviewing *M. Jaigne's Treatise on the French Tongue*, we spoke of his promise, in the Preface, of an *Accurate Genealogical Table of the Parts of Speech*, as not distinctly performed. See Rev. for October, p. 457. We now perceive, that such a Table, neatly engraved on copper, was at that time mislaid; together with a general Table of French Verbs, regular and irregular; both very good and useful. We therefore voluntarily do him the justice to mention them.

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## ERRATUM.

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The table, in p. 531 of our last Number, should have followed the words "by paper or specie", in the last line but one of p. 530. After which, instead of "and where *the thousands*", should be read "*and if 382 thousands* of our payments". The error arose from an accidental obscurity in the MS.

NOTICE.

## N O T I C E.

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THE Editors of the British Critic, considering British Literature as their chief object, have yet at all times been desirous also to give information respecting the works produced on the Continent of Europe; so far, at least, as might not too much interfere with what they esteemed their principal duties.

Preserving the same ideas, it has appeared to them, on mature consideration, that some improvement might be struck out, with respect to both these departments: and that it would be particularly desirable if, by any new arrangement, they could gain at once more space for their account of British Works, and yet give information more immediately suited to general use, respecting those of foreign countries. This they purpose to effect, after the close of the present year, by discontinuing the division of the Review, entitled FOREIGN CATALOGUE; which will enable them proportionably to extend their larger accounts of English books. The BRITISH CATALOGUE will not perhaps undergo any material change.

For the information of the Public respecting Foreign Books, they mean to give a regular list of such as are actually imported every month, with occasional references to the Foreign Reviews in which they have been noticed; and, when it shall appear necessary, a list of books which ought to be imported. Sometimes, when a foreign work may seem particularly curious, a detailed account of it will be inserted.

They hope also, by means of a plan devised with some care, to give a more complete monthly list, than has ever yet been produced, of all the publications which proceed from the press in any part of the United Kingdom. This improved plan will commence with the Review for January, 1805.

AN

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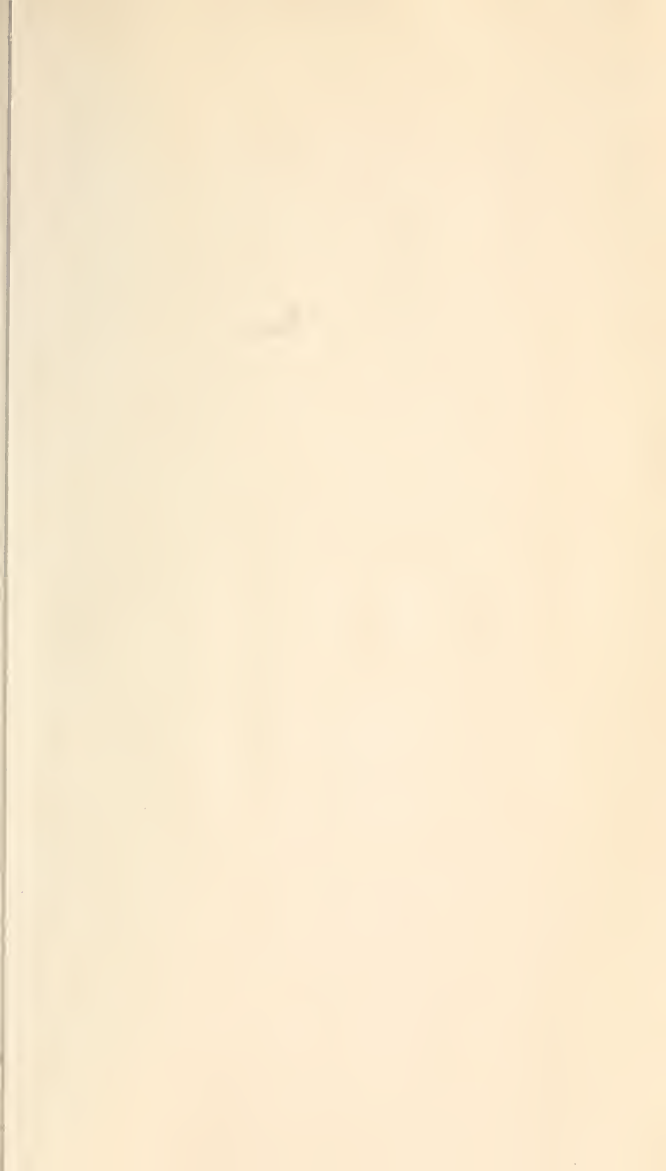
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